REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Massachusetts General Hospital,

FOR THE YEAR

1864.

BOSTON:
1865.
J. H. EASTBURN'S PRESS.

Lieutenant General Washington

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Massachusetts General Hospital,

PRESENTED TO THE CORPORATION

AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING,

FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

BOSTON:
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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Committee of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, appointed to examine the Treasurer's Accounts, and to report upon the general and financial condition of the institution, respectfully submit the following statement, being the fifty-first Annual Report.*

The general condition of affairs has not materially changed during the past year. The same influences which had contributed to swell our expenses above our means in the preceding year continued with unabated force, and found new channels through which to increase the already burdensome debt of the institution. The new building at Somerville has been substantially completed, and is now ready for occupancy. The end of the year finds both of the institutions in our charge better prepared than ever before for the relief of the mental and physical suffering to which they have been dedicated.

The personal changes during the year have been more numerous than usual.

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*By the 8th Article of the 1st Chapter of the By-Laws of the Corporation, passed 27th of August, 1811, the Trustees are required at their Annual Meeting, to make a report of the state of the Hospital. The first report was made in January, 1815, for the year 1814.

On the 8th of May, Mr. Thomas B. Hall resigned his position as secretary of the corporation, an office which he had filled for six years, to the entire acceptance and satisfaction of the Trustees. Mr. William S. Dexter, was chosen as his successor. Later in the same month, the resignation of Dr. H. I. Bowditch, from the Visiting Physicians was laid before the board, and resolutions were passed expressive of the high sense entertained by them of the value of his labors. The vacancy caused by his resignation, was filled on the 7th June, by the election of Dr. Calvin Ellis. On the 20th November, Dr. Algernon Coolidge, who had early in the year been appointed Surgeon to Out-Patients and had attended to his duties with great success and assiduity, felt compelled by pressure of other engagements to resign. On the 30th December, Dr. J. B. S. Jackson, who had been Visiting Physician for twenty-five years, also resigned, and suitable resolutions expressive of the regret of the Trustees, received the unanimous vote of the Board.

With the development of medical science during the past few years, certain obscure classes of disease have specially occupied the attention of leading practitioners. In view of this fact, it was thought advisable for the interests of the Hospital, that the Board of Consulting Physicians should be enlarged by adding thereto the names of gentlemen, who had become largely distinguished for their skill in two difficult branches of the profession. Dr. H. I. Bowditch and Dr. C. E. Brown-Séquard were invited to fill the offices thus created, and they accepted the appointments.

The report of the Resident Physician of the Hospital, hereto annexed, shows that the admissions during the year 1864 numbered 1,599, of whom only 8 per cent. died, and 55½ per cent. were discharged cured. These percentages become interesting, when compared with results of previous years, tabulated on page 42 where it appears that of 29,641 patients admitted to the Hospital since 1821, 14,671 have been discharged well, and 8,291 have been much or partially relieved. So far as mere figures afford grounds for safe conclusions, it may reasonably be inferred, either that the skill brought to the treatment of disease has not decreased with the years, or that a growing cofidence in the power of alleviating suffering, has brought within our walls large classes of patients, amenable to favorable treatment. Whether either conclusion is accepted, it will equally show the continuous value of the institution, and the attention employed in its oversight.

The system adopted in 1863, of placing the general affairs of the Hospital under the superintendence of the Resident Physician, and of thereby making him the responsible head of the institution, has continued to give the satisfactory result expected from its adoption. The houses and buildings have received proper attention, the expenses have been carefully controlled, and with the assistance of the Matron, the internal affairs have been regulated, so that the whole institution now bears marks of a single and systematic arrangement.

The valuable services of Dr. S. L. Abbot, Physician to Out-Patients, have been continued with increasing

usefulness. He reports 3,761 cases as having been under treatment in 1864. The number of surgical cases treated by Dr. Coolidge to 1st December, and by Dr. Shaw subsequent to that date, amount to 1,858—making the whole number of medical and surgical out-patients under care of officers of the Hospital 5,619—an increase of 632 over the previous year. The steady growth in this branch of Hospital service is most gratifying, as it indicates that the institution is diffusing the benefits of its skill among classes which otherwise might receive little attention.

The Treadwell Library remains in good order, and its Librarian reports that twenty-six works in forty-two volumes have been added to the collection, and properly catalogued. It still continues its subscriptions to foreign periodicals, not taken elsewhere in this neighborhood. As a means of ready consultation of authorities, it has been of great value to the Hospital, and it will remain a monument of the sagacity and forecast of its generous donor.

The full and carefully prepared report of the Superintendent of the Asylum requires no comment here. It will be read by all who have an interest in our institution, or in the judicious treatment of the insane. It is gratifying to know, and the fact should be specially noticed that the funds given to the Asylum for charitable purposes have been properly applied, so that no case of real need has been declined, and no instance of premature removal of a patient for only pecuniary reasons has occurred. Dr. Tyler states also that "how-

ever much the managers may have been embarrassed, the patients have known no abridgement of care, convenience, comfort, or recreation. On the contrary, our general facilities for occupying, entertaining, and diverting the household have been steadily augmented." The whole number of patients under care during the year was 302, of which 101 were admitted and 107 discharged; of those discharged, 27 died, 38 were much relieved, and 42 recovered. The average cost of patients having advanced on account of the prevalent high prices, from $6.98 per week in 1863, to $9.77 per week in 1864, the Trustees were compelled to raise the rates of board of the patients. It is satisfactory to be able to state that the necessity of this increase was, in most cases admitted, and cheerfully acceded to by the friends of the patients.*

During the past year the Treasurer has acknowledged the following receipts to the permanent funds of the institution.

From the Executors of the Will of Mr. John Pickens, ...	$726.75
From the Executors of the Will of B. D. Greene, given in support of free beds, . .	5,000.00
Land to be added to Estate at Somerville, generously given by our associate Trustee, W. S. Bullard, Esq., ...	800.00
Amount carried up, ...	6,526.75

*An interesting table, prepared by Mr. Whittle, Steward of the Asylum, showing the average cost of stores used during the past three years, will be found on page 14.

Amount brought up, ...	$6,526.75
Cash received from the Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co., under the Will of Wm. Oliver, . .	38,088.27
Cash received of B. E. Bates, Esq., being the amount of his subscription for the New Cottage for males, ...	1,000.00
Cash received of L. A. Osborn, for quitclaim to all rights in lead mine in Lyman, N. H.,	1,500.00
Cash received from Geo. H. Kuhn, Esq., Trustee under the Will of John Redman, .	6,500.00
	$53,615.02

It will be seen hereafter how little these generous bequests and donations have added to our general funds; and this is said in no thankless or unbecoming spirit. Every dollar given with special instruction as to its use, finds its appropriate employment. While we acknowledge with entire gratitude any addition to our trust funds, and appropriate it religiously according to the intent of its giver, and while we earnestly desire the continuance of charities to be devoted to the care of the insane at the Asylum, and to the support of free beds at the Hospital, it is also proper to say that donations to the general fund of the Corporation would enable the institution to keep its buildings in perfect repair, and to make such improvements as are necessary, would meet such contingencies as accidentally arise, and at the present time would aid materially in the reduction of its debt.

The books and accounts of the Treasurer for the past year have been carefully examined. They exhibit the same accuracy which has so repeatedly called forth the approval of the Trustees, and the minute statements of the trusts give every particular desired for the most critical examination. The evidences of the property of the institution were found to be correct, and the accounts were accurately cast and properly vouched.

His statement will be found among the printed reports herewith submitted, and we extract from it some details, to which, the attention of the Board is particularly directed. By reference thereto, it will be seen that there is a balance of property, not invested in real estate for its own occupancy, of $337,395.02, consisting of $307,731.95 in productive investments, and of $29,663.07 in balances in hands of Superintendents, being chiefly bills for board, and of cash. Of these productive investments the income of $60,510.00 is applied, according to the direction of the donors, to the benefit of the Asylum, and the income of $230,380.03, in the same manner, specially belongs to the Hospital, while there are also accumulating funds to the amount of $5,715.31. Deducting these three items from the whole amount of productive property, and there results a sum of $11,126.60 of general funds, applicable to the necessities of the Corporation.

With such means at the disposal of the Trustees, it is not surprising that the debt of the institution, under the ordinary conditions of its yearly service, should

regularly increase. But when the cost of every article entering into the uses of daily life has been so largely augmented on account of the financial condition of the country, it is gratifying to know that the growth of the debt has not been in proportion to the increased expenses of both institutions.

The whole amount of expenses, as stated in detail upon page 13, have been

For the Asylum,	$101,484.38
For the Hospital,	60,159.55
Whole amount,	161,643.93

The whole amount of income has been

From the Asylum,	$101,078.82	
From the Hospital,	27,194.97	
General,	6,666.02	
		134,939.81
Showing an excess of expenses over income of		$26,704.12

It will be perceived from this statement, that while the Asylum is nearly self-supporting, the Hospital even with the aid of its larger amount of special bequests and donations, is the source of the increasing indebtedness of the Corporation. By referring to the table on page 43 it will be seen, that the paying patients, contributed only $7,714.54 towards $10,224.81, which was the cost of their support, and that with funds entirely insufficient for the maintenance of the ninety free beds voted by the Trustees for the year 1864, there were actually received and treated, an average of 115 free

patients. The same liberality which had induced the Trustees, for the previous five years, to receive upon free beds every needy applicant, whose case was not chronic, or contagious, or disreputable, was continued with unsparing benevolence during the financial difficulties of the past year. Notwithstanding the increased hospital accommodation, furnished by the new institution in the southern section of the City, our total admissions were but slightly diminished from the number of the previous year.

The debt of the Corporation now amounts to $83,414.50, and has become a serious difficulty in the management of the institution. With no immediate prospect of any addition to our general funds, with no diminution in the cost of the necessaries of life, and with an obligation to continue to administer the great charities of the institution, it has become a source of anxious solicitude to the Trustees, how the expenditures of the present year are to be met, and how some limit may be placed upon the growth of the debt. The subject has been referred to a special committee of the board, and there is a reasonable expectation that the measures to be recommended for its adoption will receive the sympathy and aid of the community.

It requires no argument here, to prove the need or importance of the Hospital. For more than forty-three years, it has continued day by day its unceasing ministrations to the sick and suffering. It has been watched over and tended by our most skilful Physicians and has been sustained by a liberality on the part of its

benefactors worthy of the warmest admiration. It has never been more useful or more needed than at the present moment, when the population of this city and neighborhood are rapidly increasing—when the cases of sickness and disease arising from the war, become daily more numerous, and when the heavy expenses of food, raiment, and shelter, augment the difficulties of the poor and especially of those requiring medical or surgical assistance.

This report cannot be fitly concluded without giving renewed testimony to the patience, fidelity, and vigilence of the officers of both institutions. After a full year's service, the steward and matron at the Asylum, Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, and the matron at the Hospital, Miss Wiggin, have been found entirely equal to the varied requirements of their positions. In no department of either institution has any incident occurred, showing inattention, carelessness or neglect on the part of any of our employés.

WILLIAM W. GREENOUGH,
GEORGE HIGGINSON, } *Committee.*

Boston, January 31, 1864.

HOSPITAL EXPENSES.		ASYLUM EXPENSES.	
Stores,	$22,066.98	Stores,	$47,266.97
Wages,	10,699.29	Wages,	15,291.63
Fuel,	8,009.13	Fuel,	8,828.93
Medicines,	2,593.98	Medicines,	1,967.99
Furniture,	1,934.06	Furniture,	3,158.34
Stationery,	246.29	Stationery,	137.15
Repairs,	3,026.28	Repairs,	12,041.25
Artificial Limbs,	150.00	Diversions,	4,235.62
Gas and Oil,	1,054.54	Lights,	2,172.95
Books,	368.26	Library,	300.00
Contingences,	232.66	Contingences,	2,339.26
Salaries,	3,615.19	Salaries,	5,350.00
Proportion of General Expenses,	3,449.86	Proportion of General Expenses,	3,449.84
Surgical Instruments,	864.07		
Wines and Liquors,	1,482.16		106,539.93
Water Rates,	366.85	Less Net Receipts from Farm and Clothing Acc'ts,	4,938.55
Total,	$60,159.55	Total,	$101,601.38
Average weekly cost of each patient,	$8.38	Average weekly cost of each patient,	$9.77

Cost of Stores used at the Asylum.

1862.

Articles.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef,	22,854 lbs.	$2,139.11	.09 359/1000
Beefsteak,	5,725 "	792.68	.13 84/100
Butter,	15,965 "	3,252.58	.20 37/100
Coffee,	3,167 "	713.30	.22 52/100
Eggs,	5,582 doz.	905.70	.16 223/1000
Flour,	104 bbls.	748.62	$7.19 8/10
Hams,	6,052 lbs.	445.40	.07 359/1000
Ice,	53 3/4 tons.	161.25	$3.00
Sugar,	21,869 lbs.	2,523.06	.11 537/1000
Tea,	1,801 "	954.62	.53

1863.

Articles.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef,	21,142 3/4 lbs.	$2,360.63	.11 165/1000
Beefsteak,	8,540 "	1,391.62	.16 29/100
Butter,	16,356 "	3,988.50	.24 38/100
Coffee,	2,773 1/2 "	827.42	.29 83/100
Eggs,	3,812 doz.	777.55	.20 39/100
Flour,	113 bbls.	998.39	$8.83 5/10
Hams,	3,602 lbs.	351.90	.09 769/1000
Ice,	55 1/2 tons.	277.50	$5.00
Sugar,	21,994 lbs.	3,214.59	.14 615/1000
Tea,	1,353 "	919.48	.68

1864.

Articles.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef,	23,388 lbs.	$3,810.81	.16 293/1000
Beefsteak,	7,874 "	1,717.12	.21 807/1000
Butter,	14,777 "	5,778.28	.39 103/1000
Coffee,	2,570 1/2 "	1,016.29	.39 537/1000
Eggs,	2,016 doz.	618.51	.30 68/100
Flour,	71 bbls.	776.87	$10.94
Hams,	3,043 lbs.	572.46	.18 812/1000
Ice,	57 65/100 tons.	230.60	$4.00
Sugar,	20,030 lbs.	4,272.17	.21 328/1000
Tea,	1,226 "	966.03	.78 79/100

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For 1864.

Boston, January 13, 1865.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital,

Gentlemen,—

I submit to you, herewith, the Annual Accounts of the Corporation to December 31st, 1864; as stated in detail upon pages 54 to 67, inclusive, of the Book of Annual Accounts, viz.:

1st. General Expenses: amounting to $6,899.70, including Interest. This Account, is balanced by charging Hospital Expenses, and Asylum Expenses, with their prportions thereof.

2d. Library Account, 1864. The expenditure on this account has been $498.21. The receipts on this account have been $682.18, including an unexpended balance last year. The balance has been carried to credit of Library Account, 1865.

3d. Artificial Limb Account. The expenditure on this account has been $150.00 for four persons. The receipts on this account have been $150.00, a portion of the income of the Wooden Leg Fund. The income of that fund for the year was $900.00.

4TH. ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS FOR FREE BEDS. The receipts on this account have been $4,125.00 from 35 persons. This account is balanced by crediting Free Beds Account with that sum. It is believed that the income from this source could immediately be materially increased, if our benevolent fellow citizens were more fully cognizant of the value and of the wants of this most excellent charity.

5TH. FREE BEDS ACCOUNT, 1864. The expenditure on this account has been $49,286.53 for patients averaging in number for the year 114¾. The receipts on this account have been, from Subscribers and from income of funds held for this specific object, $18,832.22; and the balance, amounting to $30,454.31, has been derived from the General Fund.

6TH. HOSPITAL EXPENSES, 1864. The expenditure on this account has been $60,159.55 for patients averaging in number for the year 137¾; showing an increase, over the expenditure of 1863, on this account, of $12,763,90.

7TH. BENEFICIARIES AT ASYLUM. The expenditure on this account has been $4,359.58. The receipts from funds for this object were $4,118.29; and the balance, $241.29, has been derived from the General Fund.

8TH. ASYLUM EXPENSES. The expenditure on this account has been $106,539.93, less gains on farm, clothing

and rents, $5,055.55 — Net Expenses $101,484.38; showing an increase of $42,183.73 over the net expenses of 1863.

9th. Donations and Legacies. The receipts on this account have been $53,615.02. Of this amount, $41,388.27 have been added to the General Fund, and the balance has been appropriated to the several special funds, which the donors prescribed.

10th. Board Account, 1864. The whole amount of board of patients has been $136,230.36; of which $31,555.29 have been remitted by the Trustees, leaving the net income from this source $104,675.07, viz.: at Asylum $96,960.53, and at the Hospital $7,714.54.

11th. Special Funds Account, 1864. The whole amount now to credit of these accounts is $296,605.34. The amount contributed during the year to these funds has been $12,226.75; and the amount received as income on their account has been $20,552.69. Of this last item there has been expended at

Asylum,	$4,118.29
Hospital,	15,394.40
And there has been credited to their proper funds, their unexpended balances and accumulation,	1,040.00
	$20,552.69

Leaving the sum of said funds larger than at the beginning of this year, by $13,266.75. Of these $296,605.34 there are held for the Hospital $236,095.34, and for the Asylum $60,510.00.

12th. General Fund Account, 1864. This fund amounts to $636,060.14. It amounted, December 31st, 1863, to $621,375.99. It has been credited during the year with income of investment on its account $1,666.02, and with donations on its account, $41,388.27; and it has been charged with amount of its contribution to the expenses of the year, viz.: $28,370.14.

13th. Income and Expense Account, 1864. The whole amount of Expenses has been $161,643.93, viz.:

Asylum, . . .	$101,484.38	
Hospital, . . .	60,159.55	
		$161,643.93

The whole amount of Income has been $134,939.81, viz.:

Asylum, . . .	$101,078.82	
Hospital, . . .	27,194.97	
General, . . .	6,666.02	
		$134,939.81

Showing an excess of Expenses over the Income, from all sources, amounting to $26,704.12

14TH. LEDGER BALANCES, December 31st, 1864.

15TH. STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS. From this Statement it appears that the whole amount of the Assets of the Corporation is $1,019,363.95; that of this amount there is

In Estates for occupancy,	$681,968.93	
In Balances in hands of Superintendents; being chiefly Bills for Board,	29,535.34	
In Productive Investments,	307,731.95	
In Cash, ...	127.73	
		$1,019,363.95

And that these Assets are held for the following purposes and accounts,

Funds for Asylum, . .	$60,510.00	
" " Hospital,. .	230,380.03	
" to accumulate, .	5,715.31	
General Fund, . .	636,060.14	
Debts, ...	86,698.47	
		$1,019,363.95

The amount paid for the new cottage for males, at Asylum, to December 31st, was $43,379.36; so that it is obvious that the cost of the building will exceed the amount obtained by the subscription for that object.

I wish to ask the attention of the Trustees to the fact that their expenses continue to exceed their income. The actual excess for the past year was $26,704.12.

I believe that the Accounts herewith will furnish to the Trustees a clear insight into the doings of the year which has just closed, and into the financial condition of the Institution, to the service of which, in the cause of humanity, they devote so much time and attention.

Very respectfully,

J. THOMAS STEVENSON,

Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1864.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL, JAN. 1, 1864.

Paying, 24, : : Free, 126, : : Total, 150.
Of these 79 were males, and 71 females.

ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL FROM JAN. 1, 1864, TO JAN. 1, 1865.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients paying board, ...	250	76	326
" " " part of the time,	11		11
" entirely free, ...	695	567	1262
	956	643	1599

Of these, 22 paid $15 per week; 3 paid $12; 12 paid $11; 31 paid $10; 4 paid $9; 4 paid $6; and 261 paid $4.50.

Whole number of patients treated during the year:—paying, 350; paying part of the time, 11; free, 1388; total, 1749.

DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well, ...	571	345	916
Much relieved, ...	72	63	135
Relieved, ...	131	124	255
Not relieved, ...	46	38	84
Not treated, ...	31	30	61
Dead, ...	97	33	130
Insane and eloped, ...	13	7	20
	961	640	1601

NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING DEC. 31, 1864.

Males, 75, : : Females, 73, : : Total, 148.
Of these, 25 were paying, and 123 were free.

Proportion of deaths to the whole number of results, 8 per cent.

Number of patients received on account of accidents, 242. The private rooms of the Hospital were constantly occupied, there generally being about ten private patients.

The greatest number of paying patients, at any one time, was 33; of free patients, 139; the greatest total, 157; the least number in private rooms, at any one time, was 5; the least paying, 14; the least free, 90; the least total, 110.

The average number of patients was 138; males, 72; females, 66.

The average number of paying patients was 23; 13 Americans, 10 foreign.

The greatest number of paying patients was 33; 20 Americans, 13 foreign.

The least number of paying patients was 14; 10 Americans, 4 foreign.

RESIDENCE.

Boston,	835	Rhode Island,	6
Massachusetts, (excepting Boston,)	644	Connecticut,	1
Maine,	45	New York,	7
New Hampshire,	35	British Provinces,	14
Vermont,	5	Other places,	7

BIRTHPLACE.

Boston,	138	British Provinces,	118
Massachusetts, (excepting Boston,	233	Great Britain,	107
Maine,	130	Ireland,	655
New Hampshire,	51	Germany,	27
Vermont,	30	Norway and Sweden,	9
Rhode Island,	16	France,	10
Connecticut,	6	Western Islands,	11
New York,	26	Other places,	8
Southern and Western States,	24		
Total Americans,	654	Total Foreigners,	945

OCCUPATION.

Males.	Paying.	Free.	Partial Payment.
Mechanics,	66	190	3
Laborers,	36	243	5
Farmers,	19	16	
Minors,	19	99	
Seamen,	34	28	2
Clerks,	22	15	1
Teamsters,	9	28	
Traders,	10	11	
Servants,	5	30	
Soldiers,	22	32	
Teachers,	1		
Lawyers,	2	1	
Students,	2	1	
Clergymen,	3	1	
	250	695	11

Total males, 956. Of these, 56 were in private rooms.

Females.	Paying.	Free.	Partial Payment.
Domestics,	5	320	
Minors,	11	54	
Wives,	42	94	
Widows,	7	24	
Seamstresses,	4	53	
Teachers,	3	2	
Operatives,	2	16	
Spinsters,	2	4	
	76	567	

Total females, 643. Of these, 20 were in private rooms. Twenty-five per cent. of the free patients were female domestics; nineteen per cent. were laborers; and fifteen per cent. were mechanics.

The average time of paying patients was 3.18 weeks; and that of free patients 4.37 weeks. The proportion of ward beds occupied by free patients was $\frac{7}{8}$; by paying patients $\frac{1}{8}$. About $\frac{1}{5}$ of the paying patients occupied private rooms.

ADMISSION REFUSED.

No applicant has been refused admission into this Hospital during the past six years on account of inability to pay his board. All cases have been freely received except those of chronic nature, such as were incurable or contagious, or those of disreputable persons, and the diseases are tabulated as follows, viz.:

Phthisis, (Consumption,)	69	Chronic Rheumatism,	14
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa,	61	Paralysis,	17
Chronic Ulcers of the Leg,	29	Epilepsy,	3
Scrofula,	14	Delirium Tremens,	8
Insanity,	4	Cancer,	8
Hip Disease,	14	Dropsy,	13
Spine Disease,	9	Contagious Diseases,	27
Debility,	10	Other Diseases,	33
Total,			333

200 of those rejected were foreigners; 173 were residents of Boston.

Five thousand six hundred and nineteen patients, not requiring beds in the Hospital, have been treated as out-patients, receiving advice, medicine, and surgical care. Of these, 3761 were medical, and 1858 were surgical cases. 2162 were Americans, and 3457 were foreigners.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN S. SHAW,

Resident Physician.

To the Board of Trustees of the Mass. General Hospital,
Boston, January 1, 1865.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE McLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

TO THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL,

January 1, 1865.

In obedience to the Rules of this Institution, the Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, has the honor to present to you the following results of the year just closed.

On the first day of January, 1864, the names of two hundred and one persons, ninety males, and one hundred and eleven females, were registered as patients in the Asylum. Since then one hundred and one,—fifty-six males, and forty-five females, have been admitted, and one hundred and seven,—fifty-six males, and fifty-one females, have been discharged, leaving the number to-day, one hundred and ninety-five,—ninety males, and one hundred and five females. Forty-two of those discharged,—twenty-two males, and twenty females, were *recovered.* Twenty-one,—ten males, and eleven females, were *much improved.* Fourteen,—seven of each sex, were *improved.* Three,—two males, and one female, were *not improved.* And twenty-seven,—fifteen males, and twelve females, have died. The

whole number treated during the year is three hundred and two. The weekly average number is two hundred.

The financial perplexities of the year,—the advanced cost of all labor and supplies, have been most sensibly felt here. The considerable increase in the rate of board rendered imperative, has not diminished the number of admissions, or lessened the average number of patients. Both are larger than during the previous year. The necessity for this advance has been recognized and cheerfully acceded to, by those who already had friends here, almost without an exception. The Appleton, and other benevolent funds at your disposal have prevented any case of real need from being declined and any premature removal from the house for only pecuniary reasons, and never have these funds appeared to be of greater or more fitting service, than during this last year.

Notwithstanding the increased cost of every thing, the general course of the institution has been the same as heretofore. However much the managers may have been embarrassed, the patients have known no abridgment of care, convenience, comfort or recreation. On the contrary, our general facilities for occupying, entertaining and diverting the household have been steadily augmented. As heretofore our people have had abundant opportunities for driving through the surrounding country, and the late good sleighing has been industriously used. They have as usual visited all places of interest in the vicinity, and many have attended lectures and public amusements in the city. The mid-day

exhibitions of the great Organ, have been free to our patients by the courtesy of the Directors of the Music Hall, and the Museum by the continued favor of its proprietor. Through Dr. Walker, of South Boston, the Directors of the City Institutions extended to us invitations to several excursions in the harbor. A large number of our household joined in these delightful trips, and were exceedingly gratified and benefited thereby. Mr. Moorhouse's Orchestra have favored us again by playing upon the terrace during several afternoons of the summer. The festivals of the year have been duly and joyously observed, and our social parties have been made more than usually attractive by the excellent musical and dramatic services of several friends who are untiring in aiding us on these occasions.

The library of the house continues to be not only a great comfort, but a most efficient curative agent. It is largely used. The periodicals and newspapers of the day are also here in abundance. Some of our gentlemen have been engaged in literary, artistic, educational, and mechanical employment, and the ladies, as usual, have done a vast amount and great variety of useful and ornamental work. Many and curious articles were wrought for the "Sailor's Fair," and numberless serviceable garments have been made for the soldiers and for "the poor." The generosity of two gentlemen of your acquaintance has enabled me to provide abundant materials for the occupation of those who otherwise would have suffered from want of employment.

Very many improvements have been made during the year, both out-of-doors and in, the chief of which are the re-arranging and enlargement of the grounds and erection of a new building in the gentlemen's department. This latter is now nearly completed. It is similar in plan to that which has been occupied by the ladies for a few years, though many valuable improvements have been made in the details of its construction. These buildings have been carefully examined by many persons from abroad, and from different parts of our own country, who are thoroughly familiar with institutions for the insane, and it is a satisfaction to know that they are pronounced unequalled. Our experience with the one now in use, is that it entirely meets the necessities of the class for whom it was built, and we believe that the benevolence of the donors was never more judiciously bestowed than in contributing to the building which is now nearly ready to be occupied. The enlargement and re-arrangement of the grounds for the gentlemen will be of incalculable worth. More than six acres have been surrounded by a suitable fence, so placed as to hardly obstruct the prospect. The alley for bowling and billiards has been moved to a convenient position in these grounds, and through the centre extends a magnificent row of elms, planted more than seventy years ago, and now in full and beautiful maturity. Several smaller but spacious airing courts have been enclosed, giving every opportunity for out-of-door exercise for all classes of persons. The importance of

these additions can hardly be stated too strongly, and there can be no doubt of their potent and valuable influence in expediting the cure of many and giving solid comfort to all.

On the day before yesterday, the water pipes which were laid from the Charlestown water works during the autumn, were opened for our use. The water comes with sufficient force to reach beyond the highest point of any of the buildings, and will ensure our safety in case of fire. It appears to be of excellent quality, and is so far abundant in quantity.

In reviewing the history of the year in all its details, the quiet working of the many agencies here employed for the relief of human suffering, the happy changes as day by day they have come, from pain to pleasure, from grief to joy, from sickness to health, the recovery of some to reason and sound judgment, the progress thereto of others, the abatement of anxiety and distress, and the increase of comfort and well-being in manifold cases, we can but feel that the Asylum still animated by the spirit of its benevolent founders, may to-day rightfully claim to have added another year of good service to its fair record in the cause of humanity. And I am happy to attest that this result is largely due to the faithfulness of my zealous and discreet staff of associate officers, and the large corps of attendants and assistants.

Notwithstanding the fact that much has been said and written upon the care and treatment of insane persons, and the reasons often given for the necessity or propriety of their removal from home to a hospital arranged expressly for their accomodation, all is so apt to be cursorily passed over by the majority of people who have only a general interest in the subject, that when a person's attention is called directly and painfully to to it by the occurrence of the malady in his own family, he is sure to ask why it is imperative or desirable to take one who is *sick* away from the comforts and endearments of home and commit him to strangers' hands, while it is instinctively felt that under all circumstances sickness is the exigency of all others in the world to enhance the value and make doubly grateful every tender sympathy and loving service of home. Therefore the duty recurs occasionally of stating the reasons which have led those who have made this disease their life-long study and care, and those who have in any way had a fair and thorough experience of it, so unanimously and earnestly to recommend for the larger number of cases what is known as "Hospital treatment."

And here it should be stated that insanity varies endlessly in the form and force of its manifestations. Its types are many and diverse and the same type is modified by the peculiarities of each individual affected and in a thousand ways by surrounding circumstances, presenting every phase from slight exhilaration to furious, boisterous excitement, from a tinge of unreasonable sadness to the silent scorching agony of utter despair,

from the slightest perceptible ill balance to an entire state of incoherence or of whimsical delusion, from the smallest taint of changed feelings to the extreme venom of hatred or extasy of love. No one course of treatment can be of universal application. No one set of measures will meet all cases. And a course so general and comprehensive even as that of removal from home and treatment in a hospital for the purpose is not applicable in every case. It does not follow that because a person is insane it is indispensable or even best that he should be placed in a Hospital, though for a very large proportion of the commonest acute forms of the disorder, such a course undoubtedly is the best one, but like the treatment of any serious disease, it should only be had by the prescription of discriminating and judicious physicians.

When the disease presents itself in a demonstrative form like mania or raving madness, as it is called, it is quickly found that the resources of a private house and family are utterly insufficient even for the protection of the patient and the safety of those about him, to say nothing of the opportunities of care or the chances of cure, but it is not generally known how readily a person who is furiously excited while with his own familiar acquaintances, will yield his confidence to a stranger who he sees understands him, and will in his hands be comparatively gentle and manageable. This has been exemplified at every Asylum entrance again and again. A person arrives most violently resisting and abusing by words and all possible physical means, those who are

ordinarily his best friends; a few kind words from a stranger who does not fear him, will gain his confidence and he will suffer himself to be led away at will. The very presence of a stranger will control his delirium in a measure, and a certain remnant of self-respect and habit bring to him the desire and ability to conduct in a more natural manner.

But in other cases where the safety of the patient and his friends is not endangered at home, other considerations of recovery and comfort must decide the question of removal.

Perversion of feeling generally manifests itself previous to or coincident with intellectual disorder. Insanity changes the sensations, emotions and thoughts. The patient finds his relations to surrounding persons and things and circumstances disturbed and confused. He cannot comprehend that the disturbance is in himself and not in them, and he is sure that they have changed, not he. He finds himself differing from those about him in opinion and feeling, and he soon can neither see nor feel nor think about the commonest things as they do. Things which give them no positive sensations sadden him or fill him with unmeasured delight. He expresses his emotion, and it not only calls out no sympathy, but perhaps a remonstrance. Differences and disputes arise and he finds himself at variance with those who have his life-long agreed with him, and believes that they have changed from friends to enemies. He misconstrues their language to him, and their treatment of him, though characterized

by the same or increased kindness and tenderness as ever, he regards as insulting, and every effort of theirs at service or attention, he believes to be filled with mischief. Perhaps he is full of fear. He mistrusts his dearest friends. He thinks they are talking about him, trying to injure his reputation or to entrap him in some difficulty, or to interfere with his business or plans, or to contrive something which shall annoy him or perhaps destroy his life. Perhaps he is oppressed with a sense of his own wrong doing, of the miserable meanness and heartlessness of his whole life, of his systematic deception of all persons and about every thing, of his vileness in the sight of God and abandonment by Him. He believes that others must regard him as he regards himself, and if their conduct and words indicate only the contrary, he rejects every kind office, and bitterly, frantically warns them not to regard such a wretch as he, or he repels their sympathy and expostulations and kindness as a sham, or else their tears and evident grief he considers as arising from their conviction of his baseness, and this fills the measure of his wretchedness. Or perhaps he has at first taken up a delusion. It fills his mind. He can think and talk of nothing else. Everything beside is dwarfed in importance. He wearies and distresses those who have usually sympathised with him, and their want of sympathy now, and their withholding of belief and interest in what is so transcendently interesting to him, vexes him, and friendship is broken. Or perhaps his delusion is of his own self-importance, and

those who have always till now yielded to his wishes and have sought and obeyed his counsels, find themselves utterly unable and unwilling to obey his unreasonable commands. He is irritated and insists; turmoil and angry words follow and all good understanding and confidence and power of influencing him is lost. Or perhaps he is simply exhilarated—happy and active much beyond his usual measure; he drives here and there, laughs loud and jokes indecorously, engages in all sorts of amusements and frivolities, all sorts of schemes and enterprises, this to-day and that to-morrow, spends his money freely and foolishly, sleeps little, and is capricious and irritable at the slightest opposition. His friends bear all with surprise at first, and then with anxiety and alarm. They remonstrate with him gently and without avail. They insist and intimate that "his mind is not quite right." This provokes him and their power over him for any good is utterly gone.

These perverted feelings sometimes arise without any external occasion, and they invariably point towards those who hold the nearest and dearest social relations to the patient, and whether actively demonstrative or not, they are firmly fixed and held with the peculiar tenacity which is characteristic of insanity. The insane man *knows* that he is right. He is more certain of it than a sane man ever is of the most palpable truth, and no matter how debased a wretch he conceives himself, or of how little worth he declares any opinion of his to be, he is sure that his belief is right and he rests upon it infallibly, and is entirely incapable

of being influenced by argument or appeal. No proof weighs a straw against his settled convictions. And because those whom he has always loved—his own family who ought as he thinks to sustain and coincide with him—now have changed and become his opposers, his tormenters, his defamers, his enemies, he is doubly embittered against them. In all the conditions stated the patient is argued, expostulated and remonstrated with over and over again. Every proof and evidence possible is brought forward, and every appeal is made with all the force that affection can give, in the hope of doing good but with the certain effect of harm, of arraying him in his own defence, of exciting resistance, and grounding him more firmly in his own convictions and antipathies. The wife, the mother, the husband, the son are not only powerless for any good under such circumstances, but increase and aggravate the evil which they are striving to overcome.

Insanity is often caused by perplexities and misadventures in business, by family griefs and dissensions or by occurrences in the neighborhood or town, and so long as the participators in whatever has so powerfully affected the patient are about him, his morbid impressions cannot abate but will be constantly deepened. The scene of his changed feelings, his house, his furniture, the familiar prospect, are all associated closely with his malady, and will every hour reawaken and strengthen his morbid thoughts and emotions. The expression of perverted feelings in outward conduct always strengthens them, and so long as they are nourished

by continual exercise, by the presence of the persons and things which excite them, so long as they are the subject of conversation, of argument or correspondence or are in any way brought freshly to mind, the outward conduct cannot change but will continue to react upon the feelings. And so if any delusion is expressed in words and conduct it will grow steadily in strength. If it is met by argument or antagonistic proofs as clear as light, the very meeting it thus will give it encouragement by the impression that it was worth meeting, while it always excites to a greater obstinacy of opinion. No insane person was ever *convinced* of the absurdity of his opinions by argument. If you compel him step by step to admit the truth of your views and the falsity of his own until you have logically demolished his delusion, he will find no difficulty in assuring you that after all he is right, and will as complacently and earnestly restate his belief, as if you had not said a word. If delusions are scouted and ridiculed, as they often are, by friends whose patience does not last forever, the pride of the patient is offended, he is irritated and wounded but his convictions are unshaken. If on the other hand, fear of giving offence, or a notion of policy, causes friends to acquiesce in a delusion and yield to every absurd requirement, it will grow inevitably by the generous cultivation.

To gain an insane person's confidence so as to exercise over him the only authority and influence which is of any worth and to which he will cheerfully yield, and when gained to give a steady, firm, and *kind* contra-

diction, not always, nor often in words, but always in manner and bearing, to a deluded belief; to suspend its exercise and that of its attendant perverted feelings by directing the attention to interesting and healthy subjects of thought, thus leaving the disease to fade from inanition and the sure effect of time; to break up the habit of dwelling upon the one selfish topic of meditation, and dissipate the intensity of long nursed emotions, by presenting generous motives for action, and exciting benevolent and expansive feelings upon matters outside of self—this is the proper treatment of insanity.

To do this service for one's own relative in his own home is clearly an impossibility, and to do it otherwheres is practically almost the same. For a stranger, however skilled and resolute and kind he may be, to undertake it in a patient's own home and amongst his own friends to whom he can always appeal, though he may be welcomed by him at first, will end in failure and his being considered an usurper. For a stranger to render this service away from the patient's home, and from all that can revive his morbid exercises, and under the best possible conditions of surroundings and adjuvants is "Hospital treatment."

JOHN E. TYLER,

Superintendent.

McLean Asylum for the Insane,
January 1, 1865.

Table of Admissions, Discharges, and Results, at the McLean Asylum from its opening, October 6, 1818.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharg'd.	Whole No. under care.	Died.	Much improved, &c.	Recover'd.	Remaining at end of year.	Average No. of Patients.
1818–19	58	35	58	5	19	11	23	.
1820	44	40	67	1	28	11	27	.
1821	47	46	74	3	33	10	28	.
1822	64	50	92	5	31	14	42	.
1823	73	61	115	2	39	20	54	.
1824	53	56	107	5	28	23	51	.
1825	59	56	110	8	27	21	54	.
1826	47	46	101	5	21	20	55	.
1827	58	56	113	6	17	34	57	.
1828	77	65	134	5	37	23	69	.
1829	73	77	142	9	42	26	65	.
1830	82	78	147	10	34	34	69	.
1831	83	84	152	8	46	30	68	.
1832	94	98	162	10	45	43	64	.
1833	103	100	167	8	50	42	67	.
1834	108	95	174	7	47	41	80	.
1835	83	84	163	11	28	45	77	.
1836	106	112	183	10	38	64	71	.
1837	120	105	191	8	25	72	86	80
1838	138	131	224	12	45	74	93	95
1839	132	117	225	10	38	69	108	112
1840	155	138	263	13	50	75	125	128
1841	157	141	283	11	55	75	142	135
1842	129	138	271	15	43	80	133	143
1843	126	126	260	18	45	63	134	131
1844	158	140	292	19	49	68	152	146
1845	119	120	271	13	38	74	151	149
1846	148	126	299	9	52	65	173	164
1847	170	170	343	33	50	87	173	172
1848	143	155	316	23	50	82	155	171
1849	160	137	321	15	58	64	184	177
1850	173	157	357	28	51	78	200	201
1851	164	173	364	29	69	75	191	195
1852	145	135	336	15	48	72	201	200
1853	114	120	315	17	62	58	195	194
1854	120	120	315	16	45	59	195	195
1855	123	126	318	24	46	56	192	192
1856	149	145	341	19	58	68	196	195
1857	141	159	337	28	60	71	178	191
1858	155	147	333	25	50	72	186	187
1859	131	142	317	28	53	61	175	185
1860	121	109	296	24	37	39	187	185
1861	111	110	298	23	33	54	188	193
1862	82	94	270	18	37	39	176	190
1863	94	69	270	13	20	36	201	191
1864	101	107	302	27	38	42	195	200
	5091	4896	.	651	1915	2340	.	.

Table of Admissions and Results at the Massachusetts General Hospital, from Sept. 3, 1821, to Dec. 31, 1864.

YEAR.	Total Admitted.	Whole Number treated.			Discharged well.	Percentage on "Total Admitted."	Much Relieved, or Relieved in part.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated, Unfit, Dismissed, &c.	Deaths.	Percentage on "Total Admitted."	Greatest number free at one time.	Greatest number paying at one time.	Greatest Total.	Least Total.	Average.	Accidents.	Percentage.	Average time of Paying. Weeks.	Average time of free. Weeks.	Patients remaining under treatment Dec. 31.		Out-Patients treated.
		Free.	Paying Board all the time.	Paying part of the time	Paying Board.	Paying Board part of the time.	Free.															Paying.	Free.	
1821 to 1841	7992	..	..	..	..	..	..	3719	..	2613	815	68	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1841	404	213	168	23	..	..	..	151	37	152	53	21	26	6	..	..	61	41	51	..	..	4 5-7	6 6-7			
1842	347	177	159	11	..	..	..	121	34	137	45	16	25	7	..	..	62	13	43	..	..	4	6 1-7			
1843	365	183	167	15	..	..	..	136	37	115	55	17	41	11	..	..	56	33	47[2]	..	..	4	6			
1844	435	250	174	11	..	..	..	183	43	137	41	23	47	11	..	30	71	40	53	55	12[2]	3 6-7	7 1-7			
1845	453	265	176	12	..	..	..	205	45	130	37	28	54	12	44	34	72	37	56	62	14	5 4-7	6 6-7			
1846	459	250	182	27	..	..	..	211	46	137	30	33	36	8	44	28	72	37	55	59	13	3 1-2	4 3-4			
1847	674	354	279	41	..	..	..	340	50	145	54	30	57	8	82	41	123	54	81	74	11	3 1-2	4 1-2	..	..	328
1848	804	460	283	61	..	..	..	400	50	219	52	39	103	13	86	38	124	94	108	103	12[2]	3 1-7	5	..	..	378
1849	870	543	273	54	..	..	..	436	50	218	75	53	84	9	89	38	127	90	112	97	11	2 4-7	5 5-7	..	..	272
1850	746	427	242	77	..	..	..	363	48	200	56	49	76	10	103	33	136	83	108	98	13	2 6-7	6	..	..	294
1851	839	477	293	64	..	..	..	387	46	235	47	63	98	11	93	48	141	77	112	123	15	3	6	..	..	237
1852	826	472	271	83	..	..	..	410	50	234	52	47	82	10	105	41	133	104	119	132	16	3 1-4	5	..	..	248
1853	925	505	335	85	..	..	..	431	46	287	70	66	82	9	108	39	142	108	120	159	17	3 1-6	7	..	..	358
1854	922	490	321	111	..	..	..	423	46	257	73	41	115	12	112	45	145	125	133	212	23	4	10	..	..	477
1855	915	414	352	147	..	..	..	456	50	238	59	51	102	11	107	59	152	114	134	157	17 3-10	3 3-7	11 -7	..	..	645
1856	976	545	335	96	..	..	..	478	49	230	77	71	117	12	114	48	153	120	140	189	19	3	5	..	..	887
1857	920	549	280	91	..	..	..	510	55	195	57	66	130	14	119	40	157	103	128	163	17 7-10	2 2-3	5	..	..	1574
1858	1015	718	251	46	..	..	..	514	50	229	65	50	127	13	120	31	144	91	123	186	18[2]	4	7[2]	..	..	2223
1859	1240	934	257	49	287	49	1040	653	53	280	54	94	141	11	145	37	165	92	131	212	17	4	4 2-3	14	140	3523
1860	1240	997	201	42	215	42	1137	698	56	305	73	58	121	9 3/5	149	33	175	80	128	233	18 7-10	4	6	15	121	4433
1861	1416	1131	253	32	268	32	1252	831	59	318	79	57	99	7	135	37	162	120	140	297	21	4	5 3-4	16	124	4676
1862	1611	1175	425	11	441	11	1299	843	52 1/3	431	77	154	101	6 1/3	133	45	166	102	134	271	16 3-4	2 1-10	4 1-10	25	120	4800
1863	1648	1348	283	17	308	17	1468	856	52	459	96	70	162	9 4/5	135	29	158	116	137	292	17 7-10	3 4-10	4	24	126	4987
1864	1599	1262	326	11	350	11	1388	916	55 1/2	390	84	61	130	8	139	33	157	110	138	242	17 7-10	3.18	4.37	25	123	5619
	29641							14671		8291	2276	1326	2749													35959

TABLE OF EXPENSES OF THE "HOSPITAL" DEPARTMENT, FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Weekly Expense.	Board paid by Patients.	Actual cost of Pay Patients.	Actual cost of Free Patients.	Cost of all Patients over board received.	Total Expenses.	Average cost of each Patient admitted.
1847	$5.81	$5,001.00	..	..	$19,511.00	$24,512.00	$36.37
1848	4.98	5,074.00	..	..	22,931.00	28,005.00	34.83
1849	5.04	4,788.00	..	..	24,603.00	29,391.00	33.78
1850	5.16	4,226.00	..	..	24,798.00	29,024.00	38.90
1851	5.38	5,424.00	..	..	25,941.00	31,365.00	37.38
1852	4.87	5,359.00	..	..	24,814.00	30,173.00	36.53
1853	5.22	5,562.00	..	..	27,053.00	32,615.00	35.26
1854	5.73	6,128.00	..	..	34,526.00	40,654.00	44.09
1855	6.21	8,889.17	..	..	34,363.34	43,252.51	47.27
1856	6.11	8,466.25	..	..	35,982.67	44,448.92	45.54
1857	6.45	7,336.83	..	..	35,573.57	42,910.40	46.64
1858	6.53	7,308.80	..	..	37,189.87	44,498.67	43.84
1859	5.76	6,020.26	$7,400.25	$31,910.47	33,290.46	39,310.72	31.70
1860	6.42	5,209.85	6,430.33	36,148.06	37,368.54	42,578.39	34.34
1861	5.35	5,347.27	5,684.40	33,269.90	33,607.03	38,954.30	27.51
1862	6.04	5,853.89	6,628.65	35,486.16	36,260.92	42,114.81	26.14
1863	6.66	6,312.75	6,151.27	41,270.44	41,108.96	47,421.71	28.77
1864	8.38	7,714.54	10,224.81	49,286.53	52,079.84	60,159.55	37.61

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1865.

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HENRY J. BIGELOW, M.D. . . . .
HENRY G. CLARK, M.D. . . . . .
SAMUEL CABOT, M.D. . . . . } *Visiting Surgeons.*
GEORGE H. GAY, M.D. . . . . .
RICHARD M. HODGES, M.D. . . .

JAMES C. WHITE, M.D. . . . . *Physician to Out-patients.*

. . . . . *Surgeon to Out-patients.*

CALVIN ELLIS, M.D. . . } *Microscopist, and Curator of the Pathological Cabinet.*

JAMES C. WHITE, M.D. . . . . *Chemist.*

O. F. WADSWORTH, . . . } *House Pupils in the Medical Department.*
A. L. HASKINS, ...

GEO. E. MASON, ...
CHAS. B. PORTER, . . . } *House Pupils in the Surgical Department.*
GEO. G. TARBELL, . . .
CHAS. E. INCHES, . . .

MISS MARY WIGGIN, ... *Matron.*

DANIEL G. WILKINS, ... *Apothecary.*

Officers of the McLean Asylum.

JOHN E. TYLER, M.D. . . . . *Superintendent.*

MARK RANNEY, M.D. . . } *Assistant Physicians and Apothecaries.*
J. H. WHITTEMORE, M.D. . }

GEORGE W. WHITTLE, ... *Steward.*

MRS. ABBY M. WHITTLE, ... *Matron.*

GEO. A. GOODELL, }
MISS RELIEF R. BARBER, } . . . . . *Supervisors.*

Committees.

Committee on Finance.
MESSRS. BEEBE AND HIGGINSON.

Committee on Accounts.
MESSRS. HIGGINSON AND LOWELL.

Free-Bed Standing Committee.
MESSRS. HIGGINSON AND LOWELL.

Committee on the Book of Donations.
MR. ROGERS.

Committee on the Warren Fund and Library.
MR. RITCHIE.

Committee on Repairs.
MESSRS. ROGERS, GREENOUGH, AND BULLARD.

Visiting Committee.

February,	Messrs.	WHITNEY AND RITCHIE.
March,	"	RITCHIE AND GREENOUGH.
April,	"	GREENOUGH AND DALE.
May,	"	DALE AND HIGGINSON.
June,	"	HIGGINSON AND HOWE.
July,	"	HOWE AND BEEBE.
August,	"	BEEBE AND LOWELL.
September,	"	LOWELL AND DAVIS.
October,	"	DAVIS AND STORROW.
November,	"	STORROW AND ROGERS.
December,	"	ROGERS AND BULLARD.
January,	"	BULLARD AND WHITNEY.

HOUSE PUPILS.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

RULES

AND

REGULATIONS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

BOSTON:
1864.
J. H. EASTBURN'S PRESS.

HOUSE PUPILS.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS.

HOUSE PUPILS.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be six House Pupils, two for the medical and four for the surgical department, who shall be annually chosen from twice that number of applicants, if there be so many, to be nominated by the Physicians and Surgeons; and in case either of them is temporarily prevented from attending to his duties, he shall report to the Resident Physician, who, after consultation with the Attending Medical Officer, may appoint a substitute.

ART. 2. They shall not leave the duties of their respective posts except in cases of urgent necessity, nor without having obtained permission from the Resident Physician; and in no case shall they make an exchange of their respective departments without the consent of the Medical Officers, and the approval of the Board of Trustees.

ART. 3. They shall not reside in the Hospital, except temporarily by the express vote of the Board, but shall be present there on duty, each day, from 8 o'clock, A. M., till 8 o'clock, P. M., with a proper interval for meals and relaxation, unless otherwise ordered or permitted by the Resident Physician; and one pupil in each department, and not more, unless by special permission, shall sleep in the house during the first half of the year, and the other pupil in each department during the second half.

Art. 4. They shall be under the entire charge and control of the Resident Physician, subject to the direction of the Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital during the time of their regular visits; and shall implicitly follow his instructions and directions.

Art. 5. It shall be their special duty to prepare the patients for the regular medical and surgical morning visits; to attend upon the Physicians and Surgeons at that time; to report the condition of the patients to them; and to receive, record, and carry out their orders and prescriptions in respect to the treatment, diet, conduct, and exercise of the patients. They shall note important changes in the patients, and if necessary, notify the Resident Physician and the Attending Medical Officers thereof. When patients are admitted into the Hospital, they shall, in the absence of the Resident Physician, receive them, report their cases to him as soon as may be, and see especially that a bath is administered, whenever it is possible and safe, before they are admitted into the wards. The House Pupils, in the surgical department, under his directions, shall see that patients are prepared for operations; that those whose cases require it are seasonably and properly dressed; and that the surgical instruments are ready for use and properly taken care of after operations.

Art. 6. They shall keep, under the direction of the Physicians and Surgeons, a daily record of every important fact in the history of the patients, and, as soon as possible, enter it in a careful manner in the Case Book of the department, as prescribed in Chapter III, Article 7; and the Case Book shall be kept at the Hospital, in charge of the Resident Physician, and no volume of its records shall be taken from the house without his consent, and upon a receipt therefor by the person taking it.

Art. 7. They shall record all prescriptions and directions of the Surgeons and Physicians in the mode and manner prescribed by them, and a copy of the same, properly attested, shall be transmitted to the Apothecary as soon as possible after they are given. They shall see that the medicines ordered for the sick are administered at the times prescribed, and with care and neatness. It shall also be their duty to see that the Order Books are properly kept in the several wards, and that the daily orders for the supply of food and liquors are duly entered therein.

Art. 8. Each of said officers shall, when requested so to do, attend and aid the Physicians and Surgeons in post-mortem examinations, and perform all other duties that the Resident Physician, the Physicians and Surgeons, or the Trustees, may from time to time require of them. Each of them, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall be required to sign a certificate that he has read the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Trustees, and pledges himself to the faithful observance of such as pertain to his office, so long as he shall occupy the same; and each of them, at the termination of his service, provided he shall have performed his duties faithfully, and to the satisfaction of the Trustees, shall receive from them a certificate thereof, under the Seal of the Corporation.

Art. 9. These officers shall be appointed at the quarterly meeting of the Trustees in January in each year, and shall enter on their duties on the first of May following, the interim being occupied by them in making themselves acquainted with their respective duties, and they shall not present themselves for examination for the degree of M. D. until their term of duty has fully expired.

SPECIAL DUTIES

OF THE

SURGICAL HOUSE PUPILS.

Article 1. For the sake of distinguishing their special duties they shall be styled Dressers and Clinical Clerks. A Dresser and a Clinical Clerk shall be assigned to each Wing of the Hospital.

Art. 2. The Dresser, under the Surgeon and Resident Physician, is to be responsible for the care of patients on their first admission, and for the proper dressing of the wounds of all patients every morning and evening, doing everything himself except washing the wounds, and changing the poultices, which may be done by the Ward Tender.

Art. 3. Any changes in the condition of the patients or in the treatment of the cases which may occur in the interval of the regular visits, shall be immediately reported to the Clinical Clerk, who shall, before the next visit, make a proper record of the same.

Art. 4. Immediately after the morning visit with the attending Surgeon, at which it will be the Dresser's duty to expose the cases, he will return to the Wards, and at once replace such dressings, splints, etc., as have been displaced, and execute the orders of the Surgeon, which may have just been given.

Art. 5. In cases for operation, the Dresser will see that patients are properly prepared in their dress, and that they are promptly and comfortably brought to the Operating Room, where, under the direction of the Surgeon, he will etherize or assist in etherizing them,

and perform such other duties as may be required of him. He will accompany the patients back to the Wards after they have been operated on, and see that they are properly disposed of. At the close of all the operations, when several have been performed, he will make a special visit to patients operated on, and assure himself that they are doing well.

Art. 6. The Dresser will see that the Autopsy Room is properly prepared for the Autopsy of any patient dying in the wards to which he is assigned. The Autopsy, if not made by the Surgeon or by the Pathologist, shall be by the Dresser, assisted by the Clerk; and the sewing up of the body and leaving it in proper condition, and the charge of the Autopsy Instruments, shall devolve upon the Dresser. Notes of the Autopsy will be taken by the Clinical Clerk, and unless otherwise ordered, he will write them out in the Record Book, within twenty-four hours of its being made.

Art. 7. The Clinical Clerk shall, under the Surgeons, be responsible for the Hospital Records; and all orders, directions, etc., belonging to the wards to which he is assigned, shall be recorded by him. Immediately on the entrance of a patient, he shall interrogate him and make the necessary notes for a full record of the case.

Art. 8. He shall accompany the Attending Surgeon in his daily visit, carrying the Record Book with him, and shall make notes of each patient's condition, either as dictated by the Surgeon, or, if not so dictated, according to his best knowledge and judgment. He must be able to give from the Record Book an account of any changes or prescriptions of the previous twenty-four hours.

Art. 9. He shall prepare the Order Books for the Dresser, the Apothecary, the Kitchen, and for the Nurses and Ward Tenders, no verbal directions being

allowed except in cases of emergency. The Dresser's, Apothecary's, and Kitchen orders must be furnished *at once* after the visit, to those for whom they are prepared, and the notes, to be recorded in the Record Book, must be completed between visit and visit.

Art. 10. The Clinical Clerk shall see that the Operating Room is properly prepared and laid out for operations, and after operations, that the sponges are properly cleaned, and the instruments washed, dried, and wiped with cerate. At operations he will be present to etherize, and assist as he may be required.

Art. 11. The Clinical Clerk shall issue notices of operations and consultations, the day before that for which they are intended. He shall, under the direction of the Attending Surgeons, furnish information at Inquests, and attend such summons to the Courts as may be necessary.

Art. 12. Both Dresser and Clerk will assist the Physician and Surgeon to Out-patients when called upon.

Art. 13. Assistance to Surgeons not in attendance, either in or out of the house in extraordinary cases, or operations, will be expected from the pupil least engaged at the time.

Art. 14. There shall always be one Dresser on duty in the Hospital. Both Dresser and Clerk shall not be absent from the Hospital at the same time. The hour before dinner and alternate afternoons, except when duty requires their attendance, may be considered at their disposal. In the absence of the Dresser, his duties will devolve on the Clinical Clerk, and vice versa.

Art. 15. Although their duties are thus described, this division of labor is to be considered merely in general terms; it is expected that pupils will assist

each other and render their offices mutually beneficial and agreeable.

Art. 16. During the first half of the Hospital year, the Dresser of one wing of the house, and the Clerk of the other wing, may request permission of the Board of Trustees to room and board in the Hospital; and during the second half of the year, the remaining Dresser and Clerk may be allowed the same privilege. *It is to be expressly understood that board and meals will not be furnished them except during the six months when they reside within the Hospital, and that this privilege will be granted only whilst it is carried out on the part of the students consistently with the economy of and good order in the house.*

Art. 17. Applications for the office of Surgical House Pupil will be made as heretofore. The Attending Surgeons will assign successful candidates to the office of Dresser or Clinical Clerk, as their judgment may suggest.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

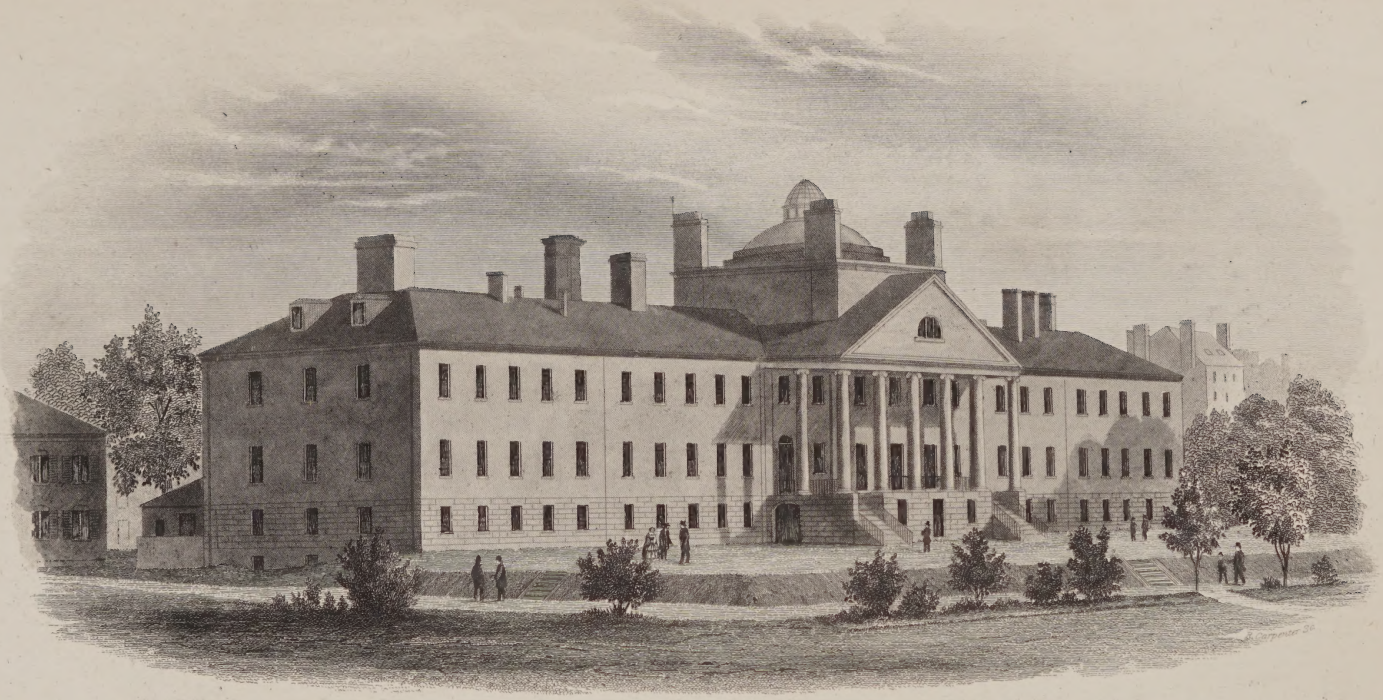
OF THE

Massachusetts General Hospital,

FOR THE YEAR

1865.

BOSTON:
1866.
J. H. EASTBURN'S PRESS.



Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Massachusetts General Hospital,

PRESENTED TO THE CORPORATION

AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING,

FEBRUARY 7th, 1866.

BOSTON:
1866.
J. H. EASTBURN'S PRESS.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Committee of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, appointed to examine the Accounts of the Treasurer, and to report upon the general and financial condition of the Institution, respectfully submit the following statement.

At the beginning of the year which has just closed, the financial condition of the Institution had become a matter of anxious solicitude. The attention of the Trustees had been repeatedly called by the Treasurer to the fact of an annual and annually increasing excess of expenditures over income, amounting in the single year 1864 to more than $26,000, and to its debt which had risen to more than $80,000, and had become a serious burden. An examination of the Treasurer's Accounts for the preceding five years, the proper period for comparison, because it is once in five years only that a large dividend of surplus profits is received from the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, which cannot be considered as the special income of any one year, showed that the Asylum, in Somerville, was almost exactly self-supporting; its income derived from the board of patients and from special funds being almost exactly equal to its requirements. It also

showed that the expenses of the other branch of our Institution, the Hospital, in Boston, not only absorbed all received from the board of its patients, and from its special funds, but also the whole of the annual income of all the general funds of the Institution, and still left a deficiency of more than $12,000 a year, or more than $60,000 as the result of five years' operations.

The difference in the financial condition of the two Departments is very striking, but it results from obvious causes. The Asylum for the Insane receives no free patients, as such, although it enjoys, through the large liberality of its generous patrons, the benefit of funds appropriated to lighten the pecuniary burden of some of its inmates, who may require such assistance. On the other hand, it always has, among its patients, large numbers whose circumstances enable their friends to pay a fair and liberal compensation for comforts, care, and security, which, under the peculiar requirements of mental disease, no money could procure for them at their own homes. But ordinary illness asks in the first instance for the endearments of home, which it will not often voluntarily abandon even for the highest medical skill and care. It is, therefore, by patients from the humbler walks of life, whose straitened circumstances or residence among strangers compel them to seek elsewhere the comfort and the relief which their own homes could not furnish, that the Wards of the Hospital are in large measure filled.

The Trustees felt bound to look the pecuniary embarrassments, under which the Institution was laboring,

fairly in the face, and meet them with some remedy. Administrators of a noble trust, unwilling to diminish the extent of its usefulness, or to distrust the yet unfathomed liberality of the community, knowing well that there are times,—and certainly the last four years have been emphatically such,—when even prudent people must act without regarding the cost, yet they knew equally well that there must be a limit at last, and the limit seemed to have been reached.

In accordance with these views, a Committee was appointed to take these matters into careful consideration, and to Report to the Board what changes in the system of the Hospital could be adopted to place it financially on a satisfactory and permanent basis. The conclusions of that Report, which is hereto appended, and to which the attention of the friends of this Institution is particularly invited, were adopted by the Trustees. A Circular was issued in conformity with its recommendations, and the Resident Physician was instructed to increase the proportion of paying patients, to restrict, if possible, the number of wholly free beds to fifty, with exceptions for special cases, and to make the charge for board in private rooms, where persons were able to pay, approximate more nearly to its actual cost.

While the Report of the Treasurer shows that these measures have been attended with a very decided improvement in the financial condition of our affairs, the Report of the Resident Physician will also show that the Institution has been able to afford a very large

measure of gratuitous relief, since of 1199 persons admitted 564 were wholly free, and of the remaining 635 no less than 469 paid but $4.50 per week, being something less than half the actual cost of their board.

The Treasurer's Accounts for the past year have been carefully examined by the Committee and found to be accurately cast and properly vouched. Distinct accounts have been kept of the several trusts, and the whole presents a very clear statement of the affairs of the Corporation. The evidences of property were examined and found to be correct.

The whole amount of expenses, given elsewhere in detail, is as follows:

For the Asylum, ...	$120,885.84
For the Hospital, ...	57,968.80
Whole amount, ...	$178,854.64

The whole amount of income has been

For the Asylum,		
Board of Patients, . .	$111,377.98	
Income of Special Funds,	4,883.90	
		$116,261.88
For the Hospital,		
Board of Patients, . .	$14,847.27	
Subscrip's for Free Beds,	4,434.00	
Income of Special Funds,	28,612.41	
		47,893.68
For General Purposes,		
Income of Funds, . .	$7,845.35	
From Mass. Hospital Life Insurance Co.,	25,000.00	
		32,845.35
Whole amount, ...		197,000.91
Showing an excess of income over expenses of		$18,146.27

While this result is gratifying, it should not be allowed to produce a false impression, as it might, if stated without qualification. The Committee would therefore pointedly call attention to the fact that an extra dividend of the accumulated profits of five years, amounting to $25,000, has been received from the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, a repetition of which payment, or of any portion of it, is not to be expected for five years to come. But for this timely addition to our resources the expenses of the year would have exceeded the income by $6,853.73. From the productive investments of the Institution unusually large dividends have also been received, much beyond what may be annually depended upon. A more permanent addition has, however, been made to our annual income by the great increase in the number of paying patients at the Hospital, resulting from the measures previously referred to. The amount received for board has reached the sum of $14,847.27, being $7,132.73, in excess of the preceding year and considerably more than twice the average of the last five years.

The grateful acknowledgments of the Trustees are due to generous friends and benefactors of the Institution for donations and legacies during the past year to the amount of $22,920, received from the following persons.

A Bequest from Miss Martha Sever, . . .	$ 500
From Executors of Estate of M. P. Sawyer,	1,000
From Trustees of J. Redman's Estate,. . .	6,500
Amount carried up, ...	$8,000

Amount brought up,.	$8,000
A Donation from Wm. Minot, Esq., . . .	100
A Donation from Mrs. H. F. Lee, ...	1,000
A Bequest by E. A. Raymond, Esq., . . .	2,820
A Donation from Stephen Salisbury, Esq., .	5,000
A Donation from Edward Whitney, Esq., .	5,000
A Donation from Edw'd Wigglesworth, Esq.,	1,000
	$22,920

Of this amount $13,100 has been added to the general fund, $500 has been appropriated to establish Miss Sever's fund, $2,820 to establish the Raymond fund, and $6,500 has been added to the Redman fund.

From the statement of affairs presented by the Treasurer, it appears that the whole amount of productive assets of the Corporation, from which income may be derived towards its annual expenses is $361,058.28. Of this sum the income of $247,546.01 is restricted to the uses of the Hospital, and the income of $60,510.00 is restricted to the uses of the Asylum, leaving only $53,002.27 of which either income or principal can be applied for general purposes at the discretion of the Trustees.

The debt of the Institution December 31, 1865, though diminished since the last annual report, still amounts to the large sum of $68,369.97.

It is perfectly evident that even under the system pursued during the past year, the Hospital is far from being in a comfortable financial position, or able to use its grounds and its buildings, and its various appliances for the relief of suffering, to their fullest extent.

In May last the Trustees, in common with the very wide circle through which his influence and usefulness had been felt and appreciated, were called to mourn the sudden death of their colleague J. Amory Davis, Esq. At their first meeting subsequent to his decease, the following resolutions, truly expressing the feelings of the Board, were unanimously adopted and entered upon the Records.

Resolved, That the Board have heard with great sorrow of of the sudden death of their late associate Trustee, J. Amory Davis, Esq.

Resolved, That this Institution in common with the whole community, has sustained great loss in the death of Mr. Davis, whose comprehensive spirit of humanity, perfect fidelity and sound judgment, united with most conscientious devotion to the duties of his office, had rendered his services of great value to this Institution and to all connected with it.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the widow of the deceased, and that the members of the Board will attend the funeral, if agreeable to Mr. Davis's family.

The Report of Dr. Benjamin S. Shaw, the Resident Physician of the Hospital, hereto annexed, shows that the admissions in the year 1865 numbered 1199; of which 140 were on account of accidents. The average number of patients was 113. In the year 1864 the number of admissions was 1599, and the

average number of patients, 138. Although doubtless the restriction in the number of free beds operated to diminish the number of admissions, yet it should be borne in mind that the new City Hospital, which has just completed the first full year of its beneficent operations, is stated to have received within the same period 1,066 patients, of whom 242 had met with accidents, a fact which could not fail to have an influence upon the number of applications to us. Hereafter these two Institutions, the one founded and supported by large and liberal private benefactions, the other an important branch of the public charities and supported at the public expense, fellow workers in the same benevolent mission, will largely extend we trust by their united efforts, the relief for which the community has hitherto depended upon one alone.

From the Committee on the Treadwell Library, we learn that it is in good order, and that it has been increased during the year by the addition of forty-nine volumes.

Four persons have been provided with artificial limbs, purchased from the income of the fund left for that purpose by that almost life-long friend of the Institution, our former associate, the late Nathaniel I. Bowditch.

The interesting Report of Dr. Tyler, the Superintendent of the Asylum, which is hereto annexed, will furnish a full account of that branch of our Institution.

On the first of January 1866, the Asylum had under treatment one hundred and ninety-two persons, of whom ninety-three were males and ninety-nine females. The average number during the year was one hundred and eighty-six. No unusual occurrence has interrupted the quiet and harmony of this large household. There has been but very little sickness, exclusive of that directly connected with the mental infirmity of the patients, and the Trustees in their weekly visits have been struck with the general air of comfort and contentment which prevails there, and the excellent relations of kindness on the one hand and confidence on the other, existing between the patients and those to whom their welfare is in so large a measure entrusted. The Committee cannot but express their gratification at the completion and occupancy during the past year of the new building for male patients, called the Bowditch Ward, and invite attention to the very interesting and suggestive remarks of Dr. Tyler upon the excellent effect of its admirable arrangements for the treatment of the most demonstrative forms of insanity.

In October last Dr. Ranney, the Senior Assistant Physician at the Asylum, resigned his position, to accept the Superintendency of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane. He left with the cordial regard and best wishes of the Trustees, who fully appreciated his long and valuable services. Dr. Whittemore, his associate, was promoted to fill his place, and Dr. Isaac H. Hazelton was appointed to fill the vacancy caused thereby.

The Committee in closing this Report, desire to express their sense of the continued fidelity and skill with which the Officers of both branches of the Institution have performed the arduous and often difficult and delicate duties of their respective positions.

CHARLES S. STORROW,
HENRY B. ROGERS,
} *Committee.*

BOSTON, JANUARY 31, 1866.

HOSPITAL EXPENSES.		ASYLUM EXPENSES.	
Stores,	$21,789.64	Stores,	$51,811.48
Wages,	11,389.44	Wages,	16,107.60
Gas and Oil,	1,485.38	Lights,	3,217.63
Fuel,	7,038.78	Fuel,	7,298.79
Medicines,	2,458.57	Medicines,	2,418.01
Furniture,	1,852.86	Furniture,	7,464.24
Stationery,	213.66	Stationery,	205.88
Surgical Instruments,	956.42	Diversions,	6,120.98
Artificial Limbs,	300.00	Library,	300.00
Wines and Liquors,	1,521.06	Repairs and Improvements,	22,421.61
Repairs,	1,589.87	Contingencies,	3,401.02
Gratuities,	48.02	Salaries,	5,500.00
Contingencies,	154.47	Proportion of General Expenses,	3,229.47
Water Rates,	223.80		129,496.71
Library,	317.35	Less gain from Farm, Rents, &c.,	8,610.87
Salaries,	3,400.00		
Proportion of General Expenses,	3,229.48		
Total,	$57,968.80	Total,	$120,885.84
Average weekly cost of each patient,	$9.86	Average weekly cost of each patient,	$12.50

Cost of Stores used at the Asylum.

1862.

Articles.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef,	22,854 lbs.	$2,139.11	.09 359/1000
Beefsteak,	5,725 "	792.68	.13 84/100
Butter,	15,965 "	3,252.58	.20 37/100
Coffee,	3,167 "	713.30	.22 52/100
Eggs,	5,582 doz.	905.70	.16 223/1000
Flour,	104 bbls.	748.62	$7.19 8/10
Hams,	6,052 lbs.	445.40	.07 359/1000
Ice,	53¾ tons.	161.25	$3.00
Sugar,	21,869 lbs.	2,523.06	.11 537/1000
Tea,	1,801 "	954.62	.53

1863.

Beef,	21,142¾ lbs.	$2,360.63	.11 165/1000
Beefsteak,	8,540 "	1,391.62	.16 29/100
Butter,	16,356 "	3,988.50	.24 38/100
Coffee,	2,773½ "	827.42	.29 83/100
Eggs,	3,812 doz.	777.55	.20 39/100
Flour,	113 bbls.	998.39	$8.83 5/10
Hams,	3,602 lbs.	351.90	.09 769/1000
Ice,	55½ tons.	277.50	$5.00
Sugar,	21,994 lbs.	3,214.59	.14 615/1000
Tea,	1,353 "	919.48	.68

1864.

Beef,	23,388 lbs.	$3,810.81	.16 293/1000
Beefsteak,	7,874 "	1,717.12	.21 807/1000
Butter,	14,777 "	5,778.28	.39 103/1000
Coffee,	2,570½ "	1,016.29	.39 537/1000
Eggs,	2,016 doz.	618.51	.30 68/100
Flour,	71 bbls.	776.87	$10.94
Hams,	3,043 lbs.	572.46	.18 812/1000
Ice,	57 65/100 tons.	230.60	$4.00
Sugar,	20,030 lbs.	4,272.17	.21 328/1000
Tea,	1,226 "	966.03	.78 79/100

1865.

Beef,	23,646 lbs.	$4,679.03	.19 787/1000
Beefsteak,	8,778 "	2,500.21	.28 482/1000
Butter,	15,557 "	6,607.67	.42 474/1000
Coffee,	3,153 "	1,402.27	.44 474/1000
Eggs,	3,489 doz.	1,200.59	.34 4/10
Flour,	129 bbls.	1,665.13	$12.90 8/10
Hams,	2,115 lbs.	456.97	.21 6/10
Ice,	78½ tons.	314.00	$4.00
Sugar,	22,000 lbs.	5,003.46	.22 743/1000
Tea,	1,500 "	1,695.00	$1.13

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1865.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL, JAN. 1, 1865.

Paying, 25, : : Free, 123, : : Total, 148.

Of these 75 were males, and 73 females.

ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL FROM JAN. 1, 1865, TO JAN. 1, 1866.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients paying board, . . .	415	152	567
" " " part of the time.	46	22	68
" entirely free, ...	309	255	564
	770	429	1199

Of these, 11 paid $24.50 per week; 22 paid $21; 4 paid $15; 45 paid $14; 2 paid $12; 3 paid $11; 10 paid $10; 10 paid $9; 59 paid $7; and 469 paid $4.50.

Whole number of patients treated during the year:—paying, 592; paying part of the time, 68; free, 687; total, 1347.

DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well, ...	442	260	702
Much relieved, ...	54	49	103
Relieved, ...	108	84	192
Not relieved, ...	45	23	68
Not treated, ...	31	22	53
Dead, ...	82	22	104
Insane and eloped, ...	20	1	21
	782	461	1243

NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING DEC. 31, 1865.

Males, 63, : : Females, 41, : : Total, 104.
Of these, 45 were paying, and 59 were free.

Proportion of deaths to the whole number of results, 8.37 per cent.

Number of patients received on account of accidents, 140.

The greatest number of paying patients, at any one time, was 72; of free patients, 137; the greatest total, 164; the least number in private rooms, at any one time was, 4; the least paying, 17; the least free, 46; the least total, 88. The private rooms were generally fully occupied.

The average number of patients was 113; males, 66; females, 47.

The average number of paying patients was 44; 24 Americans, 10 Foreigners.

The average number of free patients was 69.

The greatest number of paying patients was 72; 42 Americans, 30 Foreigners.

The least number of paying patients was 17; 8 Americans, 9 Foreigners.

RESIDENCE.

Boston, ...	510	Rhode Island, . .	9
Massachusetts, (excepting Boston,) . .	578	Connecticut,. . .	5
Maine,. . . .	31	New York, . . .	3
New Hampshire, . .	38	Western States, . .	5
Vermont, . . .	10	Other Places, . .	10

BIRTHPLACE.

Boston,	100	British Provinces,	65
Massachusetts, (excepting Boston,)	243	Great Britain,	80
Maine,	87	Ireland,	440
New Hampshire,	64	Germany,	12
Vermont,	27	Norway and Sweden,	6
Rhode Island,	6	France,	4
Connecticut,	5	Western Islands,	11
New York,	18	Other Places,	10
Southern and Western States,	21		
Total Americans,	571	Total Foreigners,	628

OCCUPATION.

Males.	Paying.	Free.	Partial Payment.
Mechanics,	120	73	10
Laborers,	82	99	9
Farmers,	32	6	3
Minors,	42	62	6
Seamen,	34	16	4
Clerks,	24	15	3
Teamsters,	12	11	4
Traders,	21	3	
Servants,	17	12	5
Soldiers,	10	9	2
Teachers,	1		
Lawyers,	2		
Students,		3	
Clergymen,	4		
Physicians,	8		
Merchants,	6		
	415	309	46

Total males, 770. Of these, 60 were in private rooms.

Females.	Paying.	Free.	Partial Payment.
Domestics,.	30	150	6
Minors, ...	16	27	4
Wives, ...	60	30	4
Widows, ...	15	12	3
Seamstresses, ...	10	20	2
Teachers, ...	2	1	
Operatives, ...	10	13	3
Spinsters, ...	9	2	
	152	255	22

Total females, 429. Of these 30 were in private rooms. Twenty-seven per cent. of the free patients were female domestics; eighteen per cent. were laborers; thirteen per cent. were mechanics; and sixteen per cent. were children.

The average time of paying patients was 3.67 weeks; and that of free patients 4.85 weeks; the proportion of ward beds occupied by free patients was about $\frac{6}{8}$; by paying patients $\frac{1}{8}$. About fifteen per cent. of the paying patients occupied private rooms.

ADMISSION REFUSED.

Phthisis, (Consumption,)	40	Chronic Rheumatism,	16
Syphilis, . . .	30	Paralysis, . . .	16
Chronic Ulcers, . .	17	Epilepsy, . . .	10
Scrofula and Abscess, .	18	Delirium Tremens,. .	3
Insanity, . . .	7	Cancer,. . . .	3
Hip Disease, . . .	5	Recent Injuries, . .	16
Spine Disease, . .	3	Contagious Diseases, .	23
Debility, . . .	5	Other Diseases, . .	19
Total, ...			231

135 of those rejected were foreigners; 126 were residents of Boston; and 96 of other parts of Massachusetts.

OUT-PATIENTS.

Five thousand three hundred and fifty-six persons have been treated as out-patients, coming to the Hospital daily, or as often as was necessary, and receiving advice, surgical attention, and medicine. Of these, 2469 were males, and 2887 were females. 2176 were Americans, and 3180 were Foreigners.

Respectfully Submitted,

BENJAMIN S. SHAW,

Resident Physician.

To the Board of Trustees,
Boston, Jan. 1, 1866.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE McLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

TO THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL,

January 1, 1866.

In accordance with your Regulations, the results of the year which closed with yesterday, are herewith respectfully presented to you.

On the first of January, 1865, the Asylum had under treatment one hundred and ninety-five persons, of whom ninety were males, and one hundred and five were females. During the year eighty-two,—forty-two males, and forty females, have been admitted; and in the same time eighty-five,—thirty-nine males, and forty-six females, have been discharged. Of the latter, thirty-eight,—fifteen males, and twenty-three females, were considered *recovered;* twelve,—six of each sex, *much improved;* twelve,—six of each sex, *improved;* six,—one male, and five females, *not improved;* and seventeen,—eleven males and six females have *died.* The number in the house to-day is one hundred and ninety-two, of whom ninety-three are males, and ninety-nine females. The whole number resident during the year is two hundred and seventy-seven; and the weekly average is one hundred and eighty-six. Fifteen of the

seventeen deaths were from chronic insanity of many years duration, and the remaining two from the exhaustion of acute mania. We have had very little sickness, and by that is meant, the occasional illness to which every body is subject, and not that upon which in each case the mental infirmity depends; and we have been preserved from accidents. The progress of the house has been uniformly quiet and harmonious, and the results in recoveries, although not so large numerically as in many years, have been especially satisfactory in many instances, by showing very plainly the direct efficiency of treatment perseveringly applied for a considerable period and under conditions of a discouraging nature, and wherein almost every other resource had been previously applied.

You well know that a prime necessity in any treatment of insanity, which would be successful, is to easily and pleasantly occupy the thoughts of the patient in a direction different from where the bent of his disease leads him, and where he can feel and think in a comparatively healthy way. This must be done every day and constantly, and the more steadily the person can be occupied with matters apart from his morbid notions and kept from returning to them, the more hope will there be of his recovery. There are indeed cases where a person is thoroughly involved in delusion or excitement, and where the attention cannot for a moment be diverted therefrom by any *direct* attempt. In such cases much is accomplished by the steady, kind persistence in doing for or requiring him to do, the many

things which are necessary for his comfort, and which, if left to himself, would be entirely disregarded. Much too is done for such, by pleasant surroundings and pleasant conversation and amusements, in which indeed he takes no part and perhaps does not *seem* by any sign to notice, but which the sequel of improvement reveals to have been noticed and to have had the effect, then imperceptible, of diverting the thoughts. But in a large majority of cases it is far from an impossibility to turn the attention and thoughts of the patient, and the means and methods of accomplishing this are endless, and must differ of course according to the tastes and habits of the patient and the predilections of the one directing the treatment. This general application of means constitutes what is called "moral treatment," and in a well regulated Hospital, is in never-ceasing operation. It is easy to see how this includes the very location of the Hospital, the views from the windows, the construction in its adaptation to convenience, the attractiveness of the apartments in their shape, furnishing, and cheerfulness; the facilities for walking, driving, engaging in games and amusements and agreeable employment; the library, the newspapers and periodicals; the reading circle in which patients, officers, and attendants join; the parties for dancing, music or tableaux; the more formal parties upon such festivals as Christmas and New Years; the celebrations of the 4th of July and the 22nd of February; the excursions in the Harbor; the visits to various objects of interest in the vicinity, and to places of public amusement.

The education, tastes, and previous habits of our patients, make it an impossibility to interest them in any matters which are not in themselves excellent of their kind. If they are to be entertained by music, it must be by skilful musicians, or, if they are to be interested or benefited by an address or lecture, it must be at least equal to what they have always been accustomed to listen to. As you are well aware, our location near the city, and surrounded by objects of interest and historic celebrity, and the means which have been steadily accumulating here during each of the almost fifty years of the existence of the Asylum, give to us especial advantages for exercising the influence referred to, in a way acceptable and likely to effect the object sought. We have been most cheerfully and efficiently aided in the way of musical entertainments by Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Anne Carey, Mr. Barnabee, Mr. Prescott, Miss Houston, Mrs. Turner, Mr. Hallett, and Mr. Dow. Through the kindness of Mr. Bateman, we had an exquisite concert by Messrs. Carl Rosa, Levy, the cornet-player, and Anschutz. The "Swiss Bell Ringers," gave us one of their beautiful exhibitions of harmony and adroitness. Our people have, as heretofore, been freely admitted to the organ concerts at the Music Hall, by the favor of the Directors, and to the Boston Museum, by the kindness of Mr. Kimball. We are again under obligations to Dr. Walker and the Directors of the South Boston Hospital, for many delightful excursions in the harbor. The Board of Managers of the Mechanic Association, gave us free

admission to their fair, and this was largely availed of. The Lowell lectures, and the lectures and Museum at Cambridge, the Natural History rooms, the Athenæum, the Oratorios and Concerts, the Glass factories, and other manufacturing establishments, the many delightful drives all about us, the sea-cliffs and Chelsea beach, all have helped to do our work. The Fourth of July was made especially interesting by an address from the Rev. Dr. Ellis, of Charlestown. A great variety of occupation is always pursued within doors. It is comparatively easy to interest ladies in some of the many employments with which they are all familiar. Sewing, knitting, netting, and the multifarious mysteries of "fancy work" serve to take the attention and forestall the progress of disease. "Work for the Soldiers," which has for four years and more been a blessing to us, is no longer needed; and it would have been difficult to have furnished employment to all who have required it, had it not been for the continued generosity of a gentleman to whom I have previously and repeatedly referred, who has kept us in funds sufficient to buy yarn and other materials which have been made into socks and comfortable garments for "the poor." Drawing, painting, mechanical and other employments, are pursued more or less. The library has received its usual regular increase, and also several valuable contributions from friends.

In May last, the new building for gentlemen which is called the "Bowditch Ward," was occupied by patients. This is the counterpart of the building erected a few

years ago for ladies, and both are arranged for the accommodation of the most demonstrative forms of insanity. These buildings are spacious, cheerful and elegant, and are most thoroughly built. Every detail of their plans was most carefully considered with reference to an exact adaptation to the necessities of the proposed occupants, and it is a matter of solid satisfaction to know that they fully meet the purpose designed. Many of the most repulsive features of extreme disorder, which are a grief to witness, and how much more to bear, and to be subsequently conscious of having borne, have become entirely unknown here, evidently by this "step in the right direction" in fitting the apartment in all the minutiæ of construction to the exact requirements for comfort and relief from irritation, of the mentally diseased. I do not attach undue importance to these structures, in saying that they have proved that very much more can yet be accomplished for the good of the insane, by mere architectural arrangements, than has yet been attained. These buildings were indeed expensive. Nothing really good can be had *without cost.* No one can think they cost too much who sees what we daily see of the clear evidence of their efficiency in the relief of suffering the most exquisite which falls to the lot of man to bear. Money cannot do a better service than to multiply such enduring and silent working agencies for good.

In some cases the cure of a patient seems to commence when he crosses the threshold of a Hospital. He does not leave his diseased brain outside, but he

does leave very many influences which have been powerful in feeding and maintaining his malady. The persons, places and things which are associated with the cause and course of his disorder are no longer present to perpetuate his morbid thoughts and feelings, and the relief experienced from the absence of these sources of irritation is often very great and noticeable. There is for him an entire change of scene. His apartments are new to him. He is surrounded by new faces. The very presence of strangers suspends for awhile the unnatural current of his thoughts; restrains him from improper demonstrations, and throws him upon his good behavior, and by this appeal to his long formed habits he is at once, and for awhile at least, made to appear to be a rational person. The very novelty of his position occupies him and diverts his attention from what it has been fixed upon. When the person has exhibited great perversion of his usual affections in his family, or only an indifference to those to whom he in health is most tenderly attached, it often requires but a removal from home and an absence of friends, to awaken to all their natural strength, the best and tenderest feelings of his heart; and intense love and yearning, and astonishment and regret for his late exasperation or indifference, completely possesses him, to the exclusion of every other thought and feeling. This may amount to continued homesickness, and may alone work a cure. The feelings thus aroused are natural feelings, painful indeed, still every one must see that they belong to a healthy state of mind, and

are therefore preferable to those which they have displaced—a bitter medicine it may be, but wholesome in its action and results. In but few cases however, is permanent recovery thus reached; but in all who are not so thoroughly involved in disease as to be uninfluenced at all by external circumstances, is a considerable good effect seen at once, clearly attributable to the cause named. Thus is the cure begun, and to continue it, all other means at command such as have been referred to as likely to turn the mind from its habitual route and present unhealthy excitement, must be resorted to. Nothing can be plainer than if a person has had vindictive or even unpleasant feelings towards another, that those feelings will be excited again more strongly than in any other way by the appearance of the objectionable person, and next perhaps by the sight of his handwriting and communications by letter, and this will continue to be so, until the cause of the feeling is removed, and if the cause is disease, until the disease is cured; and so of any passion or emotion by which a person has been unduly excited and through which he has manifested disease. Nor is it necessary to an ill effect that the excitable feeling be an unpleasant one to the patient; it may be the opposite. It is the arousing, the disturbing the disease, that does the mischief: this can be done by pleasure as well as by pain. It needs no words to show that so long as this reviving the disease is kept up, there can be no cure: for if a cure should take place, it would not be in consequence, but in spite of the treatment. Again, if a person has

a delusion, or thinks wrongly upon even a single subject, this wrong thinking is inevitably associated with the persons, places and things about him when he was first affected, and the reappearance of any such persons, or any thing that can vividly call them to mind, will bring with them in equal freshness the trains of thought therewith connected. The delusion will be in mind and will be *thought* about so long as disease remains; *that* cannot at once be helped, and the very thinking may be intensified by conversing upon the objectionable subject, therefore *that* is to be avoided; but very much quicker and stronger will the delusion be called up by the *presence* of that with which it is closely associated. We all know the power of this "association of ideas," and we know that a much stronger impression is made upon us by the sensible *presence* of a person or an object, than by any possible description of the same, and that a train of thought is started much more vigorously and vividly by what we see and hear, by what is presented directly to the senses, than that which is reached by any process of thinking or reflection. We know too that the person or object exciting powerfully a train of thought, does often itself quickly fall out of mind except perhaps by the continued influence of its presence in keeping the mind to the subject thus started. Let a person visit a place in the country which has been endeared to him in the bright years of his childhood. He sees the old, spacious house with its low ceilings, the "sitting-room" with the ornamented mantle-piece, the same figured carpet and chairs, the

tall clock, the family portraits, the great kitchen with the same white floor and wide fireplace and settle and dresser, the barn, the orchard, the hay-field, the brook. All these are seen; but how quickly the thoughts fly from the things visible back to the enchanting days of the past, and how distinctly are brought up again all the feelings which possessed him then, and how minutely is all recalled that was said and done then, and how clearly are remembered all the beloved ones whose fondness made the place a paradise! In entering a room unchanged in all its appointments, where a valued friend has died, how really all the solemnity of the scene comes back! We know how much more distinctly such an actual *presence* of objects brings to mind the thoughts and feelings we then had, and all that then happened, than any effort of memory away therefrom can. With all this power and more does this principle of association act in a diseased mind, for here the mind acts quickly in reviving morbid thoughts, inasmuch as it is bent intensely and habitually in the direction of disease. It is not so difficult a matter as may be supposed to determine when the presence of friends and a revival of interrupted associations, will do an injury to one who is mentally disordered, and this can best be done by any rather than those whose strong affections too often warp or override their judgment. Many recoveries are delayed, and many, alas, have been deferred forever, by not regarding rigidly this necessity in the treatment of the insane.

With the opportunities of observation which my position gives me, I shall scarcely be faithful to duty without briefly referring to one "error of the times," which is shortening many a life, and bringing many to our hospitals in a state of incurable brain disease. I refer to the intense and unceasing activity displayed chiefly in business, but extending to almost every other pursuit. Every hour of every day is given up to an unflinching and persistent devotion to whatever interests the individual. Nights and Sundays can scarcely be spared from labor, and are compressed into such small periods as shall just suffice to appease a weary frame and a very moderate conscience. No time is taken for recreation, and little for meals, and that little in a very irregular way. Every moment not spent in the keen drive of business is looked upon as lost. Every nerve is strained to accomplish just as much as is possible to unremitting exertion. Every thing is done rapidly, or in the language of the day, "with a rush." Every man has a given amount of vital force to live with and work with. His capacity for any kind of labor, whatever it may be and however it may compare with that of another, has its limit. It never can be over-drawn upon without serious damage. So much of this force as he wastes, or so much as he turns in any one direction, so much less has he for any other. If he overworks his brain his body will suffer. If he overworks his body his brain will suffer. He may overwork one set of organs, or invigorate them as *he* says at the expense of another set. An illustration of this is evident in those who give their chief attention to the

development of muscle, as boxers and members of boat clubs do. Their regimen and diet tends to keep the digestive organs in good order, and to develop the muscular system. This is frequently carried to an excess, and when it is, the individual for a time can show an athletic figure, great strength, and an external appearance of high health; but in a little while it is plain that he has diverted his vital force from other organs, say the lungs, which have not been sufficiently nourished: they fail him, and he dies of consumption. To keep one in the best working order, this vital force must be properly distributed to every organ, and to the digestive and respiratory organs in full share, to keep them active, else its supply will be diminished. What is lost by use and waste must be regained by regular bodily nourishment and refreshment, that is by food and repose. Its use must be regular, must never be excessive, and must alternate with rest. Each person will accomplish the greatest amount that is possible for *him*, by working regularly for a given number of hours, and by taking time at regularly recurring periods *sufficient* for food, rest and recreation. The consequences of overwork may not appear at once, but they are inevitable and destructive. Overworkers deceive themselves by the belief that they can bear more than others, or that they can bear what they are doing because they have so long borne it without breaking down.

During the last eighteen months I have seen many persons who have devoted themselves incessantly to their

business, as before described, and have been sensible of a growing sense of exhaustion and inability, but have been unwilling to intermit their pursuits until some proposed object had been gained. Before which however, the long continued strain has proved too great, and paralysis or softening of the brain, or some incurable malady, has ended both the work and the desire to engage in it. I have also seen a large number of persons who have been sensible of the same feelings of fatigue, of a growing irritability of temper, a loss of appetite, indigestion, inability to sleep comfortably during even the short time they could spare for the purpose, of some pain in the head, and who at length have become alarmed by a slight confusion of thought, an inability to cast their accounts correctly, a great sense of weariness and a feeling of incompetency to undertake what they had all along been earnestly engaged in, and with all this, some depression of spirits. Such persons may recover by immediate rest and careful medical treatment, but never to be again the vigorous workers they have seemed. Their danger is indeed imminent, for a single step more may place them beyond a possibility of recovery. A majority of the overworkers referred to have been engaged in commercial and manufacturing business, but some have been professional men, and some the overtasked female scholars and teachers in our public schools.

In October last, Dr. Mark Ranney, our senior Assistant was elected to the Superintendency of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, an honorable and responsible

position for which his long term of Hospital service and natural characteristics fully qualify him. He is at his post and has the warmest wishes of his former associates for his success. Dr. Isaac H. Hazelton fills the vacancy made by the promotion of Dr. Whittemore to Dr. Ranney's position here.

I am glad again to signify to you my appreciation of the support given me by the staff of resident officers, in duties which can in no wise be well performed, without unity of purpose and hearty co-operation.

JOHN E. TYLER,

Superintendent.

McLean Asylum for the Insane,
January 1, 1866.

Table of Admissions, Discharges, and Results, at the McLean Asylum from its opening, October 6, 1818.

Year.	Admitted.	Dischar'd.	Whole No. under care.	Died.	Much improved, &c.	Recover'd.	Remaining at end of year.	Average No. of Patients.
1818–19	58	35	58	5	19	11	23	.
1820	44	40	67	1	28	11	27	.
1821	47	46	74	3	33	10	28	.
1822	64	50	92	5	31	14	42	.
1823	73	61	115	2	39	20	54	.
1824	53	56	107	5	28	23	51	.
1825	59	56	110	8	27	21	54	.
1826	47	46	101	5	21	20	55	.
1827	58	56	113	6	17	34	57	.
1828	77	65	134	5	37	23	69	.
1829	73	77	142	9	42	26	65	.
1830	82	78	147	10	34	34	69	.
1831	83	84	152	8	46	30	68	.
1832	94	98	162	10	45	43	64	.
1833	103	100	167	8	50	42	67	.
1834	108	95	174	7	47	41	80	.
1835	83	84	163	11	28	45	77	.
1836	106	112	183	10	38	64	71	.
1837	120	105	191	8	25	72	86	80
1838	138	131	224	12	45	74	93	95
1839	132	117	225	10	38	69	108	112
1840	155	138	263	13	50	75	125	128
1841	157	141	283	11	55	75	142	135
1842	129	138	271	15	43	80	133	143
1843	126	126	260	18	45	63	134	131
1844	158	140	292	19	49	68	152	146
1845	119	120	271	13	38	74	151	149
1846	148	126	299	9	52	65	173	164
1847	170	170	343	33	50	87	173	172
1848	143	155	316	23	50	82	155	171
1849	160	137	321	25	58	64	184	177
1850	173	157	357	28	51	78	200	201
1851	164	173	364	29	69	75	191	195
1852	145	135	336	15	48	72	201	200
1853	114	120	315	17	62	58	195	194
1854	120	120	315	16	45	59	195	195
1855	123	126	318	24	46	56	192	192
1856	149	145	341	19	58	68	196	195
1857	141	159	337	28	60	71	178	191
1858	155	147	333	25	50	72	186	187
1859	131	142	317	28	53	61	175	185
1860	121	109	296	24	37	39	187	185
1861	111	110	298	23	33	54	188	193
1862	82	94	270	18	37	39	176	190
1863	94	69	270	13	20	36	201	191
1864	101	107	302	27	38	42	195	200
1865	82	85	277	17	33	35	192	186
	5173	4981	.	668	1948	2375	.	.

Table of Admissions and Results at the Massachusetts General Hospital, from Sept. 3, 1821, to Dec. 31, 1865.

YEAR.	Total Admitted.	Whole Number treated.						Discharged well.	Percentage on "Total Admitted."	Much Relieved, or Relieved in part.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated, Unfit, Dismissed, &c.	Deaths.	Percentage on "Total Admitted."	Greatest number free at one time.	Greatest number paying at one time.	Greatest Total.	Least Total.	Average.	Accidents.	Percentage.	Average time of Paying. Weeks.	Average time of free. Weeks.	Patients remaining under treatment Dec. 31.		Out-Patients treated.
		Free.	Paying. Board all the time.	Paying part of the time	Paying. Board.	Paying Board part of the time.	Free.																	Paying.	Free.	
1821 to 1841	7992	..	..	..	..	..	..	3719	..	2613	815	68	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1841	404	213	168	23	..	..	..	151	37	152	53	21	26	6	..	..	61	41	51	..	..	4 5-7	6 6-7			
1842	347	177	159	11	..	..	..	121	34	137	45	16	25	7	..	..	62	13	43	..	..	4	6 1-7			
1843	365	183	167	15	..	..	..	136	37	115	55	17	41	11	..	..	56	33	47[2]	..	..	4	6			
1844	435	250	174	11	..	..	..	183	43	137	41	23	47	11	..	30	71	40	53	55	12[2]	3 6-7	7 1-7			
1845	453	265	176	12	..	..	..	205	45	130	37	28	54	12	44	34	72	37	56	62	14	5 4-7	6 6-7			
1846	459	250	182	27	..	..	..	211	46	137	30	33	36	8	44	28	72	37	55	59	13	3 1-2	4 3-4			
1847	674	354	279	41	..	..	..	340	50	145	54	30	57	8	82	41	123	54	81	74	11	3 1-2	4 1-2	..	..	328
1848	804	460	283	61	..	..	..	400	50	219	52	39	103	13	86	38	124	94	108	103	12[2]	3 1-7	5	..	..	378
1849	870	543	273	54	..	..	..	436	50	218	75	53	84	9	89	38	127	90	112	97	11	2 4-7	5 5-7	..	..	272
1850	746	427	242	77	..	..	..	363	48	200	56	49	76	10	103	33	136	83	108	98	13	2 6-7	6	..	..	294
1851	839	477	298	64	..	..	..	387	46	235	47	63	98	11	93	48	141	77	112	123	15	3	6	..	..	237
1852	826	472	271	83	..	..	..	410	50	234	52	47	82	10	105	41	133	104	119	132	16	3 1-4	5	..	..	248
1853	925	505	335	85	..	..	..	431	46	287	70	66	82	9	108	39	142	108	120	159	17	3 1-6	7	..	..	358
1854	922	490	321	111	..	..	..	423	46	257	73	41	115	12	112	45	145	125	133	212	23	4	10	..	..	477
1855	915	414	352	147	..	..	..	456	50	238	59	51	102	11	107	59	152	114	134	157	17 3-10	3 3-7	11 4-7	..	..	645
1856	976	545	335	96	..	..	..	478	49	230	77	71	117	12	114	48	153	120	140	189	19	3	5	..	..	887
1857	920	549	280	91	..	..	..	510	55	195	57	66	130	14	119	40	157	103	128	163	17 7-10	2 2-3	5	..	..	1574
1858	1015	718	251	46	..	..	..	514	50	229	65	50	127	13	120	31	144	91	123	186	18[2]	4	7[2]	..	..	2223
1859	1240	934	257	49	287	49	1040	653	53	280	54	94	141	11	145	37	165	92	131	212	17	4	4 2-3	14	140	3523
1860	1240	997	201	42	215	42	1137	698	56	305	73	58	121	9 3/4	149	33	175	80	128	233	18 7-10	4	6	15	121	4433
1861	1416	1131	253	32	268	32	1252	831	59	318	79	57	99	7	135	37	162	120	140	297	21	4	5 3-4	16	124	4676
1862	1611	1175	425	11	441	11	1299	843	52 1/3	431	77	154	101	6 1/4	133	45	166	102	134	271	16 3-4	2 1-10	4 1-10	25	120	4800
1863	1648	1348	283	17	308	17	1468	856	52	459	96	70	162	9 3/4	135	29	158	116	137	292	17 7-10	3 4-10	4	24	126	4987
1864	1599	1262	326	11	350	11	1388	916	57	390	84	61	130	8	139	33	157	110	138	242	15 2-10	3.18	4.37	25	123	5619
1865	1199	564	567	68	592	68	1347	702	59	295	68	74	104	8 1/3	137	72	164	88	113	140	11 7-10	3.67	4.85	45	59	5356
	30840							15373		8586	2344	1400	2853													41315

TABLE OF EXPENSES OF THE "HOSPITAL" DEPARTMENT, FOR NINETEEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Weekly Expense.	Board paid by Patients.	Actual cost of Pay Patients.	Actual cost of Free Patients.	Cost of all Patients over board received.	Total Expenses.	Average cost of each Patient admitted.
1847	$5.81	$5,001.00	..	..	$19,511.00	$24,512.00	$36.37
1848	4.98	5,074.00	..	..	22,931.00	28,005.00	34.83
1849	5.04	4,788.00	..	..	24,603.00	29,391.00	33.78
1850	5.16	4,226.00	..	..	24,798.00	29,024.00	38.90
1851	5.38	5,424.00	..	..	25,941.00	31,365.00	37.38
1852	4.87	5,359.00	..	..	24,814.00	30,173.00	36.53
1853	5.22	5,562.00	..	..	27,053.00	32,615.00	35.26
1854	5.73	6,128.00	..	..	34,526.00	40,654.00	44.09
1855	6.21	8,889.17	..	..	34,363.34	43,252.51	47.27
1856	6.11	8,466.25	..	..	35,982.67	44,448.92	45.54
1857	6.45	7,336.83	..	..	35,573.57	42,910.40	46.64
1858	6.53	7,308.80	..	..	37,189.87	44,498.67	43.84
1859	5.76	6,020.26	$7,400.25	$31,910.47	33,290.46	39,310.72	31.70
1860	6.42	5,209.85	6,430.33	36,148.06	37,368.54	42,578.39	34.34
1861	5.35	5,347.27	5,684.40	33,269.90	33,607.03	38,954.30	27.51
1862	6.04	5,853.89	6,628.65	35,486.16	36,260.92	42,114.81	26.14
1863	6.66	6,312.25	6,151.27	41,270.44	41,109.46	47,421.71	28.77
1864	8.38	7,714.54	10,873.02	49,286.53	52,445.01	60,159.55	37.61
1865	9.86	14,847.27	23,836.97	34,131.83	43,121.53	57,968.80	48.35

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

ON THE

FINANCIAL CONDITION

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Committee appointed by the Trustees to consider the condition of the Hospital, beg leave to submit the following Report:—

They have gone into a careful and thorough examination of all matters appertaining to the daily conduct and management of the house, and are of opinion that it is faithfully, efficiently, and economically administered under the general system which for many years has been established for the guidance of the officers; and that, without some essential alterations in the system itself, there is no reasonable ground for belief that any considerable saving in the yearly expenditure can be made, unless it be brought about by a material reduction in the prices of the various articles which it is necessary to purchase. The number of persons employed; the amount of wages paid; the quantity, character, and cost of the articles furnished; and the variety and quality of the food given to the patients, or provided for the several tables of the resident physician,

subordinate officers, and employees,— have all been carefully examined and considered; but nothing has been discovered that by a change, either in quality or quantity, would materially diminish the present expenses, without, at the same time, injuriously affecting what we deem to be the highest and best interests of the Institution.

That the very highest degree of economy practicable is at all times attained, and especially that some greater regard to cost in the daily orders for special diet given by the physicians and surgeons might not properly be paid, they do not wish to be understood as affirming; but they are well satisfied that both the resident physician and matron, to whom the economical interests of the establishment are intrusted, are faithful and efficient officers, and have earnestly striven to promote these objects. In their judgment, neither the number of persons employed, nor the amount of wages paid, nor the quality or quantity of food furnished to the patients or to the various tables, can justly be called extravagant, or beyond what is necessary and appropriate in an Institution of this sort; and they do not recommend any material change in them at this time. Indeed, the amount, character, and proportions of these several matters,— in other words, the scale according to which the whole internal arrangements of the house should be conducted,— was adjusted and settled in the first year of its history, and has been, from time to time, examined and considered by successive committees; but no one of them has recommended any material alteration:

and, though the present excessive cost of labor and of all articles of consumption have been strong inducements with your Committee to reduce this scale, and they certainly expected to be able to do so, further inquiry and reflection have compelled them to forego the attempt as unwise and inexpedient. Before leaving this part of the subject, they make the suggestion, that, in future the resident physician should be required to so make up his accounts as to show the number of pounds of solids, or quarts of liquid, that may be bought for the house, as well as the cost; and that he report the same quarterly to the Trustees.

Having come to the conclusion, that, so long as the cost of labor and of articles of consumption remains as it now is, no material diminution in the annual expenses of the Hospital can reasonably be looked for, your Committee turned their attention to the question of what could be done to increase the annual income. Two modes only suggested themselves as possible; the one being an appeal to the public for contributions sufficient to meet the yearly deficiencies; the other, the adoption by the Board itself of some measure that would tend to increase the number of paying patients.

With respect to the first mode, whilst neither the acknowledged claims of this time-honored Institution to public regard and support, nor its past experience of the munificent liberality with which they have always been met whenever presented to the community by the Trustees, would permit your Committee to doubt that a proper application, at this time, to the public for

assistance, would very speedily result in a generous subscription, they nevertheless, on due consideration, came to the conclusion that any such measure would, after all, in the present state of our affairs, afford only temporary, and not permanent relief; and that, in view of the present condition of the country, and especially of the many pressing claims — national, state, and domestic — which are daily made upon the patriotism and benevolence of the public, and which the pecuniary resources of even the wealthiest and the most generous are unable fully to answer, it is the duty of the Corporation to make every possible effort to keep its annual expenses within the limit of its annual income; and to refrain from any such proposed appeal at this time, if, by resort to any other course of proceeding, the desired result can be finally attained, or even approached.

At the same time, they are of opinion that one step in this direction might be taken which would not be liable to the objections above suggested, and might enure to the permanent benefit of the Hospital. They refer to the charitable action of the public in the form of devises and bequests, which, in fact, have been the sources from which almost the whole of the fixed capital in land and buildings, as well as the invested funds, have been derived.

In a community like this, it cannot be doubted that there must always be a considerable number of individuals who design, upon their decease, to devote a portion of their estate to charitable uses, and are seeking for appropriate objects upon which to bestow their

bounty; and it is certainly in every way desirable and proper that such persons should have within easy reach all possible facilities for forming a correct opinion of the condition and needs of an institution so likely to attract their good will as this. From the very circumstance of its long existence among us as a permanent establishment,— doing a great deal of good doubtless, but doing it quietly and without attracting public attention; and from the just impression, so generally prevalent, of the many munificent gifts made to it in earlier and later years,— the greater part of which, however, is absorbed in land and buildings that afford shelter and comfort essential to our patients, but produces no income with which to maintain them,— it very naturally falls out of public view, or is regarded as amply endowed, and capable of meeting its necessary expenditures.

They would, therefore, especially recommend that some earnest effort should be made at once by the Trustees in this direction, by the publication of a circular containing a clear and brief statement of the condition and wants of the Institution, that should be sent to such persons as may be deemed likely to be influenced by it, or are in a position to advise and influence others in the disposition of their property; and by personal action and endeavors by the Trustees themselves, through the friends and acquaintances of individuals presumed to be favorably disposed in this regard, and through such other indirect methods of operation as may seem to them judicious.

In regard to the second mode proposed, — that of increasing the number of the paying patients, — your Committee have unanimously come to the conclusion, that, whilst it is the most simple and appropriate method of meeting the requirements of the case at this particular time, it is the only one that is likely to meet them fully and permanently; and they, therefore, invite your attention to a few facts which will put the matter in a clear light.

In the early years of the Institution, as is well known, the wards of the Hospital were filled with patients from the industrious classes of our native population, who, with few exceptions, were able and disposed to pay a reasonable board; and, so long as this state of things continued, the Corporation, with the help of its income from invested funds and occasional donations, was enabled to secure and maintain a comfortable financial position. Subsequently, however, a material change in the social and pecuniary condition of the laboring classes in the city took place, in consequence of large immigrations from abroad; and soon afterwards the Trustees, moved by a sense duty and humanity, opened their wards to suffering and destitution that could find no relief elsewhere. From that day to this, more and more free patients have been admitted to the Hospital, till the result is seen in the fact that for some time past the cost of maintaining this class of persons has far exceeded the total receipts from all sources within its control. During the last five years, 7,668 persons have received medical or surgical treatment in its wards;

and of these, 1,601 only have paid anything towards defraying the necessary expenses incurred in maintaining them, and but very few of them the actual cost. In the same five years, 24,515 individuals have received medical or surgical treatment or advice, as out-door patients, and all without any charge whatever. From a statement drawn up by the Treasurer, it appears that the expenses incurred at the Hospital in supporting this number of patients, and maintaining its condition, have, in these same five years, exceeded its entire income from all sources that can be legally applied to the benefit of this department, and therefore including all payments of board by patients, subscriptions for free beds, income from funds specially devoted to the maintenance of free patients, and the entire income of its general and unappropriated funds, by the sum of $60,827.04; being a yearly average excess of expenditures over income of $12,165.40. During the last year, this excess, in consequence chiefly of the greatly increased cost of labor and of all articles of consumption, has swelled to the very large sum of $26,299.56.

It appears, also, that the cost of maintaining sixty-two free patients, the last year, has actually consumed the entire income of the Hospital, except that which is derived from the board of paying patients, whilst the number in fact supported has been an average of one hundred and fourteen; and that the total amount received from paying patients does not equal the expenditure incurred by them, by more than twenty-five hundred dollars.

For the purpose of greater particularity, we add the following tabular statements.

HOSPITAL EXPENSES IN FIVE YEARS.

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	
$42,580.87	$38,954.30	$42,114.81	$47,421.71	$60,159 55	= $231,231.24

HOSPITAL INCOME IN FIVE YEARS; VIZ.:—

	Hospital Life Ins. Co.	General Funds.	Special Funds and Subscriptions for Free Beds.	Board of Patients.		
1860.	$20,000.00	$3,346.34	$17,497.37	$5,209.85	= $46,053.56	
1861.	5,000 00	2,946.35	14,760.03	5,347.27	= 28,053.65	
1862.	5,000.00	2,759.82	17,589.77	5,853.89	= 31,203.48	
1863.	5,000.00	1,913.27	18,007.00	6,312.25	= 31,232.52	
1864.	5,000.00	1,666.02	19,480.43	7,714.54	= 33,860.99	
	$40,000.00	$12,631.80	$87,334.60	$30,437.80		170,404 20

			Deficit,	$60,827.04
1864.	Expenses, ...	$60,159.55		
1864.	Income, ...	33,860.99	"	$26,299.56

Average deficiency for five years, ...	$12,165.40
Average board from paying patients for five years, ...	$6,087.56
Average number of patients treated each year, for five years, ...	1,533
Total number of paying patients during five years, ...	1,601
Average number of patients in Hospital at all times for five years, . .	135
Average number of free patients " " " " " . .	115
Average number of paying patients " " " " " . .	20
Average amount of expenses for five years, ...	$46,246.25
Average amount of income applicable to the Hospital for five years, .	$34,080.84

From the above statements, it is not difficult to account for the existence of a debt at this time, as appears by the Treasurer's Annual Report, of $86,698.47; nor for its increase, during the last year, in the sum of $13,138.97; and, during the last five years, in the sum of $42,283.97, notwithstanding a general increase of $37,038.43, during the same space of time, in the amount of the General Funds of the Institution. The present deficiency, without doubt, has been largely augmented by the rapid increase of price in labor and all articles of consumption; but this circumstance only serves to show, more strikingly than would otherwise be possible, the ruinous policy of admitting into the

wards so many free patients as have been treated there in recent years, and the utter hopelessness of any attempt to supply, whilst it continues, our annual deficiencies by any voluntary contributions that a generous public might be induced to make for our relief.

Your Committee are of opinion that a just regard for the real interests of the public, as well as a proper sense of their own obligations and duties, require the Trustees at this time to bring the expenses of the Hospital, if possible, within the limit of its average yearly income. And they are strengthened in this conviction by the fact, that, within the last year a large and commodious Hospital has been provided by the City expressly for the relief of the poorer classes of the City, and may very properly be expected to receive a large portion of our free patients; and that, in addition to these, there is a large and growing class of respectable and deserving persons, both men and women, who have no families here, and no suitable lodging-places in case of accident or sickness, and to whom, in such an event, the comforts and advantages of a Hospital like this, at reasonable rates of board, would be a very great blessing.

They would therefore recommend, not that free patients should be excluded from the wards, but that the number in future should be limited to a point that should enable the Trustees to maintain them from the average annual income which can be devoted to their benefit from the funds and free-bed subscriptions; and for this purpose they advise that the Hospital should

be divided into two equal departments, each of which shall be held and maintained for the exclusive use and benefit of distinct classes of patients. That into one shall be admitted free patients, and persons paying half board: the number of the former at any one time not to exceed fifty; and that of the latter, twenty. And that, in the other department, such patients only shall be admitted as shall pay a weekly board that shall, at least, be equal to the average cost of their maintenance. They also recommend that the weekly price of all private rooms be raised and readjusted.

That such a change of system, if adopted, will at once free the Institution from its present pecuniary embarrassments, your Committee do not expect; indeed, they are convinced that it must be very gradually brought about, and that probably a year or two will transpire before its real effects will be seen: but they confidently believe that whilst it will assimilate the establishment to that at Somerville, so far as its general plan of conduct is concerned, it will ultimately be the means of putting the Hospital, equally with the Asylum, upon a satisfactory and permanent basis, and will be found to confer as great, if not greater benefits than heretofore upon the classes for whose advantage it was established.

HENRY B. ROGERS,
JAMES M. BEEBE,
GEORGE HIGGINSON,
J. THOMAS STEVENSON,
WILLIAM S. BULLARD,
Committee.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

Boston, April 1st, 1865.

Sir,

The Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital respectfully beg leave to call your attention to the following facts and statements.

This Institution, with the exception of a similar one in the City of Philadelphia, is the oldest establishment of the kind in the country,—it having been incorporated in 1811, more than a half century ago. During the first year of its history it received substantial aid from the State, but, with this exception, it has been wholly indebted to the voluntary contributions of citizens of Boston and other neighboring towns, for its successful foundation and its subsequent support and enlargement.

Among these contributions have been many munificent subscriptions, donations, bequests and devises, which have not only done honor to the charitable dispositions of the parties who made them, but are valuable evidences of the just appreciation in which it has been held by some of the wisest and best men among us for a period of fifty-four years. Indeed, there can be no doubt that this Hospital has been eminently useful to this Commonwealth and to the country generally. Its early establishment undoubtedly had a

powerful influence in inducing the formation of similar Institutions in all the large cities of the land, and these have generally looked up to it as their model, and, in their organization and discipline, have, more or less rigidly, adopted the principles and rules which it originated. Since its foundation more than twenty-five thousand sick or disabled men and women, resident in Boston, or in other towns within the Commonwealth, have been admitted to its wards, and all of them have received the best medical and surgical treatment and the most tender and careful watching that could be obtained. Whatever, in food or other appliance, would contribute to relief, or recovery, has at all times been supplied. Its medical and surgical officers have always been men of acknowledged rank. One of them, the Nestor of his profession, the venerable Dr. James Jackson, and another, his coadjutor, the late eminent Surgeon, Dr. John C. Warren, both of whom, indeed, may be said to have been among its principal founders and to have given to it the high reputation which it has since enjoyed, were respectively its daily Visiting Physician and Surgeon, the one for twenty, and the other for thirty-six years. The example set by these distinguished men has in later years been followed by many of their co-laborers and successors. Many hundreds of medical men throughout the country, who, in the past or the present, have acquired eminence in their profession, have owed their celebrity, in great measure, to the instructions given in its lecture rooms or its wards; and not a few of them have been practi-

cally trained in their duties by a year's service as House-Physician, or Surgeon. Indeed, it is just to say that the profession generally is indebted for its present high standard of excellence, in no inconsiderable degree, to this Hospital, and that without its influence the community would not have been able to attain the science and skill, in the treatment of medical and surgical cases, that it now enjoys. The value and necessity of such an Institution, therefore, cannot be called in question. It constantly affords relief and care to large numbers of sick or disabled persons, who, otherwise must suffer or perish; and, at the same time, it educates the profession, and raises the standard of education within it, upon which, in cases of sickness or accident, all men must rely.

As has been remarked, the Hospital, in times past, has received many and large gifts from the public. The greater portion of them has necessarily been absorbed in lands and buildings that are essential to the protection and comfort of the patients, but yield no income; and the remainder has been expended in carrying on the establishment from year to year, or invested in permanent funds. The amount of these funds at this time is $230,380.03, and, in most cases, by direction of the donors, the principal cannot be used, and the income is restricted to the support of free beds. From these resources, and the occasional payment of board by the patients, the Hospital has generally been able to sustain itself, though, every now and then falling behindhand and relying upon the generosity of the

public in the future to defray the deficiencies of the past. For some years past this deficit has become chronic, and within the last six or seven, owing to the small amount of contributions received, the constantly advancing price of labor and of articles of consumption, and the increased demand for free beds among the poorer classes, it has gradually swelled till, at length, it amounts to the gross sum of $86,698.17.

Such a condition of things awakens serious apprehension, and cannot consistently be suffered to continue. The only adequate remedy for it, however, within our reach, unless the public will assist us with its bounty, is to bring the yearly expenses of the Institution within its yearly income. But this would involve the reduction of the average number of our free patients from one hundred and fourteen to fifty, and the refusal of admission to all beyond this number, who were unable to pay the cost of their maintenance.

We doubt whether such a change of plan is desired, or will be sanctioned by our rich and liberal men,—and we know that the majority of the profession are of opinion that, whilst it will less adequately, than heretofore, meet the necessities of the poorer classes, it will tend to reduce the Institution from a first-class Hospital to one of inferior grade, and materially injure its usefulness as a school of medical instruction.

The following tabular statement, showing the Receipts and Expenditures of the last five years, will readily explain the causes which have led to our present financial condition.

TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME OF THE HOSPITAL FOR FIVE YEARS,—VIZ:

	From Hospital Life Insurance Funds.	From General Funds.	From Special Funds, including Subscriptions for Free Beds.	From Board of Patients.	Total.
In 1860.	$20,000.00	$3,346.34	$17,497.37	$5,209.85	$46,053.56
" 1861.	5,000.00	2,946.35	14,760.03	5,347.27	28,053.65
" 1862.	5,000.00	2,759.82	17,589.77	5,853.89	31,203.48
" 1863.	5,000.00	1,913.27	18,007.00	6,312.25	31,232.52
" 1864.	5,000.00	1,666.02	19,480.43	7,714.54	33,860.99
	$40,000.00	$12,631.80	$87,334.60	$30,437.80	$170,404.20
	Deficit, ...				60,827.04
					$231,231.24

TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENSES FOR FIVE YEARS,—VIZ:

In 1860.	$42,580.87	
" 1861.	38,954.30	
" 1862.	42,114.81	
" 1863.	47,421.71	
" 1864.	60,159.55	
		$231,231.24

From the above it will be perceived that the average excess of Expenditure over the total Income, for the last five years, has been $12,165.40, and for the past year, in consequence, mainly, of the increased cost of wages and of articles of consumption, $26,299.56 The number of patients treated during the same term of time in the wards, was 7,668, and of these, 1,601 only paid any sum whatever towards defraying the expenses of their maintenance, and but very few of them its full cost. During the past year the number of persons treated was 1,749, and of these 1,388 were free patients and paid nothing, whilst 361 paid board. Of the latter, however, 261 paid only a weekly board of $4.50, though the weekly average cost of each of them was $8.38. The average number of free patients during the last

year has been 114, and the above table shows that the cost of maintaining an average of a little more than half that number, namely, sixty, is equal to the entire income of the Hospital from every source within its reach, except the board of paying patients, which, as has been seen, covers only a portion of the cost of their maintenance.

Such, in brief, is our financial condition, and such are the causes which have produced it. At no time, however, since its establishment, has the Hospital been more useful than at this moment. At no time have the medical and surgical claims upon it been so urgent or so likely to increase as now. The rapid growth of the City and its neighborhood, the additional burden thrown upon the poorer classes by the enhanced cost of living, and the multiplication of cases of disease and disability among our discharged citizen soldiers, inevitably tend to augment greatly the number of those who can only find relief in an establishment of this sort, and fully justify the conviction that this time-honored Institution should be adequately supported by the public, and its means of usefulness kept up to its past standard, and if possible, largely increased.

With these remarks and statements we leave the case with you. In consequence of the present state of financial affairs, we do not propose at this time to make any direct application to the public for funds, though we should most gladly receive whatever you may be inclined to bestow. But our main purpose in bringing our affairs before you is to say that should you at any

time design by testamentary bequest, or devise, to devote a part of your estate to charitable uses, we hope we shall not be deemed intrusive if we respectfully request you to give to the claims of this Hospital your serious consideration.

With great regard, your obed't servants,

HENRY B. ROGERS,
JAMES M. BEEBE,
WILLIAM S. BULLARD,
WILLIAM J. DALE,
J. AMORY DAVIS,
WILLIAM W. GREENOUGH,
GEORGE HIGGINSON,
SAMUEL G. HOWE,
JOHN LOWELL,
HARRISON RITCHIE,
CHARLES S. STORROW,
HENRY A. WHITNEY,
} *Trustees.*

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1866.

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EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, ... *Vice-President.*
J. THOMAS STEVENSON, ... *Treasurer.*
THOMAS B. HALL, ... *Secretary.*

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JOHN LOWELL, ... 42 *Court Street.*
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HENRY G. CLARK, M.D. . . . . .
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JAMES C. WHITE, M.D. . . . . *Physician to Out-patients.*

J. THEODORE HEARD, M.D. . . . *Surgeon to Out-patients.*

CALVIN ELLIS, M.D. . . } *Microscopist, and Curator of the Pathological Cabinet.*

JAMES C. WHITE, M.D. . . . . *Chemist.*

JEREMIAH WHIPPLE, . . } *House Pupils in the Medical Department.*
FRANK B. GREENOUGH,. }

J. COLLINS WARREN, . .
J. ORNE GREEN, ... } *House Pupils in the Surgical Department.*
CALVIN PRATT, ...
ARTHUR H. NICHOLS,. .

MISS MARY WIGGIN, ... *Matron.*

DANIEL G. WILKINS, ... *Apothecary.*

Officers of the McLean Asylum.

JOHN E. TYLER, M.D. . . . . *Superintendent.*

J. H. WHITTEMORE, M.D. . } *Assistant Physicians and Apothecaries.*
I. H. HAZELTON, ... }

GEORGE W. WHITTLE, ... *Steward.*

MRS. ABBY M. WHITTLE, ... *Matron.*

GEO. A. GOODELL,
MISS RELIEF R. BARBER, } . . . . . *Supervisors.*

Committees.

Committee on Finance.

MESSRS. BEEBE AND HIGGINSON.

Committee on Accounts.

MESSRS. HIGGINSON AND DALTON.

Free-Bed Standing Committee.

MESSRS. LOWELL AND ELIOT.

Committee on the Book of Donations.

MR. ROGERS.

Committee on the Warren Fund and Library.

MESSRS. RITCHIE AND ELIOT.

Committee on Repairs.

MESSRS. ROGERS, BULLARD, AND STORROW.

Visiting Committee.

February,	Messrs.	WHITNEY AND RITCHIE.
March,	"	RITCHIE AND ELIOT.
April,	"	ELIOT AND LITTLE.
May,	"	LITTLE AND HIGGINSON.
June,	"	HIGGINSON AND HOWE.
July,	"	HOWE AND BEEBE.
August,	"	BEEBE AND LOWELL.
September,	"	LOWELL AND DALTON.
October,	"	DALTON AND STORROW.
November,	"	STORROW AND ROGERS.
December,	"	ROGERS AND BULLARD.
January,	"	BULLARD AND WHITNEY.

H. Billings, Del. Hum. a sketch by Seaver.

G.G. Smith, Dir. & Ter.

McLean Asylum for the Insane, Somerville, Mass.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Massachusetts General Hospital,

PRESENTED TO THE CORPORATION

AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING,

FEBRUARY 6th, 1867.

BOSTON:
1867.
J. H. EASTBURN'S PRESS.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Committee of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, to whom the Accounts of the Treasurer, and the Reports of other Officers have been referred, respectfully submit their Report.

The Treasurer's Accounts, Vouchers, and Evidences of Property, have been carefully examined. They are, in every respect, clear, intelligible, and correct. All that has been said in approval of them by preceding Committees may be repeated without qualification. The manner in which the books are kept, and the administration of the trusts and interests included in them, command entire confidence. As nothing, humanly speaking, can be more important to the Institution than the faithful management of its funds, so nothing can be more just than a cordial acknowledgment of the fact that they are faithfully managed.

According to the Treasurer's Report, which is hereto annexed, the Income of the year has been as follows:—

For the Hospital,		
Board of Patients, ...	$14,977.44	
Subscriptions for Free Beds, . .	4,100.00	
Income of Funds for Free Beds, .	19,743.74	
Wooden-Leg Fund, . . .	388.00	
Library Funds, ...	694.64	
Amount carried forward,. . . .		$39,903.82

Amount brought forward, . . .		$39,903.82
For the Asylum,		
Board of Patients, ...	$125,457.64	
Income of Funds for the same,. .	7,035.18	
		132,492.82
In General,		
Income of General Fund, . .	$3,538.96	
Mass. Hospital Life Insurance Co., .	15,000.00	
		18,538.96
Total, ...		$190,935.60

The Expenses of the year have been as follows:—

For the Hospital,	
Stores, ...	$20,969.08
Wages, ...	12,584.71
Gas and Oil, ...	1,190.85
Fuel, ...	5,625.40
Medicines, ...	2,001.75
Furniture, ...	3,705.90
Stationery, ...	344.65
Surgical Instruments, . . .	885.61
Artificial Limbs, ...	388.00
Wines and Liquors, . . .	1,699.47
Repairs and Improvements, . .	11,681.20
Contingencies,.	399.13
Water Rates, ...	965.96
Library,.	774.60
Salaries,.	3,271.20
Proportion of General Expenses, .	2,299.29
Total for Hospital,—*carried forward,* .	$68,786.80

Total for Hospital,—*brought forward*, .		$68,786.80
For the Asylum,		
Stores, ...	$56,838.54	
Wages, ...	17,169.93	
Lights, ...	3,738.93	
Fuel, ...	9,183.43	
Medicines, ...	3,080.78	
Furniture, ...	8,370.56	
Stationery, ...	192.37	
Diversions, ...	4,760.51	
Library, ...	300.00	
Repairs and Improvements, . .	16,806.76	
Contingencies, ...	4,002.87	
Salaries, ...	7,500.00	
Proportion of General Expenses, .	2,299.28	
	$134,243.96	
Less gain from Farm, Rents, &c., .	8,228.13	
Total for Asylum, ...		$126,015.83
Total Expenses, ...		$194,802.63

The above shows an excess of expenses over income of $3,867.03, for which the Hospital, not the Asylum, is responsible, as the latter more than sustains itself, while the income of the former is but a little more than half of its expenditure, the balance being met by the general receipts of the Institution. The difference in the financial condition of the two Departments results, as has been explained in the reports of our predecessors, from the different circumstances, generally speaking, of the patients in the Asylum and of those in the Hospital.

It is with peculiar satisfaction that we find ourselves able to report the payment of the debt of the Corpora-

tion, amounting, at the beginning of the past year, to $68,369.97. Nor is this the only improvement in our financial position. The Treasurer reports the increase of the productive General Fund from $53,002.27 to $95,213.82, and that of the productive Special Funds from $308,056.01 to $331,782.51.

The payment of our debt, and the increase of our funds, the two most gratifying events, financially, that could be reported to the Corporation, are due chiefly to the liberal subscriptions in response to a circular of the Trustees, dated April 1st, 1865, in which the wants of the Institution were fully set forth, without making any direct application either to the public or to individuals. A few months only had passed when an offer of $25,000 was made, on condition that $75,000 more should be raised by general subscription. Cheered by this liberal and timely proposal, the Trustees appointed a Committee to obtain subscriptions, and a few weeks crowned their efforts with success.*

In addition to the subscription of one hundred thousand dollars, the following donations and legacies have been received during the year:

Rev. J. Spaulding, of New York, at his wife's desire,	$500.00
Miss Everett,	25.00
Under the Will of M. P. Sawyer,	1,200.00
" " " W. Oliver,	279.53
" " " one desiring to remain unknown,	1,500.00
" " " F. N. Mitchell,	67.50
" " " J. Redman,	6,500.00
	$10,072.03

*The list is appended to the Report.

The subscriptions* for Free Beds have amounted to $4,100.00.

The acknowledgments of the Trustees, which have been already voted to these friends of the Hospital, are but a small part of the gratitude which such benevolence inspires. Silent in these formal pages, but rising fervently from sick beds and scenes of suffering, the thanks of three hundred patients go out to those who have thus provided for them in their time of trial. Their gratitude mingles with ours, and not only towards the earthly giver, but to Him who has made this Institution and its benefactors the instruments of His mercy for half a century.

The Report of Dr. Benjamin S. Shaw, Resident Physician of the Hospital, is also annexed. It shows that there were 104 patients in the Hospital at the beginning of the year, and that 1120 have been admitted since then, making in all 1224. Of these 623 were paying patients, 45 paying in part, and 556 free. The average stay of the paying patients has been 3.4 weeks; of the free, 5.1. The rate of mortality among all has been 8½ per cent. The number of patients at the close of the year was 95. Of out-patients, there have been 2996 in the medical department, and 2612 in the surgical; in all 5608. The total number, therefore, under the care of the Hospital during the year, has been 6832.

This is a large total, but the number of the resident patients is comparatively small. Their number in 1863

*The list is appended to the Report.

was 1648, upwards of 500 more than in 1866, a diminution which would be startling, did we not remember that the City Hospital now provides for very many cases formerly treated in our wards. The provision for the sick in our community, so far from being less, is much greater than at any previous time, supplied as it is not only from public but private sources, and from some of the latter with peculiar tenderness. There still remain, however, a large number of cases for which no such treatment as they might receive at our hands is supplied, and for their sake, the Trustees would be glad to see the resident patients in the Hospital much more numerous. Perhaps a greater proportion of patients in good circumstances would be attracted by some new arrangements with regard to private rooms. But it is for the indigent sick, who can be cared for nowhere else, or nowhere else so well as here, that we are anxious to make far larger provision. Many more free beds are already provided than the special funds and subscriptions for their maintenance warrant, as appears from the Treasurer's statement, that the income for this purpose, during the past year, has been $23,843.74, while the expenditure has been $37,538.12, a difference of $13,694.38, which has been met by the General Fund. It seems a large outlay, considering the number of free beds for which it has been incurred; but we are not prepared to say that any smaller sum would have sufficed. Present prices turn real economy into apparent extravagance, and the cost of the various provision for our

patients must be very great, however carefully it is kept down. Be this as it may, it is clear that a considerable increase in the number of free beds may be made without incurring a corresponding increase in the charge of maintaining them. Wards, furniture, fuel, attendance, in short, all things needful, except food and medicine, are already provided, and ten or twenty patients might be treated at a very inconsiderable advance in the expenses of the Hospital. One advantage to be gained is actually economical; the number of free beds being larger, the rate at which each is supported would become much smaller. But the advantages, in a charitable point of view, are of far more importance, and we trust that they may be fully regarded. It has been doubted of late, and even in medical circles, whether patients would be received into the Hospital unless they could pay for their treatment. We are not called upon to explain away an impression so unfounded, and yet we may wish that the charities of the Institution were so abundant that they could never be distrusted. To pass through our wards, to see the care that is taken of their inmates, the kindly and experienced nursing, the wise professional aid, the relief that is given hour by hour, and the cures that are wrought from day to day, to see all this is to desire that not one bed may remain unoccupied so long as there are any laboring under disease without our walls who might be succored within them.

A large part of the Hospital expenses for the year has been incurred in repairs and improvements upon

the edifice. These have long been needed, and their execution is a subject of congratulation. New floors, walls, and ceilings have been placed in several wards; the ventilation of several has been remodelled, and the halls throughout the house have been repainted. A new store-house and a new wash-house have been built, the latter rendering it possible to remove to a safe distance all sources of contagion existing in infected bedding or dressings.

It is now particularly desirable that a new operating-room, with proper antechambers, should be constructed, and in a separate building. The present arrangement subjects the surgeons and students in attendance to great inconvenience, and at the same time exposes the patients to disturbing influences from which they ought to be protected. The physicians and surgeons agree in the opinion that such a structure is necessary, and that its erection should not be delayed. Nor are the Trustees disposed to delay it longer than is necessary to meet an expense that will inevitably be large, though no larger than is consistent with the best interests of the Institution. Would that the long line of sufferers who enter, and are yet to enter our gates, might so touch the heart of some benefactor that he would assume the charge of providing for them at the moment of their greatest uncertainty and distress.

In connection with the proposed operating-room, and with reference to the possible increase of patients, there is a word to be said upon the educational office of the Hospital. In any movements, one of the results

of which is to enlarge the opportunities of our physicians and surgeons to observe disease, and to train their students in treating it, we are rendering a service that extends far beyond our precincts. But we are at the same time promoting the welfare of our own Institution. Whatever the Hospital gains in the skill and experience of its medical and surgical staffs, whatever in the training of its house-pupils and nurses, is of the highest advantage to those for whose care it has been founded. If we ask ourselves how the good of our patients, the first object of our concern, is to be best consulted, no single answer is more obvious than that we must secure to them in the future what they have had in the past, the ablest professional care. The healing functions of the Hospital may be said to depend upon its educational, and to keep up these in all their energy is not to sacrifice, but to secure the interest of every patient we receive. We confess, too, to such a degree of sensitiveness with regard to the reputation of the Hospital, both at home and abroad, as leads us to desire that its character for science as well as for humanity should be sustained by all that a Board of Trustees can do to sustain it.

The Treadwell Library is reported as in good order, and as having received the usual accessions during the year. A few volumes have been added to the Warren Library. Books have been given, as is customary, from the Warren Fund, to patients leaving the Hospital.

The Wooden-Leg Fund has furnished several persons with artificial limbs.

The Report of Dr. John E. Tyler, Superintendent of the Asylum, is also annexed. It shows that there were 192 patients in the Asylum at the beginning of the year, and that 103 have been admitted since then, making in all, 295. Most of these are paying patients, but a considerable number are constantly receiving aid from our special funds. The number of patients at the close of the year was 197.

As at the Hospital, so at the Asylum, a large sum has been expended on repairs and improvements. Additional grounds have been graded and planted, and the farm buildings have been removed and partially repaired. Further improvements, both external and internal, are needed, and will probably be made as rapidly as the funds of the Institution will allow.

There are two subjects connected with the Asylum, which the Committee preparing this Report ask leave to commend to the renewed consideration of the Trustees. One of these is the introduction of a system of occupying the male patients with something like habitual employment. We do not mean merely mechanical or agricultural industry, but industry of any sort for which the patients may be fitted, whether it be active or sedentary. A variety of pursuits, adapted to the various and ever varying condition of the patients, would prove, we believe, acceptable to the majority of them, and give them opportunities of both mental and physical relief.

The other point to which we invite the attention of the Board, is the introduction of religious services,

more general and more frequent than those hitherto held at the Asylum. The experiment of daily family prayer might be tried; and if this results as we are confident it will, it may lead to the fitting up of some building already on the ground, or to the erection of a new building as a Chapel, the services in which, if duly celebrated, will promote the welfare of all who are privileged to attend them, and especially of those whose condition requires every solace to be derived from religious observance as well as religious principle.

It remains to mention the changes which the year has witnessed among the officers of the Hospital and the Asylum. Mr. William S. Dexter resigned the secretaryship in February last, after a faithful service of nearly two years, and was succeeded by the former Secretary, Mr. Thomas B. Hall. Miss Mary Wiggin, Matron at the Hospital, retired in May, and her place was taken by Mrs. Mary A. Colesworthy. The position of Male Supervisor, at the Asylum, was resigned by Mr. George A. Goodell, in May, and filled by the appointment of Mr. Dexter Gray. That of Female Supervisor, held by Miss Relief R. Barber for a period of thirty years, was resigned in October, and the Chairman of the Trustees, at their request, communicated to Miss Barber the high appreciation in which her services were held. Her successor is Miss Georgiana W. Mills.

Death has removed one of the most faithful and amiable of the medical staff, the late Dr. Augustus A. Gould. His memory has received earlier and more discriminating tributes than can be offered here, but

none that are more sincere in recognizing his worth as an able and benevolent physician. In the places that have long known him, the wards of the Hospital, he will be honorably and gratefully remembered.

The Committee are happy to express, in behalf of the Trustees, their opinion that the offices in the gift of the Board are well filled, and that the efficient performance of their various duties is to be confidently anticipated. The more we all enter into our common work, the more personal the part of each, the stronger our interest in it, the deeper our affection for it, so much the better work will it be, so much the more tender, comprehensive, and capable will be the ministrations of the Hospital to human suffering.

SAMUEL ELIOT,
JAMES L. LITTLE, } *Committee.*

Boston, January 31, 1867.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FUND OF $100,000.

Nathaniel Thayer,	$25,000.00
M. Williams,	3,000.00
Board of Brokers,	1,000 00
G. S. Curtis,	500.00
J. Borland,	300.00
B. C. White,	200.00
A friend,	500.00
T. G. Appleton,	1,000.00
J. Lawrence,	1,000.00
R. Hooper,	200.00
J. B. Bradlee, F. H. Bradlee,	500.00
N. Matthews,	200.00
J. C. Howe,	2,000.00
S. R. Payson,	1,000.00
H. B. Rogers,	1,000 00
G. R. Minot,	200.00
W. Appleton,	500.00
P. C. Brooks, Jr.,	1,000.00
S. Brooks,	1,000.00
Mrs. J. E. Lodge,	300.00
F. C. Lowell,	250.00
G. Higginson, for friend,	250.00
A. Heard,	250.00
J. M'Gregor,	250.00
Lucy Goodwin,	250.00
Mary C. Goodwin,	250.00
J. Richardson,	1,000 00
J. B. Parker,	500.00
E. W. Codman,	500.00
S. W. Swett,	250.00
J. L. Gardner,	5,000.00
A. Fearing,	500.00
A. Peirce, Jr.,	100.00
F. Skinner & Co.,	2,000.00
Anna Wigglesworth,	1,000.00
Mary Wigglesworth,	1,000.00
Edw. Wigglesworth,	1,000.00
Thos. Wigglesworth,	1,000.00
G. W. Lyman,	1,000.00
A. A. Lawrence,	500.00
C. A. Curtis,	100.00
E. R. Mudge,	1,000.00
W. G. Weld,	250.00
G. Gardner,	300.00
W. P. Mason,	500.00
Mrs. E. A. Wadsworth,	500.00
J. A. Lowell,	1,000.00
W. Amory,	250.00
J. Whitney,	500.00
B. S. Shaw, for friend,	500.00
Mrs. A. Hemenway,	$1,000.00
E. F. Parker,	100.00
H. P. Sturgis,	500.00
H. B. Inches,	250.00
J. B. Glover,	300.00
M. Brimmer,	1,000.00
T. Howe,	250.00
Mrs. N. I. Bowditch,	5,000.00
Misses Pratt,	2,000 00
W. Perkins,	500.00
W. H. Gardiner,	250.00
R. M. Cushing,	500.00
W. Thomas,	100.00
Mrs. W. Thomas,	100.00
Miss M. A. Wales,	300.00
C. H. Appleton,	500 00
N. Appleton,	250 00
W. S. Appleton,	500 00
Mrs. H. Grew,	500.00
A. T. Hall,	100.00
H. H. Hunnewell,	2,000.00
Misses Welles,	1,000.00
A. Flagg,	100.00
C. F. Hovey & Co.,	1,000.00
T. Matchett,	200.00
R. M. Mason,	1,000.00
Iasigi, Goddard & Co.,	500.00
Otis Daniell,	500.00
R. C. Winthrop,	100.00
G. D. Welles,	100 00
G. B. Blake,	100.00
C. H. Minot,	100.00
G. Howe,	1,000.00
J. L. Little,	1,000.00
P. C. Brooks,	1,000.00
G. C. Shattuck,	500.00
F. Bacon,	500.00
J. G. Cushing,	500.00
J. M. Beebe,	5,000.00
W. T. Andrews,	500.00
E. Brooks,	500.00
C Merriam,	250.00
F. G. Dexter,	500.00
A. Lawrence,	500.00
H. J. Gardner,	500.00
T. F. Cushing,	500.00
W. S. Bullard,	5,000.00
T. Lyman,	200.00
	$100,800.00

SUBSCRIBERS FOR FREE BEDS.

Nathaniel Thayer,	$500.00
Miss Pratt,	200.00
Miss Wigglesworth,	200.00
Massachusetts Humane Society,	200 00
T. Lyman,	100.00
G. Brewer,	100.00
S. Salisbury,	100.00
P. C. Brooks,	100.00
J. L. Gardner,	100.00
M. Williams,	100.00
E. Wigglesworth,	100.00
Miss Anna Wigglesworth,	100.00
Mrs. H. Grew,	100.00
C. Mixter,	100.00
R. W. Hooper,	100.00
Mrs. N. I. Bowditch,	100.00
J. P. and G. A. Gardner,	100.00
J. C. Gray,	100.00
J. H. Eastburn,	100.00
H. B. Rogers,	$100.00
J. Parker,	100 00
J. Davis,	100.00
G. Howe,	100.00
M. Brimmer,	100.00
W. Appleton,	100 00
J. W. Edmands,	100.00
G. Higginson,	100.00
J. B. Glover,	100.00
F. Cabot,	100.00
Boston and Maine Railroad Corporation,	100.00
Worcester R. R. Corporation,	100.00
Metropolitan R. R. "	100.00
Boston and Lowell R. R. "	100.00
Union R. R. "	100.00
	$4,100.00

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1866.

BOSTON, JANUARY 11, 1867.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital,

GENTLEMEN,—

I submit to you, herewith, the Annual Accounts of the Corporation, made up to December 31st, 1866, as stated in detail upon pages 81 to 94 of the Book of Annual Accounts.

1ST. GENERAL EXPENSES: amounting to $4,598.57, including interest paid. This account is balanced by charging to Hospital Expenses, and to Asylum Expenses, their proportion thereof.

2D. BOARD ACCOUNT. The whole amount charged has been $158,279.63, of which $17,844.55 have been remitted by the Trustees, leaving the net income from this source $140,435.08, viz.: at Asylum $125,457.64, and at Hospital, $14,977.44.

3D. ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS FOR FREE BEDS. The thirty-four persons named in this account have paid forty-one hundred dollars, and that amount has been credited to the Income for Support of Free Beds.

4TH. HOSPITAL EXPENSES. The payments on this account have amounted to $68,786.80. The average number of patients, for the year, has been 95¼, viz.: 52¾ free patients, costing $37,538.12, and 42½ paying patients, costing $30,086.08. There has been expended for the support and increase of the Libraries $774.60, and for the purchase of Wooden Legs $388.00. The whole income received for the support of Free Beds having been $23,843.74, the balance of their cost, $13,694.38, has been provided for from the General Fund.

5TH. ASYLUM EXPENSES. The expenditure on this account has amounted to $134,243.96, from which should be deducted the gain on the Farm Account, &c., $8,228.13, making the net expenses of the establishment $126,015.83.

6TH. DONATIONS AND LEGACIES. The amount received on this account has been $110,872.03; for account of the General Fund of the Corporation, $104,372.03; and to be added to the Redman Fund for Free Beds, $6,500.00. It has been the agreeable duty of the Treasurer to acknowledge the following donations during the year, viz:—

Amount received from C. W. Story, Trustee under will of M. P. Sawyer, ...	$1,200.00
Balance of Bequest of Wm. Oliver, . . .	279.53
A Bequest from a friend who desired to remain unknown, ...	1,500.00

A Donation from Miss Everett, . . .	25.00
A Bequest from Mr. F. N. Mitchell,. . .	67.50
A Donation from Rev. J. Spaulding, of New York, at the request of his wife, . . .	500.00
Amount received from Trustees of J. Redman,	6,500.00
The amount of subscription proposed by Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, whose own name stands at the head of the list for $25,000.00, contributed by 98 persons, as per this account, . .	$100,800.00

7TH. INCOME AND EXPENSE, 1866. The whole amount of Expenses for the year has been $194,802.63. The whole amount of Income has been $190,935.60.—Showing an excess of Expenses over Income from all sources amounting to $3,867.03.

8TH. LEDGER BALANCES, December 31st, 1866.

9TH. ACCOUNTS OF SPECIAL FUNDS; from which it appears that the contributions by these funds to the purposes for which they were established, has amounted to $27,596.19; that the income from investments on account of these funds, has been $28,408.19; and that the difference, $812.00, has been added to those funds whose income has not been fully expended.

10TH. ACCOUNT OF GENERAL FUND. This fund, which, on the 31st December, 1865, amounted to $666,856.41, has been increased during the year to $770,034.91; of which $682,221.11 are invested in real estate used for the purposes of the Institution, and $27,647.75 in board bills, &c., now becoming due from the patients.

11TH. STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS. From this account it appears that the whole amount of Assets, exclusive of the Hospital and Asylum Buildings, is $426,996.33, viz:

Bank Stocks,	$38,334.75
Insurance Stocks,	50,000.00
Manufacturing Stocks,	36,335.00
Railroad Stocks and Bonds,	4,500.00
Real Estate,	62,709.20
Annuities,	60,000.00
Public Loans,	94,000.00
Notes and Mortgages,	18,000.00
Balances with Stewards,	27,647.75
Cash,	35,469.63
	$426,996.33

and these assets are held on account of Special Funds $331,782.51; and on account of the General Fund $95,213.82; which last item measures the whole amount of the unrestricted property of the Corporation other than its buildings occupied by itself.

12TH. CASH ACCOUNT; from which it appears that the whole amount received by the Treasurer, including balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1866, has been $259,125.72
That amount of payments by him has been $223,656.09
And that the balance $35,469.63
is on deposit in the Old Boston National Bank, to the credit of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

I have had the great satisfaction of paying off the entire debt of the Corporation, which had been accumulating as the inevitable result of the excess of expenses over income for a series of years.

I believe that the Accounts, which I present as part of this Report, will, if examined in detail, give to the Trustees who devote so much attention to this charitable Institution, a clear insight into the doings of the past year, as well as into the present financial condition of the Corporation which they control.

Very respectfully,

J. THOMAS STEVENSON,

Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1866.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL, JAN. 1, 1866.

Paying, 45, : : Free, 59, : : Total, 104.

ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL FROM JAN. 1, 1866, TO JAN. 1, 1867.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients paying board,	418	160	578
" " " part of the time,	30	15	45
" entirely free,	269	228	497
	717	403	1120

Of these, 17 paid $24.50 per week; 23 paid $21; 47 paid $14; 14 paid $10; 165 paid $7; and 357 paid $4.50.

Whole number of patients treated during the year:—paying, 623; paying part of the time, 45; free, 556; total, 1224.

DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well,	432	245	677
Much relieved,	50	32	82
Relieved,	84	66	150
Not relieved,	34	16	50
Not treated,	27	29	56
Dead,	75	21	96
Insane and eloped,	14	4	18
	716	413	1129

NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING DEC. 31, 1866.

Males, 64, : : Females, 31, : : Total, 95.
Of these, 45 were paying, and 50 were free.

Proportion of deaths to the whole number of results, 8.50 per cent.

Number of patients received on account of accidents, 132.

The greatest number of paying patients, at any one time, was 58; of free patients, 62; the greatest total, 109; the least number in private rooms, at any one time, was 4; the least paying, 27; the least free, 39; the least total, 78. The private rooms were constantly fully occupied.

The average number of patients was 95; males, 60; females, 35.

The average number of paying patients was 42; 27 Americans, and 15 Foreigners.

The average number of free patients was 53.

The greatest number of paying patients was 58; 32 Americans, 26 foreigners.

The least number of paying patients was 27; 15 Americans, 12 Foreigners.

RESIDENCE.

Boston, . . .	453	Vermont, . . .	10
Massachusetts, (except-		Rhode Island, . .	10
ing Boston, . .	534	N. York and N. Jersey, .	7
Maine,. . . .	36	Western States, . .	19
New Hampshire, . .	39	Other Places, . .	12

BIRTHPLACE.

Boston,	89	British Provinces,	83
Massachusetts, (excepting Boston,)	239	Great Britain,	58
Maine,	81	Ireland,	393
New Hampshire,	57	Germany,	23
Vermont,	23	Norway and Sweden,	7
Rhode Island,	6	France,	9
Connecticut,	6	Western Islands,	10
New York,	19	Italy,	4
Southern and Western States,	22		
Total Americans,	542	Total Foreigners,	587

OCCUPATION.

Males.	Paying.	Free.	Partial Payment.
Mechanics,	141	65	9
Laborers,	68	107	14
Farmers,	23	10	
Minors,	36	37	3
Seamen,	49	14	1
Clerks,	39	14	
Teamsters,	13	10	1
Traders,	24	3	
Servants,	3	7	1
Teachers,	1	1	
Lawyers,	2		1
Students,	5	1	
Clergymen,	1		
Physicians,	3	1	
Merchants,	9		
	417	270	30

Total males, 717. Of these, 60 were in private rooms.

Females.	Paying.	Free.	Partial Payment.
Domestics,	22	129	7
Minors,	18	24	
Wives,	79	31	3
Widows,	22	6	
Seamstresses,	8	27	
Teachers,	4		
Operatives,	6	9	
Spinsters,	2	1	1
	161	227	15

Total Females, 403. Of these 41 were in private rooms. Twenty-six per cent. of the free patients were female domestics; twenty-two per cent. were laborers; thirteen per cent. were mechanics; and twelve per cent. were children.

The average time of paying patients was 3.40 weeks; and that of free patients 5.10 weeks. The proportion of ward beds occupied by free and paying patients was about equal. About seventeen per cent. of the paying patients occupied private rooms.

ADMISSION REFUSED.

Phthisis, (Consumption,)	42	Chronic Rheumatism,	13
Syphilis,	20	Paralysis,	5
Chronic Ulcers,	17	Epilepsy,	9
Scrofula and Abscess,	7	Delirium Tremens,	2
Insanity,	4	Cancer,	2
Hip Disease,	11	Recent Injuries,	17
Spine Disease,	8	Contagious Diseases,	13
Debility,	8	Other Diseases,	30
Total,			208

131 of those rejected were Foreigners; 100 were residents of Boston; and 91 of other parts of Massachusetts.

OUT-PATIENTS.

Five thousand six hundred and eight persons have been treated as out-patients, coming to the Hospital daily, or as often as was necessary, and receiving advice, surgical attendance, and medicine. Of these 2996 were medical cases; 2612 were surgical. 2623 were males; 2985 were females. 2341 were American; 3267 were Foreigners.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN S. SHAW,

Resident Physician.

To the Board of Trustees,
Boston, Jan. 1, 1867.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE McLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

TO THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL,

January 1, 1867.

Such "a general view of the Institution and of its results for the whole year," as your Regulations require me to lay before you at this season, is herein respectfully presented.

At the beginning of last year, the Asylum contained one hundred and ninety-two patients, of whom ninety-three were males, and ninety-nine were females. Since then there have been received forty-eight males and fifty-five females—in all, one hundred and three persons. Ninety-eight have been discharged—forty-nine of each sex. And there are here to-day one hundred and ninety-seven, of whom ninety-two are males and one hundred and five are females. Forty-six of those discharged—twenty-one males and twenty-five females, were *recovered;* four,—one male and three females, *much improved;* fourteen,—seven of each sex, *improved;* four,—two of each sex, *not improved.* One is registered under the head of *insufficient trial,* he having remained here but a few days. Seventeen males and twelve females have *died.* It is remarkable that twenty

persons died with paralysis; five others had been insane for a long period; and of the remaining four, which were recent cases of what seemed to be acute disease, three had had a previous attack of insanity, and two only could be regarded as coming under the designation of "curable." The whole number under care during the year is two hundred and ninety-five, and the average number present, one hundred and ninety-seven.

Among the persons admitted there has been a larger proportion than usual of those who were plainly past recovery, but whose disease was of so demonstrative a kind as to render fit care at home an impossibility.

Out-of-doors, the chief improvements made have been in the grounds for the daily exercise of the patients, which are now extensive, and though still in an unfinished state, are of incalculable importance to the comfort and well-doing of the household,—in the garden, which has been extended and planted largely with currants, strawberries, raspberries, grapes and other fruits for domestic use of which we can hardly have *too* great a supply—and in the removal of the barn and other farm-buildings from the gate to a more proper and convenient position.

Several new and valuable items of purely medical treatment have been successfully tried during the year, and the worth of the course long pursued has been most pleasantly attested by the recovery of some very severe cases. The general management, the hygienic, and what is called moral treatment, has been very much the same as in former years, and which has been

so repeatedly detailed in the Annual Reports. The same importance, as heretofore, is attached to exercise in the open air, to driving through our pleasant localities, to all sorts of games and amusements, to music and dancing, to anything and everything that will attract the attention and change the current of thought and feeling from a morbid to a healthy and pleasant course. The same attention, as heretofore, has been paid by the ladies to all kinds of fancy work, and the same generous hand, as heretofore, has supplied the means for purchasing materials which have been wrought into a great number of comfortable and useful garments for "the poor." The holidays of the year have been celebrated; the usual number of parties and other entertainments have been given, at which we have had the generous aid of our friends who have so often given pleasure to our household by their rich musical abilities. Very interesting lectures have been given in our hall by E. P. Whipple, Esq., Dr. Charles T. Jackson, and Rev. Mr. Manning; and concerts, which have been greatly enjoyed, by the Mendelssohn Quintet, and by Morris and Trowbridge's Minstrels. The Organ Concerts, at the Music Hall, have been open to us by the courtesy of the Directors, and Mr. Kimball has still given free access to the Museum.

In June, Mr. Goodell, who had for twelve years filled different positions here, and latterly that of Supervisor, resigned his office. He was a faithful officer and a most trustworthy man, and his leaving us was regretted by all. In September, Miss Barber

went away, after an unbroken and most valuable service to the Asylum of thirty years. Few can look back upon a life of so great and peculiar usefulness as she. Hundreds upon hundreds outside of the Asylum, who have known the value of her care, cherish the remembrance thereof with the most tender and grateful recollections. Patients, officers, and attendants here were warmly attached to her, and follow her with their heartfelt benedictions.

The important places thus vacated, are now filled respectively by Mr. Dexter Gray and Miss G. W. Mills, both of whom have been connected with the Asylum for many years, and had proved themselves competent to whatever duties had been assigned to them. Otherwise the resident staff remains the same. And I am glad of this recurring opportunity of attesting to you the earnest efforts of those associated with me, to promote the real interests of the Asylum.

The excessive drinking of wines and ardent spirits has brought insanity upon many persons during the last year. This indulgence seems to be increasing very greatly, and its consequences are indeed alarming. More persons, and chiefly young men, either positively insane or who have been seriously damaged mentally and physically by this cause, have come under our professional observation, or have applied here for advice and relief during the last year than we can remember before in the same length of time. Excessive and continued drinking of wine leads to a peculiar disease of the brain, not always manifested by any

violent demonstrations of conduct, and is therefore very apt to be disregarded until entirely beyond cure. The same excess may bring the brain into a state in which any shock, whether of disappointment or chagrin, or loss of friends or property, will develop an utterly hopeless form of mental disease, but which would have been borne without breaking by a healthy organ.

Excessive use of ardent spirits produces forms of mental disease different in their manifestation and destructive in their tendency.

Persons who are *insane*, whatever may be the *cause* of the malady, are, after the prescribed legal formalities have been complied with, admitted here. So persons made insane by intemperance, that is, those who continue insane after the immediate indulgence has been terminated long enough to cease to be a freshly exciting cause, have been admitted. But there is another large class known as "inebriates," by whom or in whose behalf I am consulted almost every day, who are not received here, who cannot, under the present laws, be detained in any of our Institutions long enough to work any lasting change in them, and for whom no adequate provision is made by the public. The rules of this Institution do not exclude these persons because they are *not* mentally diseased, nor because they do not imperatively need restraint and treatment, but simply because it is not fitting that they be domiciliated with the general insane. Persons of this class, who will go voluntarily or remain voluntarily in such Institutions as the Washingtonian Home, and who are still suscep-

tible of moral influences and capable of being controlled by moral motives, are thus reclaimed, cured, and are restored to their usual places in society. But the thousands who will seek no place or means of restraint themselves, and who exclaim against any restraint, if imposed, who are utterly unable or unwilling to exercise any control over the propensity for drinking, are still necessarily left at home, a constant grief and often a terror and danger to their friends. These persons are confined to no single social class, but are found abundantly among the educated and the ignorant, in the luxurious homes of the rich and the hovels of the poor.

It sometimes happens that after a fever, or other severe illness, or after a fall or blow upon the head, or after a severe domestic affliction or bereavement, or a sudden loss of property, a person always temperate, is seized with, and yields to an impetuous desire to drink ardent spirits. This is lamented by the individual as much as by his friends; but by successive indulgences which he *cannot* refrain from, and from which he is not prevented by others, he reaches the sad mental and moral condition of the inebriate. Such actively excite our sympathies, inasmuch as their state is thrust upon them, and not reached by their own volition. Others, and many, are subject at times to what is called "a fit of the blues," or maybe to a deeper depression, characterized by gloom and apprehension, which they find can be dispelled or relieved by spirit. It is taken, and by repetition and increment leads at length to inebriety.

Such deserve but do not have sympathy, inasmuch as mental disorder precedes and causes the excess. Others, by reason of social temptations, by the charm of conviviality, or by mere appetite—the love of the taste of liquor, and others by a love of experiencing its exhilarating sensations, step by step, reach a point where they have no power or wish to deny themselves the indulgence.

What the condition of an inebriate is, I need not describe. It is well enough understood.

Some, by constant imbibition, keep in a disguised state, varying it only by an occasional excess which produces unconsciousness, while others are sober and capable of attention to business for weeks and months together, when the inclination to drink comes, and all the dearest domestic influences, all considerations of personal standing in the community, indeed all hopes of Heaven, weigh not a feather against its impulse. And then come to friends not only the revolting presence of an intoxicated man, but the threats, the abuse, and maybe the violence of the madman.

No one can hear the tale which is so often told, of wretchedness and danger borne to the last degree of endurance; the touching story told with tears of anguish, of the contrast between the years of love gone by, of which a memory will continually thrust itself forward, and the terrible present—told by a wife of a husband, by a mother of a son, or sad to say, by a son of the mother or sister—and not feel most keenly the need of some provision for such persons; some pro-

vision founded upon a thorough knowledge of the terrible daily history of hundreds of families all around us, and a thorough understanding of the necessities of the case, which shall give relief effectually and kindly, and at the same time provide for the best interests of both parties.

A few inebriates, and so few as to make them rare exceptions, retain their moral sense fresh and unimpaired. Such, it may well be thought, suffer most terribly, and lament sincerely their helplessness. But the usual effect of excessive drinking, and that which renders the management of inebriates so difficult, is the deadening of the moral sensibilities. The intellectual powers may remain undimmed—a person may be able to reason clearly and closely, and the power to perceive right and wrong remain quick and correct, and still all moral feeling be lost. No pleasure results from doing right, no twinge of pain is felt from doing wrong. No regard for truth is had except so far as it may serve a present purpose. It may well be said that it is generally an impossibility for an inebriate to tell the truth. Plausibility is a characteristic of these people. They trim to whatever breeze is blowing and change their position with the utmost facility to accommodate all persons and circumstances, whenever this is necessary to carry out a selfish plan or purpose. They are often pleasant companions, and esteemed "very clever fellows when sober," for the reason that they present no such inconvenient moral points as make them disagree with or uncomfortable to others. When such an one has been

restrained for a while and kept away from any chance of indulgence, it is astonishing how clearly he will make it appear that he is wrongfully deprived of his liberty, that his health is suffering from confinement, and if he be in an Asylum for the insane, that there is danger that he will become insane by contact with disordered minds—that there really can exist no reason for its continuance; and he will paint most pathetically the folly of his course, the suffering which he has caused, the regret for all; his firm resolutions for the future based upon a clearer view than he has ever had before, the absence of any inclination to drink, his abhorrence of the habit; and will manifest such sincere contrition, and place himself on high moral ground so completely, and will appeal so forcibly and tenderly to the feelings and affections of his friends as to make them feel that *they* are the erring ones and not he, and all this too in the face of similar protestations and promises disregarded as soon as made.

Pathological investigations show that the brain, stomach, and other organs are changed from a healthy to a diseased state by the action of alcohol. Healthy thoughts and healthy moral sentiments are not evolved by a diseased brain. It would be as unreasonable to expect them as to expect correct tone from a broken and untuned instrument. To its possessor we attach no moral responsibility. An inebriate has a diseased brain. No will or agency of his can bring forth therefrom other than diseased mental and moral products. He is no doubt oftener than otherwise responsible for

producing his state of disease and in this sense alone can be responsible for the present consequences. A person who is governed by an *uncontrollable* appetite or by any *uncontrollable* influence, is not a responsible being and should be so treated. No doubt he is responsible for the condition he has come to, but the criminality lies back when it was a matter of *volition* whether he should yield to evil or not, and not in the yielding after he has lost the power to resist. Then it becomes the bounden duty of friends, and if he has none or they be inefficient, of the State, to furnish him with the means of restraint, and to give safety and peace to his family. So long as moral feeling remains and a person can be moved by moral influences, there is hope of reclaimation at home, but after the state of things described has been reached nothing but enforced restraint will be of the slightest use.

Hospitals for the insane at present afford more of the requirements for these people than can be found elsewhere, but there are grave objections to their being placed therein, which it is not necessary to specify here. It has been said "make your laws so that every person who gets drunk, be he in Beacon Street, Brick-bottom, or North Street, shall be sent at once to the Penitentiary!" But the terrors of the law certainly will not abate disease nor is it likely that they will have much influence over a strong appetite. Unless a man be "a law unto himself," I doubt whether there be much restraining power over a strong appetite which can be indulged secretly, in any legislation or in

any fear of consequences. Moreover the persons we are considering are supposed to have passed the bounds of self-control, and are at the bidding of a despotic appetite; and those who cannot be checked by any fears of a damaged character, by any pleadings of the nearest and dearest relatives, or by any social or moral considerations, can hardly be expected to be influenced by any fear of punishment. They demand such restraint as implies care and treatment, and *need* to be cured, if that be possible, and not to be *punished* into health.

Trials of treatment and abstinence continued for a very long period show that many cases of this sort are recoverable. Not only will the appetite depart but the moral powers again recover their quickness and force, and the person be in every sense cured. So that if the suffering caused by these people were not a sufficient reason for their restraint, there are on record cases enough of restoration to make such a trial as shall be long enough, demanded.

It is not at all my purpose to give any detailed plan for the care of these people, but simply to mention a few of the plain imperative necessities of the case.

The work must be done by the State or by responsible parties.

Legal enactments must be such as shall secure a long period of restraint.

A full and thorough examination of each case, in all its relations, must be had before committal.

But few persons, not exceeding twenty or thirty, should be domiciliated together.

Such restraint as will make any indulgence of the ruling appetite an impossibility must be had, and this is believed to be entirely consistent with considerable personal freedom, and with all the common comforts and amenities of life.

JOHN E. TYLER,

Superintendent.

McLean Asylum for the Insane,
January 1, 1867.

Table of Admissions, Discharges, and Results, at the McLean Asylum, from its opening, October 6, 1818.

Year.	Admitted.	Dischar'd.	Whole No. under care.	Died.	Much improved, &c.	Recover'd.	Remaini'g at end of year.	Average No. of Patients.
1818–19	58	35	58	5	19	11	23	.
1820	44	40	67	1	28	11	27	.
1821	47	46	74	3	33	10	28	.
1822	64	50	92	5	31	14	42	.
1823	73	61	115	2	39	20	54	.
1824	53	56	107	5	28	23	51	.
1825	59	56	110	8	27	21	54	.
1826	47	46	101	5	21	20	55	.
1827	58	56	113	6	17	34	57	.
1828	77	65	134	5	37	23	69	.
1829	73	77	142	9	42	26	65	.
1830	82	78	147	10	34	34	69	.
1831	83	84	152	8	46	30	68	.
1832	94	98	162	10	45	43	64	.
1833	103	100	167	8	50	42	67	.
1834	108	95	174	7	47	41	80	.
1835	83	84	163	11	28	45	77	.
1836	106	112	183	10	38	64	71	.
1837	120	105	191	8	25	72	86	80
1838	138	131	224	12	45	74	93	95
1839	132	117	225	10	38	69	108	112
1840	155	138	263	13	50	75	125	128
1841	157	141	283	11	55	75	142	135
1842	129	138	271	15	43	80	133	143
1843	126	126	260	18	45	63	134	131
1844	158	140	292	19	49	68	152	146
1845	119	120	271	13	38	74	151	149
1846	148	126	299	9	52	65	173	164
1847	170	170	343	33	50	87	173	172
1848	143	155	316	23	50	82	155	171
1849	160	137	321	25	58	64	184	177
1850	173	157	357	28	51	78	200	201
1851	164	173	364	29	69	75	191	195
1852	145	135	336	15	48	72	201	200
1853	114	120	315	17	62	58	195	194
1854	120	120	315	16	45	59	195	195
1855	123	126	318	24	46	56	192	192
1856	149	145	341	19	58	68	196	195
1857	141	159	337	28	60	71	178	191
1858	155	147	333	25	50	72	186	187
1859	131	142	317	28	53	61	175	185
1860	121	109	296	24	37	39	187	185
1861	111	110	298	23	33	54	188	193
1862	82	94	270	18	37	39	176	190
1863	94	69	270	13	20	36	201	191
1864	101	107	302	27	38	42	195	200
1865	82	85	277	17	33	35	192	186
1866	103	98	295	29	23	46	197	197
	5276	5079	.	697	1971	2421	.	.

Table of Admissions and Results at the Massachusetts General Hospital, from Sept. 3, 1821, to Dec. 31, 1866.

YEAR.	Total Admitted.	Whole Number treated.			Discharged well.	Percentage on "Total Admitted."	Much Relieved, or Relieved in part.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated, Unfit, Dismissed, &c.	Deaths.	Percentage on "Total Admitted."	Greatest number free at one time.	Greatest number paying at one time.	Greatest Total.	Least Total.	Average.	Accidents.	Percentage.	Average time of Paying. Weeks.	Average time of free. Weeks.	Patients remaining under treatment Dec. 31.		Out-Patients treated.
		Free.	Paying Board all the time.	Paying part of the time	Paying Board.	Paying Board part of the time.	Free.															Paying.	Free.	
1821 to 1841	7992	..	..	..	..	..	..	3719	..	2613	815	68	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1841	404	213	168	23	..	..	..	151	37	152	53	21	26	6	..	..	61	41	51	..	..	4 5-7	6 6-7		
1842	347	177	159	11	..	..	..	121	34	137	45	16	25	7	..	..	62	13	43	..	..	4	6 1-7		
1843	365	183	167	15	..	..	..	136	37	115	55	17	41	11	..	..	56	33	47[2]	..	..	4	6		
1844	435	250	174	11	..	..	..	183	43	137	41	23	47	11	..	30	71	40	53	55	12[2]	3 6-7	7 1-7		
1845	453	265	176	12	..	..	..	205	45	130	37	28	54	12	44	34	72	37	56	62	14	5 4-7	6 6-7		
1846	459	250	182	27	..	..	..	211	46	137	30	33	36	8	44	28	72	37	55	59	13	3 1-2	4 3-4		
1847	674	354	279	41	..	..	..	340	50	145	54	30	57	8	82	41	123	54	81	74	11	3 1-2	4 1-2	..	..	328
1848	804	460	283	61	..	..	..	400	50	219	52	39	103	13	86	38	124	94	108	103	12[2]	3 1-7	5	..	..	378
1849	870	543	273	54	..	..	..	436	50	218	75	53	84	9	89	38	127	90	112	97	11	2 4-7	5 5-7	..	..	272
1850	746	427	242	77	..	..	..	363	48	200	56	49	76	10	103	33	136	83	108	98	13	2 6-7	6	..	..	294
1851	839	477	298	64	..	..	..	387	46	235	47	63	98	11	93	48	141	77	112	123	15	3	6	..	..	237
1852	826	472	271	83	..	..	..	410	50	234	52	47	82	10	105	41	133	104	119	132	16	3 1-4	5	..	..	248
1853	925	505	335	85	..	..	..	431	46	287	70	66	82	9	108	39	142	108	120	159	17	3 1-6	7	..	..	358
1854	922	490	321	111	..	..	..	423	46	257	73	41	115	12	112	45	145	125	133	212	23	4	10	..	..	477
1855	915	414	352	147	..	..	..	456	50	238	59	51	102	11	107	59	152	114	134	157	17 3-10	3 3-7	11 4-7	..	..	645
1856	976	545	335	96	..	..	..	478	49	230	77	71	117	12	114	48	153	120	140	189	19	3	5	..	..	887
1857	920	549	280	91	..	..	..	510	55	195	57	66	130	14	119	40	157	103	128	163	17 7-10	2 2-3	5	..	..	1574
1858	1015	718	251	46	..	..	..	514	50	229	65	50	127	13	120	31	144	91	123	186	18[2]	4	7[2]	..	..	2223
1859	1240	934	257	49	287	49	1040	653	53	280	54	94	141	11	145	37	165	92	131	212	17	4	4 2-3	14	140	3523
1860	1240	997	201	42	215	42	1137	698	56	305	73	58	121	9 3/4	149	33	175	80	128	233	18 7-10	4	6	15	121	4433
1861	1416	1131	253	32	268	32	1252	831	59	318	79	57	99	7	135	37	162	120	140	297	21	4	5 3-4	16	124	4676
1862	1611	1175	425	11	441	11	1299	843	52 1/5	431	77	154	101	6 1/4	133	45	166	102	134	271	16 3-4	2 1-10	4 1-10	25	120	4800
1863	1648	1348	283	17	308	17	1468	856	52	459	96	70	162	9 3/4	135	29	158	116	137	292	17 7-10	3 4-10	4	24	126	4987
1864	1599	1262	326	11	350	11	1388	916	57	390	84	61	130	8	139	33	157	110	138	242	15 2-10	3.18	4.37	25	123	5619
1865	1199	564	567	68	592	68	687	702	59	295	68	74	104	8 1/3	137	72	164	88	113	140	11 7-10	3.67	4.85	45	59	5356
1866	1120	497	578	45	693	45	556	677	60	82	50	74	96	8 1/2	62	58	109	78	95	132	11 7-10	3.40	5.10	45	50	5608
	31960							16050		8668	2394	1474	2949													46923

TABLE OF EXPENSES OF THE "HOSPITAL" DEPARTMENT, FOR TWENTY YEARS.

YEAR.	Weekly Expense.	Board paid by Patients.	Actual cost of Pay Patients.	Actual cost of Free Patients.	Cost of all Patients over board received.	Total Expenses.	Average cost of each Patient admitted.
1847	$5.81	$5,001.00	..	..	$19,511.00	$24,512.00	$36.37
1848	4.98	5,074.00	..	..	22,931.00	28,005.00	34.83
1849	5.04	4,788.00	..	..	24,603.00	29,391.00	33.78
1850	5.16	4,226.00	..	..	24,798.00	29,024.00	38.90
1851	5.38	5,424.00	..	..	25,941.00	31,365.00	37.38
1852	4.87	5,359.00	..	..	24,814.00	30,173.00	36.53
1853	5.22	5,562.00	..	..	27,053.00	32,615.00	35.26
1854	5.73	6,128.00	..	..	34,526.00	40,654.00	44.09
1855	6.21	8,889.17	..	..	34,363.34	43,252.51	47.27
1856	6.11	8,466.25	..	..	35,982.67	44,448.92	45.54
1857	6.45	7,336.83	..	..	35,573.57	42,910.40	46.64
1858	6.53	7,308.80	..	..	37,189.87	44,498.67	43.84
1859	5.76	6,020.26	$7,400.25	$31,910.47	33,290.46	39,310.72	31.70
1860	6.42	5,209.85	6,430.33	36,148.06	37,368.54	42,578.39	34.34
1861	5.35	5,347.27	5,684.40	33,269.90	33,607.03	38,954.30	27.51
1862	6.04	5,853.89	6,628.65	35,486.16	36,260.92	42,114.81	26.14
1863	6.66	6,312.25	6,151.27	41,270.44	41,109.46	47,421.71	28.77
1864	8.38	7,714.54	10,873.02	49,286.53	52,445.01	60,159.55	37.61
1865	9.86	14,847.27	23,836.97	34,131.83	43,121.53	57,968.80	48.35
1866	13.88	14,977.44	31,248.68	37,538.12	53,809.36	68,786.80	56.20

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

1867.

ROBERT HOOPER, ... *President.*
EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, ... *Vice-President.*
J. THOMAS STEVENSON, ... *Treasurer.*
THOMAS B. HALL, ... *Secretary.*

Trustees.

HENRY B. ROGERS, ... *Chairman*—5 *Joy Street.*
JAMES M. BEEBE, ... 30 *Beacon Street.*
WILLIAM S. BULLARD, ... 5 *Mount Vernon Street.*
CHARLES H. DALTON, ... 51 *Franklin Street.*
SAMUEL ELIOT, ... 30 *Chestnut Street.*
EZRA FARNSWORTH, ... 4 *Winthrop Square.*
GEORGE HIGGINSON, ... 40 *State Street.*
SAMUEL G. HOWE, ... 20 *Bromfield Street.*
JAMES L. LITTLE, ... 22 *Franklin Street.*
JOHN LOWELL, ... 42 *Court Street.*
CHARLES S. STORROW, ... 47 *State Street.*
HENRY A. WHITNEY, ... 38 *Pearl Street.*

Board of Consultation.

JAMES JACKSON, M.D.
JOHN JEFFRIES, M.D.
EDWARD REYNOLDS, M.D.
JOHN HOMANS, M.D.
WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D.
S. D. TOWNSEND, M.D.
H. I. BOWDITCH, M.D
D. H. STORER, M.D.
C. E. BROWN-SÉQUARD, M.D.

BENJAMIN S. SHAW, M.D. . . . . *Resident Physician.*

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, M.D. . . .
CHARLES E. WARE, M.D. . . . .
FRANCIS MINOT, M.D. . . . . } *Visiting Physicians.*
CALVIN ELLIS, M.D. . . . . .
SAMUEL L. ABBOT, M.D. . . . . .
JAMES C. WHITE, M.D. . . . . .

J. MASON WARREN, M.D. . . . .
HENRY J. BIGELOW, M.D. . . . .
HENRY G. CLARK, M.D. . . . . } *Visiting Surgeons.*
SAMUEL CABOT, M.D. . . . . .
GEORGE H. GAY, M.D. . . . . .
RICHARD M. HODGES, M.D. . . .

A. D. SINCLAIR, M.D. . . . . } *Physicians to Out-patients.*
H. K. OLIVER, Jr., M.D. . . . .

J. THEODORE HEARD, M.D. . . *Surgeon to Out-patients.*

CALVIN ELLIS, M.D. . . } *Microscopist, and Curator of the Pathological Cabinet.*

JAMES C. WHITE, M.D. . . . . *Chemist.*

WM. L. RICHARDSON, . . } *House Pupils in the Medical Department.*
HENRY TUCK, ... }

FRED. R. STURGIS, . . .
THOMAS DWIGHT, Jr., . } *House Pupils in the Surgical Department.*
RICHARD DERBY, . . .
HENRY P. QUINCY, . . .

MRS. M. A. COLESWORTHY, ... *Matron.*

DANIEL G. WILKINS, ... *Apothecary.*

Officers of the McLean Asylum.

JOHN E. TYLER, M.D. . . . . *Superintendent.*

J. H. WHITTEMORE, M.D. . .
I. H. HAZELTON, M.D. . . } *Assistant Physicians and Apothecaries.*
J. H. DENNY, M.D. . . . .

GEORGE W. WHITTLE, ... *Steward.*

MRS. ABBY M. WHITTLE, ... *Matron.*

DEXTER GRAY,
MISS GEORGIANA W. MILLS, } . . . . . *Supervisors.*

Committees.

Committee on Finance.

MESSRS. BEEBE AND HIGGINSON.

Committee on Accounts.

MESSRS. LITTLE AND FARNSWORTH.

Free-Bed Standing Committee.

MESSRS. LOWELL AND ELIOT.

Committee on the Book of Donations.

MR. ROGERS.

Committee on the Warren Fund and Library.

MESSRS. STORROW AND ELIOT.

Committee on Repairs.

MESSRS. ROGERS, BULLARD, AND STORROW.

Visiting Committee.

February,	Messrs.	WHITNEY AND HOWE.
March,	"	HOWE AND ELIOT.
April,	"	ELIOT AND LITTLE.
May,	"	LITTLE AND HIGGINSON.
June,	"	HIGGINSON AND FARNSWORTH.
July,	"	FARNSWORTH AND BEEBE.
August,	"	BEEBE AND LOWELL.
September,	"	LOWELL AND DALTON.
October,	"	DALTON AND STORROW.
November,	"	STORROW AND ROGERS.
December,	"	ROGERS AND BULLARD.
January,	"	BULLARD AND WHITNEY.

FIFTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS

GENERAL HOSPITAL,

1867.

BOSTON:
1868.
J. H. EASTBURN'S PRESS.

H. Billings Del. from a sketch by Seager.

J.G. Smith Lith & Ptr.

McLean Asylum for the Insane Somerville, Mass

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

FOR 1867.

The Committee of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, to whom the accounts of the Treasurer, and the Reports of the other officers have been referred, respectfully submit the following, being the Fifty-fourth Annual Report.

During the past year the affairs of the Hospital and Asylum, both professional and of a business character, have been conducted with harmony and success. The Institutions continue to enjoy the confidence of the community, and to attract to their beneficent ministrations, sufferers from physical and mental disorders.

Two events have occurred during the year which have excited feelings of profound sorrow among all the officers of the Institution, as well as the community at large.

Dr. J. Mason Warren, the chief of the present professional staff, and the venerable Dr. James Jackson, the Nestor of the medical profession in New England, have both died since the last Report was made.

On the 30th August, these resolutions were passed:

"The Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, at this their first meeting after the death of Dr. J. Mason Warren, in noticing an event so generally lamented by the community, and so particularly afflicting to the Hospital, resolve as follows:

"1st. That they bear their united testimony to the variety and excellence of the services which Dr. Warren has rendered to the Hospital for twenty years as a member and for four years as the Head of its Professional Staff. Fitted no less by nature than by descent for a high position in his profession, uniting great gifts with great acquirements, and using his scientific abilities with a vigor that commanded respect and a kindliness that inspired attachment, he was remarkable even among the remarkable physicians and surgeons who have been connected with the Hospital.

"2d. That they dwell with peculiar feeling upon the last proofs of his interest in the Institution, upon the dedication of his recent volume, describing the most eminent among his life-long labors, to the Government of the Hospital, upon a subscription of two thousand dollars which he secured in aid of the Operating Theatre, now building, yet more upon the fidelity with which he went through his last term of service though suffering acutely from the development of the disease under which he died; all of these acts being not only consistent with his unbroken devotion to the Hospital, but likewise characteristic of the science, the liberality and the conscientiousness, which distinguished his whole career.

"3d. That speaking for other interests as well as for those of the Hospital, they lament the early close of a life, from which, though it had already done its full share, even more might have been expected had it continued but a few years

longer, in ministrations to the rich and the poor, in the relief of suffering, in the promotion of medical science, and in the furtherance of public and private designs for the improvement of society; yet while lamenting that the life on earth has closed, they rejoice that the memory of their departed associate will not fail to live among those who knew him and those who are to come after him."

In addition to his life-long services and his recent gift in aid of the new Operating Theatre, he left a bequest by will of two thousand dollars, as a fund for a prize, to be called the Warren Prize, in memory of his father, the interest of which, every three years, is to be awarded for the best dissertation, considered worthy of a premium, on some subject in physiology, surgery or pathological anatomy.

On the 18th of October, the Trustees met and passed the following resolutions:

"The death of Dr. James Jackson, one of the founders of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and its first physician, whose active service extended from April 6, 1817, to October 13, 1837, and who as Consulting Physician was connected with the Institution to the close of his earthly life, August 27, 1867, is an event of so singular and so affecting an interest to the Hospital, that the Trustees have delayed noticing it officially, until a quarterly meeting should draw them together in full numbers. They can add nothing to his well-deserved reputation, but they perform an act of simple duty in offering a sincere and grateful tribute to his honored memory.

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital recall with deep sensibility Dr. Jackson's long con-

nection with the Institution which he was prominent in founding and extending, and to which, while he retained his powers, he gave the great benefit of his name, his science, his advice and his influence.

"*Resolved*, That his remarkable traits as a physician, well known and appreciated before the Hospital was founded, and fully acknowledged during the half century of its existence, have been of inestimable value to its administration, not only during the term of his attendance in our wards, but in the subsequent period during which his council and support, while he could give them, have never failed our predecessors or ourselves.

"*Resolved*, That his personal, as well as his professional qualities, his activity without imprudence, his decision without dogmatism, his dignity that never wounded, his conscientiousness that never provoked, his exhaustless sympathies, which made him the brother or the father, as well as the physician of those to whom he ministered, bearing their troubles as his own, and alleviating by the charm of his presence the pains which he could not remove by his skill, his unwearied study, his fruitful knowledge, his contributions to the science and literature of medicine, and his relations to the elder and younger members of the profession, gave him a position at the Hospital as exclusively his own as that which he held in the community.

"*Resolved*, That his labors, as efficient as they were devoted, and his councils as wise as they were earnest, rendering him both the ornament and the safeguard of the Hospital, are among its most precious traditions, and that they are to be cherished, for the sake not merely of its past history, which they had so large a share in forming, but of its future course, to which, if they are faithfully preserved, they will be the helpful guides.

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees remove his name from the list of their living associates, only to place it where it belongs, at the head of the departed benefactors of the Hospital. And to the end that his memory may continue among us, as we think he would have best preferred it to continue, the free bed which was placed in 1837 at his disposal for life, shall remain the 'Jackson Free Bed,' — perpetuating his attachment to the Hospital and his benevolence to humanity."

As a final expression of the love he felt for this Institution, Dr. Jackson bequeathed to it, by will, a portrait of M. Louis, of Paris, by Champollion, which was presented to his son James by M. Louis, in 1833. Mr. F. H. Jackson, in communicating this bequest, expresses the belief that his father "valued this picture more highly than any thing that he owned," and that when M. Louis learned that it was thus to be disposed of, "he expressed himself as highly pleased."

In the last Annual Report reference was made to the importance of building a new and improved Operating Theatre. Plans were prepared by Messrs. Emerson and Fehmer, which met the approval of the professional staff of the Hospital, and on the 27th of March they were adopted by the Trustees, and a Building Committee, consisting of Messrs. Rogers, Bullard and Storrow, was appointed, with full authority to construct the Theatre, at a cost not exceeding $50,000. The work has been prosecuted under the direction of the Messrs. Harmon, and will be completed in a few days. A safe and commodious elevator has been added to the west end of the Hospital,

by means of which patients can be conveyed to and from the different stories upon their beds, through a covered gallery, leading to the new Theatre, thus avoiding the discomfort of being taken upon stretchers up and down flights of stairs. The extreme dimensions of the new building are 124 by 84 feet. The Theatre proper is 57½ by 47½ feet, and 42 feet high. The structure contains convenient rooms for the reception of patients, both before and after operations, rooms for etherization, for sulphur and other baths, waiting and examination rooms for out patients, a private operating room, offices for the surgeons and physicians, and the large Operating Theatre. No care or expense has been spared to make this Theatre as perfect as possible, both in relation to its requirements as an operating room and as affording the best opportunities to students for observing the operations themselves. The students will enter directly from the garden or by the gallery, and thus avoid the fatigue and annoyance of mounting several flights of stairs. Comfortable seats are provided for 380 persons, so arranged that each one will command an uninterrupted view of the table. Great care has been taken to secure light, heat and ventilation, and every available facility for affording the patient all the comforts which may mitigate his suffering and enable the surgeon to use his skill to its utmost limit. By this important addition to the Hospital, the surgical patients and students will be by no means the only gainers, since a much greater degree of quiet will ensue in the wards and halls of the main building,

such as it is now impossible to attain while the crowd of students are obliged to pass to and from the present operating room, situated in the dome of the Hospital. Furthermore, the use of ether in the building will mostly be dispensed with, the odor of which is undesirable in the Hospital itself. The liberal conveniences for the reception and examination of out-patients, will add materially to this important branch of service. It is believed that the cost of the new building will not exceed the amount of the appropriation.

The Treasurer's books, vouchers and certificates, and other evidences of property, have been examined and found to be correct. The accounts, as heretofore, are kept with the utmost accuracy, and the productive property of the Institution continues to be managed with the same prudence and faithfulness which it has always received from the able hands to which it is intrusted.

The financial condition of the Institution is exhibited in detail in the accompanying Report of the Treasurer:

The Income for the year was, . . .	$204,059.56
The Expenditures for the year were, . .	194,843.36
The balance to credit of General Fund is, .	9,216.20

The property of the Corporation is,—

Real Estate used by the Hospital and Asylum,	$754,173.11
Stocks and Bonds, ...	321,269.75
Productive Real Estate, ...	62,709.20
Balance of accounts, ...	25,474.63
Cash on hand, ...	6,099.55
	$1,169,726.24
Less indebtedness, ...	14,890.10
	$1,154,836.14

The General and Special Funds accounts have been increased by	$53,018.92
The expenses of the Hospital Department have exceeded the income by	$15,664.97
(or about 30 per cent.)	
The average payment of patients was . .	$12.84
The average cost was	$46.89
The expenses were less than in 1866, by. .	$7,777.58
The income of the Asylum Department has exceeded the expenses by	$6,160.89
(or about 4½ per cent.)	
The expenses were in excess of 1866, by. .	$7,818.31
The amount of subscriptions to Free Bed Fund was	$3,900.00

The cost of Free Beds has exceeded the income, from both subscriptions and investments, by nearly 20 per cent.

The Trustees cannot omit to renew their expression of gratitude to the benevolent persons and corporations, who have contributed to this most worthy charity, not a few of whom have exhibited their interest and confidence in it by many annual subscriptions.

The donations and legacies during the year were:

From G. H. Kuhn, Trustee under the Will of J. Redman, ...	$12,700.00
From C. W. Story, Trustee under the Will of M. P. Sawyer, ...	8,812.75
Bequest of Miss Pratt, ...	18,800.00
Gift of Dr. J. Mason Warren, . . .	2,000.00
From William Minot, Jr., Executor, Bequest of Charles Harris, ...	1,000.00
	$43,312.75

which has been divided thus:

To credit of Free Bed Fund, ...	$12,700.00
To credit of General Fund, ...	30,612.75

From the annexed Rreport of Dr. Benjamin S. Shaw, Resident Surgeon, it appears that,

The number of patients at the Hospital on January 1, 1867, was, ...	95
Received during the year, ...	1,206
Total, ...	1,301

Of those received during the year:

Americans, 46 per cent.	
Foreigners, 54 " "	
Refused admission from having diseases not treated in the Hospital, ...	213
Discharged cured, ...	$56\frac{7}{10}$ per cent.
More or less relieved, ...	$23\frac{7}{10}$ " "
Not relieved or not treated, ...	$11\frac{8}{10}$ " "
Fatal cases, ...	$7\frac{8}{10}$ " "
	100.

Full details and classification of the patients, diseases, costs, etc., will be found in Dr. Shaw's Report.

Dr. J. Theodore Heard, Surgeon to Out-patients, reports that the number of persons receiving surgical treatment, was:

Males, ...	929	
Females, ...	667	
		1596
Americans, $46\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		
Foreigners, $53\frac{1}{2}$ " "		
Receiving dental treatment, ...		973
Total, ...		2,569

Drs. A. D. Sinclair and Henry K. Oliver, Jr., Physicians to Out-patients, report the number of medical out-patients registered:

Males,	1,173	
Females,	1,784	
		2,957
Americans, $39\frac{2}{10}$ per cent.		
Foreigners, $60\frac{8}{10}$ " "		
Total attendance during the year,		5,511
Cases not treated,		58

RECAPITULATION.

Hospital patients,	1,301	
Surgical out-patients,	1,596	
Dental patients,	973	
Medical patients,	2,957	
		6,827

The results of the year's work are deemed to have been satisfactory. Considerably over one-half of the cases received in the Hospital have been cured, and the proportion of fatal cases has been reduced to a very small fraction. This has not been accomplished without great labor and devotion on the part of the eminent surgeons and physicians who so freely bestow their services in the various departments of the Hospital. In behalf of the community and of the patients, as well as for ourselves, we again acknowledge our sincere appreciation of their generous labors.

The wards, private rooms, halls and various offices, have been kept in repair and uniformly clean and well ventilated.

Dr. Shaw, Librarian, reports that the Treadwell Library has been largely increased, is in good order and much used.

Nine persons have been supplied with limbs from the Wooden Leg Fund.

The administration of the affairs of the Asylum, always a matter of solicitude with the Trustees, has received especial attention during the past year. The weekly visits have been made, as usual, and the moral and physical condition and treatment of the patients, individually and collectively, have been carefully observed. This is felt to be incumbent at all times, but was eminently so during the months in which Dr. Tyler was absent in Europe. It is gratifying to be able to report, that in consequence of the thorough organization and faithfulness of the medical and non-medical staffs, the large household has escaped any unusual disturbance, and has enjoyed the blessing of unremitting care and relief, to afford which the Asylum was founded.

The number of patients at the beginning of the year was,	197
Received during the year,	89
Number at the close of the year,	178

For the History of the Asylum for the year, we refer to the accompanying elaborate and instructive Report of Dr. John E. Tyler, Superintendent, and your Committee acknowledge themselves incapable of adding anything thereto for the better under-

standing and appreciation of the manner in which this responsible trust has been administered.

By the advice of the Trustees, Dr. Tyler, in February, accepted a leave of absence for the purpose of gaining such refreshment and rest as his arduous labors had rendered desirable. He returned in September, and the Trustees have great pleasure in knowing that his journey has accomplished the object wished for, and also, that while seeking renewed health and strength for himself, he found opportunity to visit many of the Asylums of France, Germany, Italy and England, and to confer with various distinguished men, interested with himself in the treatment and cure of mental disorders. The knowledge thus gained and recorded cannot fail to be of great value, not only to this ancient Institution, but to others in various parts of the country, many of which have been modelled upon the system found to be so beneficial here.

During Dr. Tyler's absence, Dr. Whittemore, First Assistant Physician, was appointed acting Superintendent, and fulfilled the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees. It was deemed prudent to provide a temporary consulting medical board, to advise with Dr. Whittemore in case he desired it. The Institution was fortunate in securing the services of two gentlemen, eminent, one as a general practitioner, and the other for his experience in, and reputation for, treating mental disorders, Dr. Morrill Wyman, of Cambridge, and Dr. J. P. Bancroft, Super-

intendent of the Asylum in Concord, N. H. Dr. Wyman, who was conveniently situated in relation to the Asylum, has held the more frequent consultations with Dr. Whittemore, and to him and to Dr. Bancroft the Trustees beg to express their sincere thanks for their help in times of need.

On the 30th August, Dr. I. H. Hazelton, one of the Assistant Physicians, resigned his connection with the Asylum.

On the 18th October, Dr. James H. Denny was appointed Second Assistant Physician.

The subject of the introduction of more regular religious services, referred to in the last Report, has been acted upon, and they are now celebrated every Sunday. Should the influences prove to be such as it is hoped they will, the building of a chapel in the grounds of the Asylum at no distant day, will become most desirable, and the necessary funds for such an object cannot be long in finding their way into the treasury.

The purchase of the Barrell Farm has been made, with a view of protecting the present grounds of the Hospital from the too near approach of dwellings or other structures, and for affording better opportunities for the recreation and employment of patients.

In April, Mr. Rogers, Chairman of this Board, offered his resignation after a service as Trustee of 28 years, in view of his intention of making a prolonged visit abroad. The Board, regarding his long experience and ripe judgment as of great value to the Institution,

declined to accept his resignation, and requested him to continue his relations with his associates, which he consented to do.

On the 31st May, Mr. Beebe was elected Chairman *pro tempore*.

A list of the Subscribers for Free Beds, and Schedules of the Expenses of the Hospital and Asylum will be found annexed.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. BEEBE,

CHARLES H. DALTON.

Boston, February 5, 1868.

SUBSCRIBERS TO FREE BEDS,

FOR 1867.

Theodore Lyman,	$100.00
Charles Mixter,	100.00
S. Salisbury,	100.00
G. Brewer,	100.00
E. Wigglesworth,	100.00
Miss Anne Wigglesworth,	200.00
Miss Mary Wigglesworth,	100.00
Mrs. Jane Grew,	100.00
P. C. Brooks,	100.00
J. C. Gray,	100.00
J. H. Eastburn,	100.00
N. Thayer,	500.00
Mrs. N. Bowditch,	100.00
Wm. Amory,	100.00
R. W. Hooper,	100.00
J. L. Gardner,	100.00
Boston and Maine Railroad Co.,	100.00
Moses Williams,	100.00
G. A. Gardner,	100.00
Henry B. Rogers,	100.00
J. P. and J. L. Jr., Gardner,	100.00
Massachusetts Humane Society,	200.00
James Parker,	100.00
Miss Mary Pratt,	100.00
Mrs. Eliza Cabot,	100.00
Mrs. Elijah Williams,	100.00
James Davis,	100.00
Boston and Lowell Railroad Co.,	100.00
Boston and Worcester Railroad Co.,	100.00
Martin Brimmer,	100.00
J. B. Glover,	100.00
Geo. Howe,	100.00
Geo. Higginson,	100.00
	$3,900.00

HOSPITAL EXPENSES, 1867.

Stores,	$22,569.83
Fuel,	4,568.66
Library,	471.53
Wages,	13,017.76
Wooden Legs,	593.00
Furniture,	2,825.60
Water,	1,002.69
Medicines,	2,228.84
Stationery,	213.15
Wines,	1,426.09
Gas and Oil,	1,511.25
Surgical Instruments,	816.92
Repairs,	4,206.43
Contingencies,	323.53
Salaries,	4,250.00
Proportion General Expenses,	904.94
Gratuities,	79.00
	$61,009.22

ASYLUM EXPENSES, 1867.

Stores,	$61,451.39
Fuel,	6,368.16
Wages,	17,443.49
Stationery,	203.63
Medicines,	2,696.71
Miscellaneous,	5,216.74
Furniture	8,088.03
Repairs,	22,168.37
Diversions,	5,174.00
Lights,	3,801.19
Library,	300.00
General Expenses,	1,004.93
Salaries,	7,683.00
	$141,599.74
Less profits of Farm,	7,765.60
	$133,834.14

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1867.

BOSTON, JANUARY 10, 1868.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital,

GENTLEMEN, —

I submit to you, herewith, the Annual Accounts of the Institution under your charge in accordance with the second article of the By-Laws, which requires that the Treasurer shall render an account of the state of his books, and of the funds and property in his custody, made up to the last day of December in each year, to be laid before the Corporation at their Annual Meeting, together with a Report thereon.

The several accounts are stated in detail upon pages 95 to 103 inclusive, of the Book of Annual Accounts, and upon pages 43 to 51 of the Cash Book, viz.:

1ST. CASH ACCOUNT: from which it appears that the whole amount received by the Treasurer during the year was $261,871.89
that the amount of payments by him was 255,772.34
and that the balance, viz.: 6,099.55
is deposited in the Old Boston National Bank.

2D. GENERAL EXPENSES: amounting to $2,009.87. This account is closed by charging Hospital Expenses and Asylum Expenses, with their proportions thereof.

3D. ASYLUM EXPENSES. The expenditure on this account has been $141,599.74, less gains on Farm, Clothing, and Rents, $7,765.60, Net Expenses $133,-834.14, being $7,818.31 more than in 1866.

4TH. HOSPITAL EXPENSES. The expenditure on this account has been $61,009.22.

For Free Patients, ...	$33,758.02
" Paying "	26,086.67
" Library, ...	571.53
" Wooden Legs, ...	593.00
	$61,009.22

or $7,777.58 less than in 1866.

5TH. ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS FOR FREE BEDS. The receipts on this account have been $3,900.00 from thirty-three persons.

It is very desirable that this charitable list should be increased, for it appears from these accounts that, while the cost of Free Patients has been $33,758.02, the whole amount of receipts from subscriptions and from income of Free Bed Funds has been $27,480.37.

6TH. BOARD ACCOUNT. The whole amount charged during the year has been $169,389.87: at Hospital

$30,776.71, at Asylum $138,613.16, of which the Trustees have remitted $18,256.18, at Hospital $14,059.03, at Asylum $4,197.15, leaving the income from this source $151,133.69, at Hospital $16,717.68, at Asylum $134,416.01.

7TH. INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS. The whole amount received as income from productive investments has been $34,099.17, (to the credit of Special Funds $30,795.56, and of General Fund $3,303.61,) being equal to 9⅜ per cent. upon the principal.

8TH. GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT. The balance to credit of this Fund is $809,863.66, showing an increase during the year of $39,828.95, viz.:

Amount of Donations and Legacies, .	$30,612.75	
One-third Profits Hosp. Life Ins. Co.,	15,000.00	
Income from Investments, ...	3,303.61	
Interest on Temporary Loans, . . .	416.67	
	$49,333.03	
Less Net contributions for Expenses, .	9,504.08	
		$39,828.95

9TH. ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL FUNDS. The balances to the credit of these funds amounted on the first day of January, 1867, to $331,782.51; they now amount to $344,972.48, showing an increase of $13,189.97.

The income of these funds has been $30,795.56, of which $30,305.59 have been expended for the purposes for which they were established, and $489.97

have been added to the principal of the Accumulating Funds, and the Redman Free Bed Fund has been increased $12,700.00.

10th. Donations and Legacies. It has been my pleasant duty during the year to acknowledge the receipt of $43,312.75 to credit of this account, which amount has been passed to the credit of the Appropriate Funds.

11th. Income and Expenses. This account has been charged with

Expenses, Hospital, . .	$61,009.22	
" Asylum, . .	133,834.14	
		$194,843.36

and has been credited with

Income of Hospital, . .	$45,344.25	
" Asylum, . .	139,995.03	
" General, . .	18,720.28	
		204,059.56
exhibiting the gratifying result of . . .		$9,216.20

as excess of income over expenses, which amount has been added to the General Fund. A statement in detail of the items, both of Expense and of Income, will be found in this account.

12th. Statement of Affairs. From this statement it appears that the whole amount of property held by the Corporation, in addition to the real estate

of the two Institutions, and the Steward's balances, is $390,078.50, invested as follows:

In Insurance Stock, . . .	$50,000.00	
" Deposits Hosp. L. Ins. Co.,	60,000.00	
" Public Loans, ...	114,000.00	
" Railroad Stocks and Bonds,	22,600.00	
" Bank Stocks, ...	38,334.75	
" Manufacturing Stocks, .	36,335.00	
" Real Estate, ...	62,709.20	
" Cash on Hand, ...	6,099.55	
		$390,078.50

and that these assets are held as investment of the following Funds, viz.:

For Aid to Patients at Asylum, .	$60,510.00	
" Support of Free Beds, . . .	262,477.53	
" Furnishing Wooden Legs, .	5,000.00	
" Care and Increase of Libraries,	6,000.00	
" Accumulation by direction of Donors, ...	7,367.95	
Restricted Funds, . .	$341,355.48	
And on account of General Fund,	48,723.02	
		$390,078.50

13TH. BALANCES OF LEDGER. During the year there has been expended for Real Estate and New Buildings, for the use of patients, the sum of $71,952.00, at the Asylum $40,000.00, in the purchase of

the estate known as the Barrell Farm, which had been for many years in the occupation of the Institution under an annual rent, and at the Hospital $31,952.00, which is the amount paid to date on account of the much needed new building for an operating room in surgical cases and for out-patients. It is estimated that a further sum of $18,000.00 will complete the building for use.

Very respectfully,

J. THOMAS STEVENSON,

Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1867.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL, JAN. 1, 1867.

Paying, 45. ; ; Free, 50. : : Total, 95.

ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL FROM JAN. 1, 1867, TO JAN. 1, 1868.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients paying board, . . .	413	143	556
" " " part of the time,	19	5	24
" entirely free, ...	348	278	626
	780	426	1206

Of these, 14 paid $24.50 per week; 31 paid $21; 41 paid $14; 12 paid $10; 143 paid $7; and 315 paid $4.50.

Whole number of patients treated during the year:—paying, 601; paying part of the time, 24; free, 676; total, 1301.

DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well, ...	458	218	676
Much relieved, ...	74	45	119
Relieved, ...	99	64	163
Not relieved, ...	43	19	62
Not treated, ...	36	22	58
Dead, ...	64	30	94
Insane and eloped, ...	16	5	21
	790	403	1193

NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING DEC. 31, 1867.

Males, 54, : : Females, 54, : : Total, 108.
Of these, 39 were paying, and 69 were free.

Proportion of deaths to the whole number of results, 7.87 per cent.

Number of patients received on account of accidents, 113.

The greatest number of paying patients, at any one time, was 62; of free patients, 77; the greatest total, 126; the least number in private rooms, at any time, was 6; the least paying, 24; the least free, 40; the least total, 72. The private rooms were constantly fully occupied.

The average number of patients was 104; males, 64; females, 40.

The average number of paying patients was 46; 25 American, and 21 Foreigners.

The average number of free patients was 58.

The greatest number of paying patients was 62; 35 Americans, 27 Foreigners.

The least number of paying patients was 24; 13 Americans, 11 Foreigners.

RESIDENCE.

Boston, . . .	510	Vermont, . . .	16
Massachusetts, (excepting Boston,) . .	583	Rhode Island, . .	11
Maine, . . .	26	Other States, . .	9
New Hampshire, . .	38	Other Places, . .	13

BIRTHPLACE.

Boston,	89	British Provinces,	103
Massachusetts, (excepting Boston,)	243	Great Britain,	79
Maine,	86	Ireland,	403
New Hampshire,	59	Germany,	37
Vermont,	19	Norway and Sweden,	5
Rhode Island,	23	France,	7
Connecticut,	2	Western Islands,	7
New York,	12	Italy,	7
Southern and Western States,	25		
Total Americans,	558	Total Foreigners,	648

OCCUPATION.

Males.	Paying.	Free.	Partial Payment.
Mechanics,	140	87	4
Laborers,	57	147	3
Farmers,	30	8	1
Minors,	62	54	4
Seamen,	35	16	4
Clerks,	41	16	
Teamsters,	9	9	3
Traders,	13	8	
Servants,	7	1	
Teachers,	2		
Lawyers,	3		
Clergymen,	3		
Physicians,	2	2	
Merchants,	9		
	413	348	19

Total males, 780. Of these, 60 were in private rooms.

Females.	Paying.	Free.	Partial Payment.
Domestics,	25	160	2
Minors,	26	32	2
Wives,	56	39	1
Widows,	11	11	
Seamstresses,	3	23	
Teachers,	1		
Operatives,	13	12	
Spinsters,	8	1	
	143	278	5

Total females, 426. Of these 40 were in private rooms. Twenty-five per cent. of the free patients were female domestics; twenty-three per cent. were laborers; fourteen per cent. were mechanics; and fifteen per cent. were children.

The average time of paying patients was 3.37 weeks; and that of free patients 4.26 weeks. The proportion of ward beds occupied by free and paying patients was about equal. About eighteen per cent. of the paying patients occupied private rooms.

ADMISSION REFUSED.

Phthisis, (Consumption,)	37	Debility and Senility,	7
Syphilis,	24	Chronic Rheumatism,	10
Chronic Ulcers,	14	Paralysis,	19
Scrofula and Abscess,	9	Epilepsy,	12
Insanity and Delirium Tremens,	10	Cancer,	5
Hip Disease,	10	Recent Injuries,	12
Spine Disease,	6	Contagious and other Diseases,	38
Total,			213

122 of those rejected were foreigners; 99 were residents of Boston; and 114 of other parts of Massachusetts.

OUT-PATIENTS.

Four thousand five hundred and fifty-three persons have been treated as out-patients, receiving advice, surgical attendance, and medicine. Among them were 146 cases of fractures, 139 cases of tumors, and 304 cases requiring operation. 2,957 were medical cases; 1,596 were surgical. 2,102 were males; 2,451 were females. 1,903 were American; 2,650 were Foreigners. Teeth were extracted also for 973 persons.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN S. SHAW,

Resident Physician.

To the Board of Trustees,
Boston, Jan. 1, 1868.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE McLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

TO THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL,

January 1, 1868.

The annual history of an Institution like this is chiefly interesting in its details — in the varying circumstances of individuals and the transactions of days. These have been constantly observed by you and reported to you through the year. While there has been no essential change in the general management, such minor alterations have been made as time and experience have suggested. "The general view of the Institution, and of its results for the year," required annually of the Superintendent, is herein respectfully offered.

The number of patients in the house at the commencement of last year was one hundred and ninety-seven — ninety-two males and one hundred and five females. During the year there have been admitted eighty-nine persons — forty-five males and forty-four females, and in the same time one hundred and eight have been discharged — forty-nine males and fifty-nine females. The number to-day registered is one hundred and seventy-eight — eighty-eight males and

ninety females. The whole number treated is two hundred and eighty-six. The weekly average is one hundred and eighty-six. Of those discharged forty-five were *recovered*, fifteen were *much improved*, twelve were *improved*, seven were *not improved*, two had an *insufficient trial* of treatment, and twenty-seven *died*. The roll of the latter includes several persons who had been residents of the Asylum for a long time. One for the period of forty years, another for twenty-six years, another seventeen years, another fourteen and another twelve years.

It would be but a repetition of what has been many times written to describe the details of treatment and what has been done in the way of occupation and diversion and amusements, for the same general method has been followed as in previous years. We are under great obligations to many friends of the Asylum who have repeatedly given us their valuable personal assistance at our parties and public gatherings, and we desire especially to thank Mr. and Mad. Rosa, Signor Ferranti and Mr. Colby for their delightful concert. Their hearty wish to make it useful was fully recognized by their hearers and accepted with gratitude, and this we should also extend to Mr. Petersilia, Miss Ryan and their friends, whose concert was particularly pleasing and useful.

The purchase made by you of the adjoining farm is a matter of great importance to the Asylum. Although we have occupied this upon lease for many years, it could not for many reasons be used for the benefit

of our patients as it can be now under the right of ownership, and we look forward to out of door employment and exercise on a more extended scale than we have yet been able to inaugurate. Improvements have been made at the stables, and the refitting the laundry is in progress, but not completed. The enclosed grounds for the gentlemen have been graded and put in excellent order, and now await such ornamentation as we can make from time to time. The removal of the hill in front of the Mansion House, interrupted by the cold weather, has progressed so far that it will speedily be finished in the Spring, and the grounds can then be laid out in a proper manner.

By your kind permission I have been absent from the Asylum during a large portion of the year. I cannot express to you my appreciation of the generous manner in which you met my request for a leave of absence. I resumed my duties on the first of October, feeling deeply their very great importance, and yet earnestly hoping that, with the blessing of Heaven, I may be able to perform them faithfully. During my absence the superintendency devolved upon Dr. Whittemore, the senior assistant. The excellent manner in which he executed the trust is well known to you. He was efficiently supported by the officers of the resident staff. To him and to them I desire to express my hearty recognition of their fidelity to the interests of the Asylum and my sense of personal obligation for their evident efforts to relieve me from

anxiety and disquietude, and I gladly extend this to the attendants and assistants in every department. I am sincerely obliged to Dr. Morrill Wyman, and to Dr. Bancroft, of the N. H. Asylum, for their acceptable aid so cordially given, as Consulting Physicians during my absence.

Dr. Hazelton resigned his position of Assistant Physician on the first of October. He had been with us two years, and leaves with our sincere wishes for his prosperity. Dr. James H. Denny, who has had several years experience in other similar Institutions, and who acted as Assistant during my absence, succeeds Dr. Hazelton.

A greater part of my vacation was spent in Europe. Although the main object of a vacation was to lose sight of Hospital life for a time, and to obtain such rest as change and travel would give, still it was impossible to pass entirely by so excellent an opportunity of seeing the Hospitals of the old world, some of them of great traditional interest, and of observing personally the prevailing methods of treating insanity. I was courteously and fraternally received by the officers of Asylums wherever I went, and by the Commissioners of Lunacy in England and Scotland, and every opportunity was extended to me for a thorough examination of their Institutions and system of treatment.

In *theory* this treatment is everywhere the same — to provide for the chronic and incurable, all the comfort that a proper place of living, suitable care,

food and clothing and medical attendance can give; for acute and curable cases, separation from the familiar objects associated with the disease, and for all, such healthy influences as accompany occupation by labor or by pastime and by every means likely to take the attention and divert the thoughts rightly and pleasantly. The practical carrying out of this theory varies greatly in detail and extent according to the notions, tastes and abilities of different countries.

The public Asylums of Italy, although large, are crowded, are not clean, and have only the ventilation of the winds of Heaven blowing freely through the open doors and windows. Many of the buildings, as in other parts of the Continent, have been convents or monasteries, and with little alteration have been put to their present use, and are, of course, ill adapted and inconvenient. Generally they are in the heart of a large town, and have but little surrounding space for out-of-door use. The patients spend nearly the whole day in the walled, grassless, treeless courts, and under a hot Italian sun. They are well fed, living chiefly upon macaroni, vegetables and soups, with a liberal allowance of wine. They are almost entirely without employment or means of diversion. The private Asylums for the more wealthy are, perhaps, a little better; but the buildings are generally comfortless, sparingly furnished, and evidently but little used except for eating and sleeping, the patients generally spending their time in the open air, for which the grounds of these private establishments

offer some attractions. A notable exception exists in the private Asylum of Dr. Biffi, at Milan. A number of acres are enclosed by a high wall, after the usual manner of Italian villas. Every portion of this is covered with trees and plats of grass and exquisite flowers, and intersected by walks. The house, ancient and massive and somewhat irregular and picturesque in form, is bright and cheerful, and every room tastefully furnished, thoroughly neat and adorned with plants and flowers. In one saloon a class was engaged under the direction of a teacher, in drawing lessons, in another an orchestra of patients was rehearsing, others were employed with needlework and with cards, and some were quietly walking. A few were excited, but they were at a distance from the rest and expending their force in the open air. There were no special conveniences and arrangements, but the spirit of the Superintendent had turned everything to use and controlled all for the end sought with a tact and success that is rarely equalled. In Italy, every person is born an artist and a musician, and these natural gifts can be made to contribute largely to the treatment of insanity. In Switzerland and Germany the old Asylums are better, but still much after the fashion of Italy, with the exception that they are models of neatness. The new ones are excellent. Much care has been exercised in their construction and location. They are often upon high ground and sometimes upon a height commanding an extensive and beautiful view. Their internal arrangement differs

from ours, but is consistent with great comfort, convenience and easy supervision. In Paris, the ancient and immense establishments of the Bicètre and Salpètrière have remained architecturally unchanged for many years. They are scrupulously clean, and much attention is paid by their officers to medical treatment. Many of the female patients are employed in sewing and needlework and in domestic duties; but the men are generally idle, if we except some time spent by the younger portion in schools. Here Pinel liberated the insane from chains, and instituted a new and humane system of treatment, and here his celebrated pupil, Esquirol, advanced what was so nobly begun by his master. The best new Hospital in Paris is the Asile St. Anne. It is plain and neat in its construction, with dining and sitting-rooms below, and associate dormitories above stairs and large courts for air and exercise, and a range of separate rooms and courts for the single occupancy of the excited. The Hospital at Charenton is under the especial patronage of the Empress, a fine painting of whom adorns one of the large saloons. It was once under the care of Esquirol, whose statue is placed in the large central court. The venerable Dr. Calmeil is now the Superintendent. Everything was charmingly neat and tasteful within; very many of the women were busily employed, and considerable provision is made for amusements; but there was little occupation among the men, and little room for outside recreation or exercise. There are several private Asylums in the

environs of Paris. They are very different from the public establishments. I visited those at Vanves, Ivry and Passy. They all have a large, central house, in which the physicians resides, and a number of patients are accommodated; and surrounding the large enclosure of lawn or park or garden, as the case may be, are a number of "pavilions," which are cottages for a single, or, at most, two persons. Each of these cottages is surrounded by a high wall enclosing a garden, tastefully arranged. At certain hours the patients are allowed to walk and lounge in the central grounds, which are laid out with great beauty. No driving outside is permitted. These Asylums are exceedingly private. No person therein is known to his attendant, or his fellows, by other than his Christian name. Madame Louise or Mons. Louis, are never otherwise addressed. These pavilions are excessively silent and solitary, and although arranged with every material comfort and elegance, cannot exercise a favorable influence over a person whose chief tendency is to introspection.

At Clermont, twenty miles from Paris, is the most noteworthy establishment of France. It has two departments — "the Asylum" proper and "the Colony of Fitz-James." The number of patients living in both is about twelve hundred. All patients are received at the "Asylum." This does not differ essentially from many other institutions of the kind in France. There is here every sort of a workshop and a vegetable garden of thirty acres, offering a great variety of

labor to the inmates. Both paupers and "pensionaires" are received in the establishment. Those who remain in the Asylum are those who are found to require some restraint. A short distance from this is "the Colony," approached by a fine wide avenue, shaded by trees. A large building like a hotel, or sea-side boarding-house, and nicely furnished and equipped with billiard and reading-rooms, affords accommodations for the pensionaires, and a plainer one near by is for the paupers. Occupying and surrounding a space of four acres are the stables and barns for cattle and sheep, the workshops for various artisans, a steam flour mill and threshing machines, and houses for carriages and farming implements and for slaughtering cattle. Another house contains the stores, the kitchen and bakery and the baths. The best farming implements are obtained, excellent cattle are kept, and there are the large Pèrcheron horses for the work of the farm. Surrounding all this are five hundred acres, which are cultivated by the inmates, under the direction of a very limited number of attendants. Here are no walls or arrangements for security differing from any common dwellings, no restraint but the supervision of the attendants. The laundry of the establishment is a curiosity. The river Beronelle traverses the length of a building, and is so walled in that the laundresses stand on either side at their scrubbing-boards in the same way as they are seen by the open river sides all over France. About fifty robust patients do this work under the direction of

a single attendant. This whole establishment is a private enterprise, and is owned by the brothers Labitte. Dr. Gustave Labitte is the medical director and manager. A large majority of the patients are paupers. These are received from four "departments." The Government pay one franc a day for the support of each, and their condition and treatment is inspected by public officers. The pensionaires can labor if they choose, but few choose to do so. The paupers are expected to work. The enterprise is highly remunerative to the owner, and everything looks thrifty and in excellent order. From the one department to the other, patients are transferred according to their fitness to be without restraint or otherwise.

Of the Asylums in Belgium, the "Hospice Guislain," in Ghent, is the chief. This was planned by, and I think finished, under the eye of the eminent physician whose name it bears. The patients are males, and it is managed by a religious brotherhood. It has every facility in the way of convenient workshops for furnishing employment. There are about ten acres of land, every inch of which is used for pleasure grounds or courts, or gardens. In Belgium is the Colony of Gheel, a curious and interesting place, the town contains twenty-two hundred families, seven hundred of which have in their charge more than a thousand idiots and insane persons, and seven hundred others are ready to do the same thing. Gheel is located on a sandy plain; the village is a collection of

plain stone and brick cottages, joining each other, and extending upon both sides of one long and several short streets. There are shops of different kinds, several inns and churches, one of which contains the Shrine of Saint Dymphne, the "patronne" of Gheel. At a short distance from the village is a substantial brick building, capable of containing fifty persons; this is the Infirmary. Here the Physician-in-Chief lives, and here all new comers are received and remain until their peculiarities are known and a suitable family can be selected for their home; hither also are taken all who become violent or suicidal, or troublesome. The Colony is divided into several sections, and each of these has its physician and "guard;" the latter is not a professional man; his duty is to look after the material wants of the patients, to see that they are well treated, and to give aid in any emergency. The Physician-in-Chief has the general direction and control, and to him the Section Physicians and guards report. The village constitutes a section, where those who are entirely quiet and well behaved live. In the other sections the cottages of the peasants are at some distance from each other, and are scattered over the whole commune. One section is devoted to epileptics, another to paralytics, and the one the most retired to the demonstrative and the noisy. In company with Dr. Bulckens, the Physician-in-Chief, I visited a large number of the houses in the village, and on another day went through the quarter of the excited. The patients are members of the family in which they reside,

and fare as they do with the exception that they usually have the best rooms of the house. They are taught to obey their "nourriciers," and they hold to them much the relation of children in respect to discipline and expected obedience. Under this control they go to the field or shop to work, or, if incapable of labor, play, or busy themselves in some way about the house. Those who are disposed to run away wear shackles about the ancles; those who become troublesome are strapped in chairs or upon the bed. The cottages in which these people live are cabins of stone or brick, with little light, and having rough stone or earth floors, and, with the exception of a few in the village, are not tidy. One house only in the village could be called commodious and pleasant, this, with at most two others, were the only ones in which an American mechanic of any thrift would be content to live. The patients appeared to be kindly treated, though some of them told me that they were "sometimes beaten with a stick;" this might not have been so, but in any hospital it would be inquired about, and probably is there. Some of the pensionaires stroll idly about the streets, and these are exposed to the teasing of mischievous boys. One came into the hotel while I was dining and drank his glass of "eau de vie;" another, a woman, came in and was so loud and violent in her language as to disturb everybody. The landlady laughed at her, and calling her a great babbler, quietly sent her away.

The foregoing account would seem strange enough if nothing more were added, and, although true, would, without explanation, give an entirely untrue representation of what is really the sphere of this Colony. But the law of the country does not allow any person to be sent to Gheel, who, upon examination, can be considered curable, nor of incurables any one who is homicidal, suicidal, violent, of vicious propensities, or likely to run away. Only those who are quiet and docile can go there. Those who become otherwise after their arrival are restrained in their cabins or taken to the Infirmary, and if they continue so are removed to some hospital. A great majority are idiots, imbeciles, and the demented by epilepsy, paralysis, and from other causes. Only one person did I see, who, by the most sanguine stretch of hope, could be esteemed curable. They are persons who could be taken care of in a private family in any country, and are selected with this view; they are persons who would not be sent to a hospital in this country if they had any home, and for whom an American Superintendent would not consider a hospital requisite. And yet with all this care and sifting in their selection, there are some whom they do not manage, except with shackles on their feet,—some who are confined to chairs and beds,—some who commit acts of violence, and some who offend the moral sentiment even of Gheel.

Something can be learned at Gheel concerning the practicability of caring for just this class of patients, who are a public charge, otherwheres than in hospi-

tals, but nothing concerning the care of the great majority of the insane and especially the curable. Gheel *is* a remarkable place; it is remarkable that a population of two thousand families should live with a thousand or more demented people at large about them to whose care they are devoted, and on whom they are dependent for a portion of their living. But in no wise is it remarkable for peculiar care exercised, or for results produced by the manner of life and regimen. It would be both unfair and wrong to give an impression that because a thousand people, with imperfect and damaged brains, range almost at will at Gheel, that all the insane should be so treated, and that there is little need of hospitals. The peasants of Gheel are dull and stolid; they are not cleanly or tidy in their persons or about their dwellings; the only bathing facilities in the commune are the six bath-rooms of the Infirmary. Those a little above the peasants, the shopkeepers and artisans, are brighter and more sprightly, and seem like the French.

In England the public institutions for the insane are of two kinds, Hospitals and Asylums. The former are intended for the middling classes who pay board. In some of these paupers are taken by contract with the municipal authorities. The Asylums are for paupers only. In Scotland both classes are admitted to the same institution, but commonly there are separate buildings provided for the boarders and paupers, the former faring better than the latter. There are, in addition to these, hospitals upon "foundations," like

Bethlehem and St. Luke's, in London, where curable cases are admitted of persons of good social position who have become impoverished. For the wealthy classes there are a great many private Asylums, accommodating from three or four to a hundred patients. These are sometimes owned and managed by non-professional persons, who employ a physician to visit them. Others are owned by a physician who places an assistant in charge and visits at intervals, and others are owned by a physician who resides in the establishment. All these institutions, whether public or private, are under the inspection and control of the Commissioners of Lunacy. The smaller of the private establishments differ little from private houses, none having been built for the special purpose. The larger are sometimes one and sometimes several large houses, with parlors, reading and billiard-rooms below, and sleeping-rooms above stairs, and a dining-room for every one, two, or more persons, as they desire or choose to pay for. There is every facility for amusement and diversion; all have quite large and beautiful grounds, — the fine English lawn, which in itself is of great beauty, the shrubbery and exquisite flower-beds and charming walks. Then there are the cricket, and bowling, and croquet-grounds, and tennis courts, and varieties of birds, statuary, and objects of curiosity, and abundant means of riding and driving, and in one instance horses and hounds are kept and used upon the large and splendid estate. There is no provision made for work, or, I should say, work for men. It is

comparatively easy to give employment to the other sex, whether in public or private asylums. The varieties of needle-work to which they have always been accustomed, and without which they are ill at ease, can be taken up as readily as at home. And it is comparatively easy to employ men in the *public* Asylums, for the reasons that the persons resorting there are mainly laborers, farmers, and mechanics, who have always been used to manual labor, and by habit are inclined to take up their usual handicraft; and again in England these persons have an ingrained belief that they are not only born to labor, but to obey authority, and they readily and without question do as they are bid. Very different are they, and all the Continental peasantry, from the independent American, who is apt to look upon labor as somewhat menial, and to be avoided, and forward to the time when he shall be able to discard it, and who has always believed himself to be as good as any man, and to whom the intimation of a desire that he should do anything that savored of work would be a sufficient reason for his peremptorily declining it. The male patients in the private Asylums are from a class who have never been accustomed to work, and they have no idea of commencing it in an Asylum. I made careful inquiries concerning this wherever I went. I visited a great many private Asylums, and the answer always was, "Oh, they will not work; they say that they did not come here to work." Occupation, indeed, is furnished, and this accomplishes the object sought whenever it so excites

the interest and engrosses the attention as to control the character of the thinking; but it is in the way of reading and amusements, and walking and driving and the like. Nothing can exceed the neatness, tastefulness, and good order of the houses for the insane in Great Britain. No expense or pains is spared for personal comfort. The attendants and servants are excellently trained — always at their post of duty — always mingling with and doing something for those under their care.

What is termed the non-restraint system of Dr. Conolly prevails in the hospitals of Great Britain, and I am convinced is very generally and honestly adhered to. Cases of violent demonstrative disorder, though by no means so common as with us, nevertheless do occur, and are controlled by the administration of drugs, such as digitalis and antimony, or secluded in padded rooms. On the Continent, and on this side of the water, alienist physicians look upon personal restraint by the camisole or bed straps, as a means to be used only when all moral means fail, and *never* as a substitute therefor, but as sometimes indispensable to the best interests of the patient, and sometimes better than anything yet substituted therefor, and not then to be neglected. That non-restraint is carried in England to an extreme damaging to the interests of the patient seemed to me to be very apparent. It was admitted frankly in individual cases stated, that such restraint as has been referred to was necessary for the welfare of the patient, and that its neglect might in-

volve the question of his life; but that the few had better suffer, and even die, than that the many should be injured by yielding the principle. But it was also declared to me, by physicians of the best standing, who are among the strongest advocates of non-restraint, that some cases had lately come to their knowledge where they should have deemed it a duty to have used such restraint. These admissions yield all that we believe, and we cannot but think that our friends in Great Britain would find many more exceptional cases if they had to deal with the sort of excitement and determination, which by the different temperament of our people are so often presented to us.

The poor and middling classes in England really have better opportunities for curative treatment than the rich, for when attacked they are taken to the Asylum or Hospital, and are placed under such restrictions as will at least keep them there, and keep from them injurious influences sufficiently long for them to receive benefit. The resort of the rich is the private Asylum; this is private property. The proprietor can receive or reject a patient. There is, of course, a disinclination to receive a violent or a troublesome one, and little means of keeping him if disinclined to stay. The proprietor's income depends on the number and character of his patients, and he will seek to have those who are quiet and give little trouble, and reject those who are expensive and troublesome. The question of cure becomes secondary. Positive interdiction of friends, so often the requisite

for recovery, and other treatment imperatively necessary to the same end, may be advised, but is not urged if disagreeable or objected to by the patient or his friends. The patient and his friends really dictate the treatment, and not the physician, and the consequence is that many whom proper treatment would cure do not get it, and many who are past cure by any treatment are in the Asylums. The gentlemen who have the care of these Asylums are able and excellent men, and what I have said is no imputation upon them. They have a clear right to select their patients, but the whole tendency of the system is prejudicial to the curative treatment of the insane.

Another great hindrance to the curative treatment of insanity comes from the fear lest the occurrence of a case of the malady in the families of the higher classes should be known, which leads to retaining the patient at home with that sort of service and immethodical attention which is more likely to aggravate than to ameliorate the disorder, and this is apt to be continued until the case becomes uncurable. There is a feeling akin to the above in this country, a fear of the publicity which the taking a person to an Asylum gives, and a belief that this in some way fixes the fact of insanity. This feeling is very much less than it once was, and decreases as people take in the view that insanity is a disease and not a misstep to be ashamed of. But in England it is thought to be a disgrace ; it is dreaded equally with crime and worse than death.

The right treatment of this malady is, of course, of great moment to the person affected, and hence becomes a matter of humanity — of public justice and public economy. The latter aspect is at present exercising the public mind, and I need not say how much depends upon its rightful settlement of the deepest interest to thousands of dependent and irresponsible persons who have a claim upon our strongest sympathies.

It must be kept in mind that the term insanity includes numberless forms of mental derangement, just as the words disease and sickness signify, ailments innumerable. It is therefore simply impossible that any single plan of treatment can apply to all cases. There can be no doubt that many insane persons can be treated in their own homes as well as in a Hospital, and this may not apply to incurable cases only, but to some that may be esteemed curable. Others *can* be treated at home if the necessary sacrifice be made, which involves much self-denial, increased expense, and a virtual turning a private house into a hospital for the time being, and yet will secure the desired end — a cure. It is a rule scrupulously followed at this Institution, not to receive, and never to retain, a person whom we believe can be as well conditioned at home or otherwheres as in an Asylum. Applications for admission and for advice concerning a proper course to be pursued are of almost daily occurrence, and but a small proportion of these are admitted.

Among those who have made insanity and the care of the insane their continued study and business of life, counting in their number some of the profoundest thinkers, most learned and skilful physicians and most benevolent and self-denying men of other countries and our own, there is a singular agreement of views and experience concerning the management of the commonest forms of the malady, such as the varieties of mania, monomania, melancholia, and the like. These are believed to be curable if placed early under right treatment, the chief features of which are removal for a considerable period from the familiar faces and associations of home and whatever is connected with the past and a domiciliation in a Hospital, subject to its regimen and medical care, where the will of another shall be the guide instead of the diseased and perverted will of the patient, which is leading him to destruction. The reasons for this are so familiar to you, that it is not necessary to more than incidentally allude to them.

It cannot be doubted by any thinking person that it is not only right but indispensable to use restraint in some cases, and yet we hear the opinion, at least by implication, that it is wrong even to cross an insane person's will. No one can have a doubt about forcibly restraining one who is so disposed, from throwing himself under the wheels of a moving railway train, or from jumping from a high window, and this suicidal act is but the carrying out of a delusion. The propriety of restraint is not less evident in the case of other delusions which indeed might not lead

to death but to confirmed derangement. A person who is sick realizes it; he is by the prescription of his physician restrained, — that is, directed to keep in his house, or room, or bed; and he accepts it. His will, reasonably exercised, governs him. An insane person is a sick person, but he does not realize it, and will not accept the prescribed restraint. His will is not reasonably exercised, and another's, which is healthy and which is in his interest, must act for him — hence restraint. This should always be so kindly exercised as to make it evident, if possible, that the good of the patient is the only object sought, and in a way which shall give the least irritation to him. The curative treatment of insanity is of *necessity* more or less unpalatable to the patient. For instance, the favorite subject of conversation with him is his cherished fancy or prominent perverted feeling. Out of the abundance of his heart he will speak, and this nourishes the disease. He will talk of it so long as he has listeners. It should be repressed. This cannot be done by friends, for whether they agree or oppose, the delusion is exercised, and the patient damaged. The firm, respectful contradiction of strangers, given more by manner and conduct than by words, does not offend, and is the most effective remedy; and yet this is not agreeable to the patient, and he will not remain with unbelievers if he can help it, and hence the need of some restraint, — it may be but little, to keep him under proper influences.

A fear is sometimes expressed that the mutual influence of the insane in Hospitals may be injurious. Were it true that all sorts of cases, the gentle and the furious, the quiet and the boisterous, the scrupulously conscientious and the profane, were mixed together in a general jumble, the propriety of aggregation might well be questioned. It is true that some forms of disorder would only be aggravated by association with certain others. In all our Hospitals this is recognized even in their construction. A most careful system of classification is instituted, and is a matter of daily study and revision, so that those shall be domiciliated together who will pleasantly and favorably influence each other, and not otherwise. Experience proves that this can be done, and that by association the insane can do for each other what the sane cannot do for them. For instance, it is not uncommon for two persons to come together who entertain similar delusions. One will begin to discourse upon his favorite topic, and will wish to keep on indefinitely. The other has the same desire and seizes the first opportunity to do so; but it is instinctively found that neither has the slightest interest in hearing the other, and the subject is directly dropped by tacit consent and something else is taken up of common interest, and this is likely to be a matter upon which both minds can act in a healthy way. This is witnessed every day in a Hospital. Often will an insane person see in another the absurdity of a delusion which is similar to his own. Here

is the right mirror for the first time. He sees clearly enough that his neighbor is insane, and he also sees that his own beliefs are very like his neighbor's; and the question will come up: "Is it possible that I, too, am mistaken." This entering wedge of distrust is the beginning of a cure. Such quiet logic is potent, and can be had under no other conditions. The hearty encouragement which a convalescent can give to his companions, is of great service. He can speak by his own record, — he has thought just so, — he has felt just so, — he once *knew* that he could never be different, but he is different, — he was mistaken, — he was sick, and now is better. "You are not so badly off as I was, and you will get better," comes with a convincing emphasis from him that cannot be given by one without such experience. The sympathies of a patient are often aroused for a fellow sufferer as they have not been and cannot be in any other way, and as introspection is a leading feature and habit of insanity, this or anything else that tends in a different direction is so far for good. Very many other like influences there are which could be stated were it worth the while. But enough has been said to explain why quiet, curable persons, who, so far as safety is concerned, could live at home, derive benefit from a Hospital equally with those whose boisterous and harmful tendencies demand its safeguards. Again, in a Hospital, there are persons in attendance trained for this peculiar care and that constant medical direction and supervision, which the curable insane always re-

quire, can be given so much more readily than to the same persons scattered in their homes.

Curiously enough it becomes necessary to give an answer to the question: Why, if the influences of a Hospital are not prejudicial, some persons therein are gloomy and distressed and strive to commit suicide, and are restless and discontented, and why would not such persons be better off in a family or at home? For the very plain reason that they were more gloomy, more suicidal, and more restless at home, was the Asylum sought. They came from home and family treatment, which had been faithfully tried and had utterly failed, and the gloom and distress and restlessness has abated but is not yet cured. These are the very cases for recovery by Hospital treatment, and for whom there is little hope otherwheres.

It is not claimed that a Hospital is a Paradise, or a charmed place at the very entrance of which all human griefs vanish and all human turbulence is soothed, but it is claimed most emphatically that for a certain class of mental maladies pointed out by those whose wisdom and experience has qualified them to judge, it is the best and the only relief known, and it is claimed that there is no person retained in this Asylum whose best good requires a different position. Were this not believed to be the case, to-morrow would not come before the needed change was made.

Every person intimately and practically acquainted with the management of the insane knows that some

forms of insanity are curable by the method pursued in our Hospitals, and in no other way, yet discovered, so surely. This can only be doubted by those who are not thus familiar, and it is a great wrong to humanity, and a cruelty to the suffering, to put any sort of obstacles in the way of carrying out practically, what is as well an ascertained truth as any other, and it is heartless to raise doubts with persons who, in the anguish of the occurrence of this terrible affliction, have most conscientiously done what in their belief is the best and kindest thing for a beloved relative or friend. A person whose experience with the insane is limited to a single or a few cases, may be very sure that he can prescribe the very best possible treatment, but he may do incalculable mischief. Mr. A. often says to Mr. B., "My friend was in precisely the same condition with yours. I did not take the course which you do but the opposite, and I advise you to do the same," when in fact the only similarity in the cases consists in their both being insane. This is too important a matter for careless handling, and advice should not be given or taken therein unless grounded on something more solid than theory.

There are many of the chronic insane whose malady is of such a type as to be dangerous or offensive, who, without doubt, can have more liberty and more comfort in every way in a well-regulated Hospital than otherwheres; and there is another class of these same invalids that can be cared for with little imposition of restraint, but their disease leads to practices so annoy-

ing and teasing, and which are esteemed by the unreflecting as results of "ugliness," that constant supervision is necessary to secure to them kind treatment, and many whose condition is such that they will not complain of neglect, are so careless in habit and irreclaimable therefrom as to require the most patient and persistent care and watchfulness to keep them cleanly and comfortable. Many of these could be taken care of at home, and the loving ties of kindred would secure to them every needed attention; but for many reasons such cannot in all cases be so conditioned, and must be entrusted to others. There is, however, a large number of the chronic insane, quiet, well-behaved persons, who are poor, who have no home or friends interested in them, and who must be provided for by the public. There is no reason why all such persons should be subjected to the restrictions which in our Hospitals are necessary for the proper care and safety of some. There is no reason why some might not live after the fashion of Gheel if such an establishment were practicable or possible in our country. Though I question whether with an organization of physicians and officers necessary to control and give proper supervision, and with families fit to be entrusted with such a charge, it would not be too expensive, and without these guarantees of guardianship such a course would be but a return to the plan pursued before Hospitals were known, when the insane were kept in private houses, and the poor were given to the lowest bidder — a

system of utter inhumanity and fruitful of the worst abuse — a system pursued in this country and in Scotland until the researches and revelations of the philanthropic and pre-eminently the untiring and self-denying labors of Miss Dix, led to a change.

The way in which people should live in Hospitals, should be that which will render them the most comfortable and be the most agreeable, and, at the same time, secure the necessary supervision. There is no reason why Hospitals should adhere to a fixed plan of construction, or to any plan except such as convenience, comfort and safety recommend. The present prevailing plans of Hospitals in the United States are dictated by these considerations, and are probably as economical as any that can be devised to give equal comfort and care to the largest number of those who need restraint. Plans may be varied and made to approach private residences, and the nearer they resemble ordinary domestic life and still answer the purpose, the better; but every step in this direction increases labor for the same care, and, of course, the expense. For that class referred to of the quiet, chronic insane, who must be supported by the State, a safe method would seem to be that which has been considered by the American Association of Superintendents — the erection near the Hospital of a plain building or buildings, without guards or restraining fixtures, and of a cheaper internal arrangement, where more personal freedom can be had, and where they can be under the eye of the superintending officers

and share in the entertainments and diversions of the Hospital proper. And there might also be buildings for the convalescent, where the aspect should not be very unlike a private house.

The establishment at Clermont, France, except that it is under private management, seems to me to realize more fully than any other the present necessities of our country. Here is the Hospital proper for the treatment of curable cases and for the restraint of the dangerous. At a short distance is "the Colony," with its buildings differing little from large boarding-houses, where people live without restraint and labor when they are able and willing. There is a constant interchange going on between the departments. If a person becomes restless or boisterous or unmanageable in the Colony, he is taken to the Asylum. When one in the Asylum becomes quiet, and can be trusted with his own liberty, and is capable of labor, he is at once transferred to the Colony, and this is felt to be an incentive to self-control by the inmates of the Asylum.

Every step taken in providing for the insane should recognize that they are sick, that their sickness is oftentimes curable, and, like other maladies, curable in proportion to the promptness with which treatment follows the attack, and that therefore as few obstacles as possible should be in the way of their receiving treatment, — that some restraint is necessary for this class and for the demonstrative, that others can be safely allowed a large amount of personal freedom,

that all are dependent in differing degrees upon others to look after and act and care for them, some needing but little attention, others being easily guided, while a portion cannot, without aid, make a single move in a right direction; that it is a bounden duty to meet every want as far as possible, to afford every necessary comfort, everything pleasing to the eye and every agreeable diversion to the thoughts, so that these sufferers may be compensated as far as it lies in human power for their great misfortune — the loss of reason.

JOHN E. TYLER,

Superintendent.

McLean Asylum for the Insane,
January 1, 1868.

Table of Admissions, Discharges, and Results, at the McLean Asylum, from its opening, October 6, 1818.

Year.	Admitted.	Dischar'd.	Whole No. under care.	Died.	Much improved, &c.	Recover'd.	Remain'g at end of year.	Average No. of Patients.
1818–19	58	35	58	5	19	11	23	.
1820	44	40	67	1	28	11	27	.
1821	47	46	74	3	33	10	28	.
1822	64	50	92	5	31	14	42	.
1823	73	61	115	2	39	20	54	.
1824	53	56	107	5	28	23	51	.
1825	59	56	110	8	27	21	54	.
1826	47	46	101	5	21	20	55	.
1827	58	56	113	6	17	34	57	.
1828	77	65	134	5	37	23	69	.
1829	73	77	142	9	42	26	65	.
1830	82	78	147	10	34	34	69	.
1831	83	84	152	8	46	30	68	.
1832	94	98	162	10	45	43	64	.
1833	103	100	167	8	50	42	67	.
1834	108	95	174	7	47	41	80	.
1835	83	84	163	11	28	45	77	.
1836	106	112	183	10	38	64	71	.
1837	120	105	191	8	25	72	86	80
1838	138	131	224	12	45	74	93	95
1839	132	117	225	10	38	69	108	112
1840	155	138	263	13	50	75	125	128
1841	157	141	283	11	55	75	142	135
1842	129	138	271	15	43	80	133	143
1843	126	126	260	18	45	63	134	131
1841	158	140	292	19	49	68	152	146
1845	119	120	271	13	38	74	151	149
1846	148	126	299	9	52	65	173	164
1847	170	170	343	33	50	87	173	172
1848	143	155	316	23	50	82	155	171
1849	160	137	321	25	58	64	184	177
1850	173	157	357	28	51	78	200	201
1851	164	173	364	29	69	75	191	195
1852	145	135	336	15	48	72	201	200
1853	114	120	315	17	62	58	195	194
1854	120	120	315	16	45	59	195	195
1855	123	126	318	24	46	56	192	192
1856	149	145	341	19	58	68	196	195
1857	141	159	337	28	60	71	178	191
1858	155	147	333	25	50	72	186	187
1859	131	142	317	28	53	61	175	185
1860	121	109	296	24	37	39	187	185
1861	111	110	298	23	33	54	188	193
1862	82	94	270	18	37	39	176	190
1863	94	69	270	13	20	36	201	191
1864	101	107	302	27	38	42	195	200
1865	82	85	277	17	33	35	192	186
1866	103	98	295	29	23	46	197	197
1867	89	108	.	27	36	45	178	186
	5365	5187	.	724	2007	2466	.	.

Table of Admissions and Results at the Massachusetts General Hospital, from Sept. 3, 1821, to Dec. 31, 1867.

YEAR.	Total Admitted.	Whole Number treated.			Discharged well.	Percentage on "Total Admitted."	Much Relieved, or Relieved in part.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated, Unfit, Dismissed, &c.	Deaths.	Percentage on "Total Admitted."	Greatest number free at one time.	Greatest number paying at one time.	Greatest Total.	Least Total.	Average.	Accidents.	Percentage.	Average time of Paying. Weeks.	Average time of free. Weeks.	Patients remaining under treatment Dec. 31.		Out-Patients treated.
		Free.	Paying. Board all the time.	Paying part of the time.																	Paying.	Free.	
1821 to 1841	7992	..	..	..	3719	..	2613	815	68	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1841	404	213	168	23	151	37	152	53	21	26	6	..	..	61	41	51	..	..	4 5-7	6 6-7			
1842	347	177	159	11	121	34	137	45	16	25	7	..	..	62	13	43	..	..	4	6 1-7			
1843	365	183	167	15	136	37	115	55	17	41	11	..	..	56	33	47[2]	..	..	4	6			
1844	435	250	174	11	183	43	137	41	23	47	11	..	30	71	40	53	55	12[2]	3 6-7	7 1-7			
1845	453	265	176	12	205	45	130	37	28	54	12	44	34	72	37	56	62	14	5 4-7	6 6-7			
1846	459	250	182	27	211	46	137	30	33	36	8	44	28	72	37	55	59	13	3 1-2	4 3-4			
1847	674	354	279	41	340	50	145	54	30	57	8	82	41	123	54	81	74	11	3 1-2	4 1-2	..	..	328
1848	804	460	283	61	400	50	219	52	39	103	13	86	38	124	94	108	103	12[2]	3 1-7	5	..	..	378
1849	870	543	273	54	436	50	218	75	53	84	9	89	38	127	90	112	97	11	2 4-7	5 5-7	..	..	272
1850	746	427	242	77	363	48	200	56	49	76	10	103	33	136	83	108	98	13	2 6-7	6	..	..	294
1851	839	477	298	64	387	46	235	47	63	98	11	93	48	141	77	112	123	15	3	6	..	..	237
1852	826	472	271	83	410	50	234	52	47	82	10	105	41	133	104	119	132	16	3 1-4	5	..	..	248
1853	925	505	335	85	431	46	287	70	66	82	9	108	39	142	108	120	159	17	3 1-6	7	..	..	358
1854	922	490	321	111	423	46	257	73	41	115	12	112	45	145	125	133	212	23	4	10	..	..	477
1855	915	414	352	147	456	50	238	59	51	102	11	107	59	152	114	134	157	17 3-10	3 3-7	11 4-7	..	..	645
1856	976	545	335	96	478	49	230	77	71	117	12	114	48	153	120	140	189	19	3	5	..	..	887
1857	920	549	280	91	510	55	195	57	66	130	14	119	40	157	103	128	163	17 7-10	2 2-3	5	..	..	1574
1858	1015	718	251	46	514	50	229	65	50	127	13	120	31	144	91	123	186	18[2]	4	7[2]	..	..	2223
1859	1240	934	257	49	653	53	280	54	94	141	11	145	37	165	92	131	212	17	4	4 2-3	14	140	3523
1860	1240	997	201	42	698	56	305	73	58	121	9¾	149	33	175	80	128	233	18 7-10	4	6	15	121	4433
1861	1416	1131	253	32	831	59	318	79	57	99	7	135	37	162	120	140	297	21	4	5 3-4	16	124	4676
1862	1611	1175	425	11	843	52⅓	431	77	154	101	6¼	133	45	166	102	134	271	16 3-4	2 1-10	4 1-10	25	120	4800
1863	1648	1348	283	17	856	52	459	96	70	162	9¾	135	29	158	116	137	292	17 7-10	3 4-10	4	24	126	4987
1864	1599	1262	326	11	916	57	390	84	61	130	8	139	33	157	110	138	242	15 2-10	3.18	4.37	25	123	5619
1865	1199	564	567	68	702	59	295	68	74	104	8⅕	137	72	164	88	113	140	11 7-10	3.67	4.85	45	59	5356
1866	1120	497	578	45	677	60	82	50	74	96	8½	62	58	109	78	95	132	11 7-10	3.40	5.10	45	50	5608
1867	1206	626	556	24	676	56	282	62	141	94	7.8	77	62	126	72	104	113	9.36	3.37	4.26	39	69	4553
	33166				16726		8950	2456	1615	3043													51479

TABLE OF EXPENSES OF THE "HOSPITAL" DEPARTMENT, FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

YEAR.	Weekly Expense.	Board paid by Patients.	Actual cost of Pay Patients.	Actual cost of Free Patients.	Cost of all Patients over board received.	Total Expenses.	Average cost of each Patient admitted.
1847	$5.81	$5,001.00	..	..	$19,511.00	$24,512.00	$36.37
1848	4.98	5,074.00	..	..	22,931.00	28,005.00	34.83
1849	5.04	4,788.00	..	..	24,603.00	29,391.00	33.78
1850	5.16	4,226.00	..	..	24,798.00	29,024.00	38.90
1851	5.38	5,424.00	..	..	25,941.00	31,365.00	37.38
1852	4.87	5,359.00	..	..	24,814.00	30,173.00	36.53
1853	5.22	5,562.00	..	..	27,053.00	32,615.00	35.26
1854	5.73	6,128.00	..	..	34,526.00	40,654.00	44.09
1855	6.21	8,889.17	..	..	34,363.34	43,252.51	47.27
1856	6.11	8,466.25	..	..	35,982.67	44,448.92	45.54
1857	6.45	7,336.83	..	..	35,573.57	42,910.40	46.64
1858	6.53	7,308.80	..	..	37,189.87	44,498.67	43.84
1859	5.76	6,020.26	$7,400.25	$31,910.47	33,290.46	39,310.72	31.70
1860	6.42	5,209.85	6,430.33	36,148.06	37,368.54	42,578.39	34.34
1861	5.35	5,347.27	5,684.40	33,269.90	33,607.03	38,954.30	27.51
1862	6.04	5,853.89	6,628.65	35,486.16	36,260.92	42,114.81	26.14
1863	6.66	6,312.25	6,151.27	41,270.44	41,109.46	47,421.71	28.77
1864	8.38	7,714.54	10,873.02	49,286.53	52,445.01	60,159.55	37.61
1865	9.86	14,847.27	23,836.97	34,131.83	43,121.53	57,968.80	48.35
1866	13.88	14,977.44	31,248.68	37,538.12	53,809.36	68,786.80	56.20
1867	11.28	16,717.68	30,776.71	30,232.51	44,291.54	61,009.22	50.58

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

1868.

ROBERT HOOPER, ... *President.*
EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, ... *Vice-President.*
J. THOMAS STEVENSON, ... *Treasurer.*
THOMAS B. HALL, ... *Secretary.*

Trustees.

HENRY B. ROGERS, ... *Chairman—5 Joy Street.*
JAMES M. BEEBE, ... 30 *Beacon Street.*
WILLIAM S. BULLARD, ... 5 *Mount Vernon Street.*
CHARLES H. DALTON, ... 33 *Commonwealth Avenue.*
EDMUND DWIGHT, ... 69 *Franklin Street.*
SAMUEL ELIOT, ... 30 *Chestnut Street.*
EZRA FARNSWORTH, ... 4 *Winthrop Square.*
GEORGE HIGGINSON, ... 40 *State Street.*
SAMUEL G. HOWE, ... 20 *Bromfield Street.*
JAMES L. LITTLE, ... 22 *Franklin Street.*
JOHN LOWELL, ... 42 *Court Street.*
CHARLES S. STORROW, ... 47 *State Street.*

Board of Consultation.

JOHN JEFFRIES, M.D. | WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D.
EDWARD REYNOLDS, M.D. | S. D. TOWNSEND, M.D.
JOHN HOMANS, M.D. | H. I. BOWDITCH, M.D
JOHN B. S. JACKSON, M.D. | D. H. STORER, M.D.

C. E. BROWN-SÉQUARD, M.D.

BENJAMIN S. SHAW, M.D. . . . . *Resident Physician.*

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, M.D. . . .
FRANCIS MINOT, M.D. . . . . } *Visiting Physicians.*
CALVIN ELLIS, M.D. . . . . }
SAMUEL L. ABBOT, M.D. . . . . }
JAMES C. WHITE, M.D. . . . . }

HENRY J. BIGELOW, M.D. . . . .
HENRY G. CLARK, M.D. . . . . } *Visiting Surgeons.*
SAMUEL CABOT, M.D. . . . . }
GEORGE H. GAY, M.D. . . . . }
RICHARD M. HODGES, M.D. . . .
ALGERNON COOLIDGE, M.D. . . .

A. D. SINCLAIR, M.D. . . . . } *Physicians to Out-patients.*
H. K. OLIVER, Jr., M.D. . . . . }

J. THEODORE HEARD, M.D. . . } *Surgeons to Out-patients.*
CHARLES B. PORTER, M.D. . . }

CALVIN ELLIS, M.D. . . . *Microscopist, and Curator of the Pathological Cabinet.*

JAMES C. WHITE, M.D. . . . . *Chemist.*

HERBERT. J. PRATT, . . . } *House Pupils in the Medical Department.*
WM. H. H. HASTINGS, . . . }

HENRY H. A. BEACH, . . .
RUFUS P. LINCOLN, . . . } *House Pupils in the Surgical Department.*
THOMAS W. WATERMAN, }
JOSIAH L. HALE, ...

MRS. M. A. COLESWORTHY, ... *Matron.*

DANIEL G. WILKINS, ... *Apothecary.*

Officers of the McLean Asylum.

JOHN E. TYLER, M.D. . . . . *Superintendent.*

J. H. WHITTEMORE, M.D. . . } *Assistant Physicians and Apothecaries.*
JAMES H. DENNY, M.D. . . }

GEORGE W. WHITTLE, ... *Steward.*

MRS. ABBY M. WHITTLE, ... *Matron.*

DEXTER GRAY, } . . . . . *Supervisors.*
MISS GEORGIANA W. MILLS, }

Committees.

Committee on Finance.

MESSRS. BEEBE AND HIGGINSON.

Committee on Accounts.

MESSRS. FARNSWORTH AND DWIGHT.

Free-Bed Standing Committee.

MESSRS. LOWELL AND ELIOT.

Committee on the Book of Donations.

MR. ROGERS.

Committee on the Warren Fund and Library.

MESSRS. STORROW AND ELIOT.

Committee on Repairs.

MESSRS. ROGERS, BULLARD, AND STORROW.

Visiting Committee.

February,	Messrs.	DWIGHT AND HOWE.
March,	"	HOWE AND ELIOT.
April,	"	ELIOT AND LITTLE.
May,	"	LITTLE AND HIGGINSON.
June,	"	HIGGINSON AND FARNSWORTH.
July,	"	FARNSWORTH AND BEEBE.
August,	"	BEEBE AND LOWELL.
September,	"	LOWELL AND DALTON.
October,	"	DALTON AND STORROW.
November,	"	STORROW AND ROGERS.
December,	"	ROGERS AND BULLARD.
January,	"	BULLARD AND DWIGHT.

FIFTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS

GENERAL HOSPITAL,

1868.

BOSTON:
1869.
J. H. EASTBURN'S PRESS.

Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

FIFTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

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GENERAL HOSPITAL,

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BOSTON:
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J. H. EASTBURN'S PRESS.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

FOR 1868.

The Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, and to prepare the Annual Report of the Trustees to the Corporation, respectfully submit the following statement.

That they have examined the accounts of the Treasurer for the year 1868, together with the evidences of property in his hands, and find them to be in perfect order.

The publication of the Treasurer's Report in full, renders unnecessary any extended financial statement on the part of the Committee. They would simply point out how far the rates of board charged the patients, both at the Asylum and the Hospital, fall short of meeting the cost of board, even after that cost has been partly defrayed by the income of special funds devoted to the purpose.

While the expenses of the Hospital were:		$67,564.47
The receipts for board, from five hundred and thirty-three paying patients, less the amounts remitted, were . . .	$14,671.45	
Income from Free-Bed Funds,	23,613.05	
Receipts from Subscribers to Free Beds, ...	4,300.00	
Income of Warren, Treadwell and Wooden-Leg Funds, . .	1,320.00	
		43,904.50
Leaving a deficit of		$23,659.97

At the Asylum the expenses have been:		$142,535.36
The receipts for board of patients, less the amounts remitted, were . .	$127,893.29	
Income of Appleton, Bromfield, Austin and Kittridge Funds,	5,144.00	
		133,037.29
Leaving a deficit of		$9,498.07
which, added to the deficit shown at the Hospital, ...		23,659.97
makes a total deficit in the Board Account of		$33,158.04
This is reduced by Income for General Purposes, from Hospital Life Insurance Company, ...	$10,000.00	
Income of General Fund, . .	6,034.54	
		16,034.54
Leaving a net deficit for the year, of . .		$17,124.50

as stated by the Treasurer.

No year, since 1859, has shown so large a deficiency except 1864, when it reached $26,299.56. Should a similar result be shown at the end of the current year it would command the most serious attention of the Trustees.

To those familiar with the management of the Hospital and Asylum, it is unnecessary to point out that in the statement of Expenses given above, no charge whatever is made for rent of land and buildings of great value. The expenses charged are only the current expenses necessary for the care and maintenance of the patients, and are shown in detail by the table printed at page 11.

From the report of Dr. Benjamin S. Shaw, Resident Physician at the Hospital, it appears that the total number of patients admitted during the year was 1,265, against 1,206 the previous year. That the number of free patients was 771, against 626 the year before; while the average number was 102, against 104 in 1867, and 95 in 1866. As the average number of patients in the Hospital depends, not only upon the total number received, but also upon the length of their stay, it may be remarked that the average time of treatment of patients during the past year was remarkably short, being three weeks for paying patients, and three and a half weeks for free patients; — the latter being the shortest time shown by the tables since 1841.

The average weekly cost of each patient is $12.74; being $1.46 higher than for 1867, and $1.14 lower than for 1866.

5,264 persons have been treated as Out-patients during the year, by Drs. Sinclair, Oliver, Heard, and Porter; being an increase of 711 over the previous year.

This department has been enlarged during the year by the addition of a Dental Service in connection with the Dental School of Harvard College. Teeth have been extracted and filled for 1,078 persons.

Dr. Shaw, Librarian of the Treadwell Library, reports it to be in good order, and that it has been increased during the year by thirty-seven new and valuable works, such as are not to be found in private medical libraries, besides the current numbers of nineteen medical journals and reports.

The general Library of the Hospital contains about 720 volumes mostly in good order. Books, procured by the Warren Fund, have been carefully distributed and gratefully received.

With regard to the Asylum, the report of Dr. Tyler furnishes every information not given by the Treasurer.

The number of patients under treatment, January 1, 1869, was 176. The total number admitted, during the year 1868, was 92. The average number, during the year, was 166. The average weekly cost of each patient was $16.51.

The Trustees cannot deny that the condition and prospects of the Hospital have been, during the past three years, the object of their careful solicitude. The year 1866 was, in many respects, a critical one with this Department. The expenses reached the sum of $68,786.50, an amount never reached before, and

nearly fifty per cent. in excess of the average of the previous ten years, which was $46,036.62. The average number of patients fell to 95 against 138 in 1864; and 131, the average of ten previous years. The number of free patients was reduced to 556 against 1,181, the average of seven previous years; — while the cost of paying patients exceeded the sum paid by them, by $16,271.24, or more than one hundred per cent.; — making the excess of this single year greater than the total excess of the seven previous years added together.

This state of affairs was caused partly by the high prices of commodities, but chiefly by the opening of the new City Hospital, where the best accommodations and professional skill were offered to the poor of the City.

But it has been, and still is, the opinion of the Trustees that, notwithstanding the establishment of this Hospital whose administration is so good, and whose means of support so unlimited, the usefulness and reputation of this long honored Institution may still be maintained at its accustomed level. To accomplish this result in the best manner is the object of the constant endeavors of the Trustees. They believe that the erection of the new Operating Theatre, giving the best facilities to patients, surgeons and students, is an important step in the right direction. They trust that the means at their disposal for the support of Free Beds may be so much increased as to enable them to take charge of at least as many free patients as at present, without drawing upon the General Fund for their support. They are now con-

sidering whether they may be able to afford accommodation for the treatment of special diseases, such as those of the eye and ear, of the skin, diseases of children, incurable diseases, to the relief of sufferers and the improvement and diffusion of scientific knowledge. Standing as they do, in some degree, as the intermediaries between the bounty of a rich and liberal community and a body of professional men of great skill and self-devotion, they desire, so far as they can, to turn that bounty in the direction in which it may accomplish the most good to the community; and they take this opportunity of saying to all persons interested in the care of special diseases, that they hold the property and resources of this Institution open to coöperate with them so far as they properly can. With valuable and well-situated land, and many general expenses already defrayed, additions may be made to the present establishment with an economy not to be attained elsewhere.

Although the results of the year are not, in all respects, such as the Trustees could wish, they see some signs that the measures already adopted are beginning to produce the results aimed at; and that the general policy which they have marked out promises success. Meanwhile, they are satisfied that the affairs of the Hospital, so far as they lie within the control of the Resident Physician, are managed with fidelity and skill.

In the report for 1855, it was pointed out that if a City Hospital should be built "it would relieve us of a

large proportion of patients properly belonging to such an Institution, and enable us to receive in greater numbers those for whom the Massachusetts General Hospital was designed." These anticipations are, we think, likely to be realized to the benefit of this Hospital.

The general condition of the Asylum, in all points of view, is satisfactory. Dr. Tyler has suggested to the Trustees that a new hall, easy of access to all the patients, and suitable for religious and other meetings, would add greatly to the comfort and enjoyment of the sufferers under his care. Also, that the present kitchen is ill adapted to the work necessary to be done in it, for a household of two hundred persons.

Early in March, occurred the death of Mr. Robert Hooper, President of the Institution, to which he had rendered the most valuable services during a period of more than thirty years. He was elected a Trustee in 1837; Chairman of the Board in 1842; Vice-President in 1850, and President in 1863. The Trustees desire to record their grateful sense of the fidelity, ability and unfailing zeal with which he discharged the duties of these various offices, and to bear witness to the deep interest he felt in all that concerned the welfare and usefulness of this Institution.

In July, died Miss Mary A. Colesworthy, the faithful and efficient matron of the Hospital.

Dr. Charles E. Ware, after ten years service as one of the Visiting Physicians of the Hospital, declined a re-election, in January last, to the great regret of the Trustees. In May, he was elected a member of the

Board of Consultation, to fill the vacancy caused by the lamented death of Dr. John Homans.

At the same time, Dr. Henry K. Oliver, Jr., was chosen a Visiting Physician for the remainder of the year, and Drs. Hall Curtis and George G. Tarbell, Physicians to Out-patients.

It remains only for the Trustees to acknowledge, with gratitude, the legacies and donations received during the year, to the amount of $77,939.79, from the following persons:—

From the Executors of Dr. J. Mason Warren,		$1,880.00
" " " " Charles Harris,	. .	1,000.00
" " " " W. P. Mason,	. . .	9,400.00
" Trustees under the Will of Miss Abigail Loring,	. . . . .	43,901.67
" Trustees under Will of John Redman,	.	9,500.00
" St. Stephen's Chapel,	. . . . .	2,000.00
" Dr. Morrill Wyman,	. . . . .	200.00
" Executors and Trustees of M.P.Sawyer,		9,558.12
" Miss Louisa Shaw,	. . . . .	500.00
		$77,939.79

If it be true that the financial condition of the country tends to make the poor poorer, and the rich richer, so much the larger must be the charity that would bridge the gap.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDMUND DWIGHT,
W. S. BULLARD, } *Committee.*

Boston, February 1, 1869.

HOSPITAL EXPENSES, 1868.

Stores,	$23,290.53
Fuel,	6,075.31
Gas and Oil,	1,701.99
Medicines,	2,490.72
Stationery,	321.55
Library,	609.26
Furniture,	2,606.42
Repairs,	6,045.23
Wages,	13,064.37
Salaries,	4,250.00
Surgical Instruments,	824.70
Water,	947.34
Wines,	1,721.17
Wooden Legs,	810.00
General Expenses,	2,218.41
Contingencies,	587.47
	$67,564.47
Average weekly cost of each patient,	$12.74

ASYLUM EXPENSES, 1868.

Stores,	$63,874.69
Fuel,	8,057.79
Lights,	3,971.60
Medicines,	2,654.76
Stationery,	166.56
Library,	300.00
Furniture,	10,223.23
Repairs,	22,124.97
Wages,	18,601.45
Salaries,	8,500.00
Diversions,	6,202.48
General Expenses,	2,218.42
Miscellaneous,	3,841.84
Taxes,	620.00
	$151,357.79
Less profits of Farm,	8,822.43
	$142,535.36
Average weekly cost of each patient,	$16.51

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1868.

BOSTON, JANUARY 15, 1869.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital,

GENTLEMEN, —

I submit to you, herewith, the Annual Accounts of the Institution under your charge, in obedience to the second article of the By-Laws. That article requires that the Treasurer shall render an account of the state of his books, and of the funds and property in his custody, made up to the last day of December, in each year, to be laid before the Corporation, at its Annual Meeting, together with a Report thereon from a Committee of the Trustees, who shall have been appointed for that purpose.

The several accounts will be found stated in detail upon pages 104 to 113, inclusive, of the Book of Annual Accounts, and upon pages 51 to 58, inclusive, of the Cash Book, viz.:

1ST. CASH ACCOUNT. From this it appears that the whole amount received by the Treasurer during

the year, including the balance on hand on the 31st December, 1867, was $169,067.38
that the sum of payments by him was . 166,811.10
and that the balance, viz.: . . . . $ 2,256.28

was on deposit in the Old Boston National Bank.

2d. Asylum Expenses. The net expenditure on this account has been $142,535.36

Viz.:—For Stores,	. .	$63,874.69
Fuel,	. . .	8,057.79
Wages,	. .	18,601.45
Stationery, etc.,	. .	166.56
Medicines,	. .	2,654.76
Miscellaneous,	. .	3,841.84
Furniture,	. .	10,223.23
Repairs,	. .	22,124.97
Diversions,	. .	6,202.48
Lights,	. .	3,971.60
Library,	. .	300.00
General Expenses,	.	2,218.42
Taxes,	. .	620.00
Salaries,	. .	8,500.00
		$151,357.79
Less Balances of Farm Account, etc.,		8,822.43
		$142,535.36

The Gross Expenses at the McLean Asylum have exceeded those for 1867 by the sum of $9,758.05; the increase being in the cost of Stores, $2,423.30; of Fuel

and Lights, $1,860.05; of Wages and Salaries, $1,974.96; of Furniture and Repairs, $2,091.80; of Diversions, $1,028.48; and of other items, $379.46. The cost of the new Porter's Lodge has been included in these expenses.

3d. Hospital Expenses. The expenditure at the Hospital in Allen Street, has been . . $67,564.47

Viz.:—For Stores,	. . $23,290.53	
Wages,	. . 13,064.37	
Water Rates,	. . 947.34	
Fuel,	. . . 6,075.31	
Gas and Oil,	. . 1,701.99	
Artificial Limbs,	. . 810.00	
Books and Binding,	. 609.26	
Medicines,	. . . 2,490.72	
Furniture,	. . . 2,606.42	
Stationery, etc.,	. . 321.55	
Surgical Instruments,	. 824.70	
Wines and Liquors,	. 1,721.17	
Repairs,	. . . 6,045.23	
Contingencies,	. . 587.47	
Salaries,	. . . 4,250.00	
General Expenses,	. 2,218.41	
		$67,564.47

These expenses exceed those of 1867, by $6,555.25; the increase being in the cost of Stores, $960.43; of Wages, $46.61; of Fuel and Lights, $1,697.39; of Books, $137.73; of Wooden Legs, $217.00; of Furniture and Repairs, $1,619.63; and of other items, $1,876.46.

4TH. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR FREE BEDS.—The receipts on this account have been $4,300.00, from the following persons, viz.:

William Amory, Esq.,	$100.00	George Howe, Esq.,	$100.00
William Appleton, Esq.,	100.00	George Higginson, Esq.,	100.00
Gardner Brewer, Esq.,	100.00	J. L. Little, Esq.,	100.00
Boston and Maine Railroad Co.,	100.00	Theodore Lyman, Esq.,	100.00
Mrs. N. I. Bowditch,	100.00	Charles Mixter, Esq.,	100.00
P. C. Brooks, Esq.,	100.00	Metropolitan Railroad Co.,	100.00
Martin Brimmer, Esq.,	100.00	Massachusetts Humane Society,	200.00
Boston and Lowell Railroad Co.,	100.00	Providence Railroad Co.,	100.00
Boston and Albany Railroad Co.,	100.00	James Parker, Esq.,	100.00
Frederick Cabot, Esq.,	100.00	Miss Pratt,	100.00
James Davis, Esq.,	100.00	Stephen Salisbury, Esq.,	100.00
John H. Eastburn, Esq.,	100.00	Nathaniel Thayer, Esq.,	500.00
Mrs. Henry Grew,	100.00	Union Railroad Co.,	100.00
John C. Gray, Esq.,	100.00	Edward Wigglesworth, Esq.	100.00
J. L. Gardner, Esq.,	100.00	Miss Anne Wigglesworth,	200.00
George A. Gardner, Esq.,	100.00	Miss Mary Wigglesworth,	100.00
J. P. and J. L. Gardner, jr., Esq.,	100.00	Mrs. Elijah Williams,	100.00
Moses Williams, Esq.,	100.00		
J. B. Glover, Esq.,	100.00		$4,300.00
Dr. R. W. Hooper,	100.00		

It is to be hoped that the Committee on Free Beds will be able to enlarge this list of benevolent contributors to this most excellent charity. It cannot be doubted that their appeal will be listened to by many persons who have not heretofore subscribed, when it is stated that, while the cost of Free Beds has been $42,481.71 for the last twelve months, the whole amount, received by the Corporation from the Free Bed Funds and Annual Subscribers, has been but $27,913.05, leaving a deficit in this account of $14,568.66.

5TH. BOARD ACCOUNT. The whole amount charged to patients this year has been . . . $162,353.60

At the Asylum, . . .	$131,951.70	
At the Hospital, . . .	30,401.90	
Of this amount there has been remitted by the Trustees, ...		19,788.86
At the Asylum, . . .	$4,058.41	
At the Hospital, . . .	15,730.45	
Leaving the income from this source, .		$142,564.74
At the Asylum, . . .	$127,893.29	
At the Hospital, . . .	14,671.45	

6TH. DONATIONS AND LEGACIES. It has been my agreeable duty to credit this account, during the year, with the sum of . . . . . $77,939.79 received as follows, viz.:

From the Executors of the Estate of our beloved Surgeon, Dr. Warren, to establish the Warren Prize Fund, .	$1,880.00	
From the Executors of the Estate of Charles Harris, Esq., for Free Beds, .	1,000.00	
From the Executors of the Estate of Wm. P. Mason, Esq., for Free Beds, .	9,400.00	
From the Trustees under the Will of Miss Abigail Loring, $5,000.00 to establish the Loring Fund for Free Beds, and $38,901.67 to be added to the General Fund, . . .	43,901.67	
From the Trustees under the Will of John Redman, Esq., for Free Beds, .	9,500.00	
Amounts carried over, .	$65,681.67	$77,939.79

Amounts brought over, .	$65,681.67	$77,939.79
From St. Stephen's Chapel for two Free Beds for ten years, . . .	2,000.00	
From Dr. Morrill Wyman, for the benefit of patients at the Asylum, . .	200.00	
From the Executor and Trustee of the Estate of M. P. Sawyer, Esq., to be added to the General Fund, . .	9,558.12	
From Miss M. Louisa Shaw, in aid of Free Beds and incurable patients, .	500.00	
		$77.939.79

and this sum has been placed to the credit of the appropriate Funds.

7TH. INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS. The whole amount received, during the year, on this account, has been, ... $36,453.29

Viz.:—Dividends on Insurance Stocks,	$5,000.00	
" " Railroad Stocks,	940.00	
" " Bank Stocks, .	3,835.00	
" " Manf'g Stocks, .	6,940.00	
Interest on Deposits Hospital Life Office, .	3,900.00	
" " Mass. Bonds, .	2,522.67	
" " Boston " .	4,942.31	
" " Roxbury " .	60.00	
" " Railroad " .	627.00	
" " U.S. 5-20" .	54.75	
" " Sundry Accounts,	958.03	
Net Rents of Real Estate, . .	6,673.53	
		$36,453.29

and the same amount has been credited to the following Funds, viz.:

Asylum Funds,. . . .	$5,144.00
Free Bed Funds, ...	23,613.05
Accumulating Funds, . . .	628.00
Library Funds,.	510.00
Wooden Leg Fund, ...	425.00
Warren Prize Fund,. . . .	98.70
General Fund,.	6,034.54
	$36,453.29

8TH. ACCOUNT OF GENERAL FUND. The amount of this fund, December 31, 1867, was . $809,863.66
it has received this year as —

Income of Investments,	$6,034.54	
From Donations and Legacies,	50,659.79	
	$56,694.33	
and the Expenses have been a charge upon it to the amount of	23,158.04	
so that it has been increased by		33,536.29
making the present amount of this Fund		$843,399.95

9TH. ACCOUNT OF RESTRICTED FUNDS. The amount of these funds, December 31, 1867, was . $344,972.48
they have received during the year —

Income from Investments,	$30,320.05	
From Donations and Legacies,	27,378.70	
Amounts carried over,	$57,698.75	$344,972.48

Amounts brought over,	$57,698.75	$344,972.48
and they have contributed to the Expenses, for the purposes for which they were established,	30,077.05	
so that they have been increased		27,621.70
making the present amount of these Funds as follows, viz.:		$372,594.18

For Asylum,	$60,510.00	
" Free Beds,	287,377.53	
" Library,	6,000.00	
" Wooden Legs,	8,232.00	
" Incurables,	500.00	
" Warren Prizes,	1,978.70	
Accumulating Funds,	7,995.95	
		$372,594.18

10TH. INCOME AND EXPENSES, 1868. This account has been charged for the —

HOSPITAL,		$67,564.47
Viz.:—Cost of Free Beds, 65¼,	$42,481.71	
" " Paying Beds, 36¾,	23,663.50	
" " Wooden Legs,	810.00	
" " Books, etc., for Library,	609.26	
	$67,564.47	
ASYLUM,		142,535.36
EXPENSES OF THE YEAR,		$210,099.83

and has been credited with —

Amount carried over,	$210,099.83

Amount brought over, . . .		$210,099.83
INCOME FOR ASYLUM, received from —		
Appleton Fund, . .	$2,551.00	
Bromfield " . .	1,700.00	
Austin " . .	425.00	
Kittridge " . .	468.00	
Board of Inmates, . .	127,893.29	
		$133,037.29
INCOME FOR GENERAL PURPOSES, received from —		
Hospital Life Ins. Co., .	$10,000.00	
General Income, . .	6,034.54	
		16,034.54
INCOME FOR HOSPITAL, received from —		
Subscribers for Free Beds,	$4,300.00	
J. D. Williams Fund, .	1,720.56	
Miss Townsend's " .	461.16	
Harris " .	45.00	
Mason " .	423.00	
Loring " .	212.50	
Redman " .	5,501.83	
Belknap " .	850.00	
W. Phillips " .	425.00	
Bromfield " .	1,700.00	
Waldo " .	3,400.00	
Thompson " .	43.00	
Sawyer " .	595.00	
Wilder " .	1,020.00	
J. Phillips " .	850.00	
Nichols " .	510.00	
Amounts carried over,	$22,057.05	$149,071.83 $210,099.83

Amounts brought over,	$22,057.05	$149,071.83	$210,099.83
Tucker Fund, .	282.00		
Davis " .	77.00		
Treadwell " .	3,290.00		
Dowse " .	425.00		
Todd " .	425.00		
Percival " .	81.00		
Pickens " .	143.00		
Brimmer " .	425.00		
Greene " .	425.00		
Miss Sever's " .	43.00		
Raymond " .	240.00		
For care of Free Patients,	$27,913.05		
Received from —			
Warren Library Fund, .	85.00		
Treadwell " " .	425.00		
Wooden Leg " .	810.00		
For Board of Patients, .	14,671.45		
		43,904.50	
INCOME OF THE YEAR,			$192,976.33

from which it appears that the Expenses have exceeded the Income, by . . $17,123.50

which amount has been paid from the principal of the General Fund. It seems from this account, that of this deficit, $15,642.70 is in the Hospital Department, and $1,480.80 in the Asylum Department.

11TH. BALANCES OF LEDGER.—

Debits, . .	$1,227,884.23
Credits, . .	$1,227,884.23

12TH. STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS. During the past year there has been added to the item of "Land and Buildings for Hospital," $26,070.39, being amount paid for finishing and furnishing the new Operating Theatre, which has been completed at a cost of $58,022.39. From the Statement of Affairs it appears that the whole amount of property held by the Corporation, *exclusive of Real Estate, etc., occupied for its own purposes,* is $411,923.45

Viz.:—Insurance Stocks,	. .	$50,000.00
Deposits in Life Office,	. .	80,000.00
Public Loans,	. .	122,000.00
Railroad Stocks,	. .	22,600.00
Manufacturing Stocks,	. .	36,335.00
Bank Stocks,	. .	38,334.75
Real Estate,	. .	62,653.70
		$411,923.45

and that these Assets are held as Investment of the following Funds;

Viz.:—Asylum Funds,	. .	$60,510.00	
Free Bed "	. .	287,377.53	
Wooden Leg Fund,	. .	5,000.00	
Library "	. .	6,000.00	
Shaw "	. .	500.00	
Warren Prize "	. .	1,880.00	
Accumulating "	. .	7,995.95	
			$369,263.48
and on account of General Fund,	. .		42,659.97
			$411,923.45

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully,

J. THOMAS STEVENSON, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1868.

Number of Patients in the Hospital, January 1, 1868.

Paying, 39. : : Free, 69. : : Total, 108.

Admitted to the Hospital from January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients paying board, ...	333	130	463
" " " part of the time, .	22	9	31
" entirely free, ...	445	326	771
	800	465	1265

Of these, 4 paid $24.50 per week; 37 paid $21; 44 paid $14; 2 paid $10; 111 paid $7; and 265 paid $4.50.

Whole number of patients treated during the year:—paying, 502; paying part of the time, 31; free, 840; total, 1373.

Discharged during the year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well, ...	458	299	757
Much relieved, ...	61	42	103
Relieved, ...	98	57	155
Not relieved, ...	37	27	64
Not treated, ...	50	21	71
Dead, ...	67	18	85
Insane and eloped, ...	7	4	11
	778	468	1246

Number of Patients Remaining, December 31, 1868.

Males,	76	Females,	51	Total,	127
Paying,	31	Free,	96		
Medical,	66	Surgical,	61		

Proportion of deaths to the whole number of results, 7 per cent.

Number of patients received on account of accidents, 98.

The greatest number of paying patients, at any one time, was 56; of free patients, 97; the greatest total, 132. The least number in private rooms, at any time, was 4; the least paying, 22; the least free, 37; the least total, 69. The private rooms are in constant demand and fully occupied.

The average number of patients was 102; males, 62; females, 40.

The average number of paying patients was 37; 22 Americans, and 15 Foreigners.

The average number of free patients was 65.

The greatest number of paying patients was 56; 32 Americans, and 24 Foreigners.

The least number of paying patients was 22; 17 Americans, and 5 Foreigners.

Residence.

Boston,	532	Vermont,	7
Massachusetts, (excepting Boston,	621	Rhode Island,	14
Maine,	37	Other States,	13
New Hampshire,	34	Other Places,	7

Birthplace.

Boston,	100	British Provinces,	104
Massachusetts, (excepting Boston,	280	Great Britain,	85
Maine,	100	Ireland,	421
New Hampshire,	57	Germany,	25
Vermont,	11	Norway and Sweden,	8
Rhode Island,	20	France,	2
Connecticut,	7	Western Islands,	13
New York,	13	Spain,	2
Southern and Western States,	16	Africa,	1
Total, Americans,	604	Total, Foreigners,	661

Occupation.

Males.	Paying.	Free.	Partial Payment.
Mechanics,	110	118	3
Laborers,	53	171	4
Farmers,	30	10	
Minors,	34	73	4
Seamen,	32	23	4
Clerks,	26	17	3
Teamsters,	12	5	
Traders,	12	18	3
Servants,	5	9	1
Teachers,	1	1	
Lawyers,	3		
Clergymen,	2		
Physicians,	6		
Merchants,	7		
	333	445	22

Total males, 800. Of these, 62 were in private rooms.

Females.	Paying.	Free.	Partial Payment.
Domestics,	17	180	3
Minors,	22	56	1
Wives,	61	41	4
Widows,	12	9	
Seamstresses,	5	28	
Teachers,	1	1	1
Operatives,	8	8	
Spinsters,	4	3	
	130	326	9

Total females, 465. Of these, 25 were in private rooms.

Twenty-three per cent. of the free patients were female domestics; twenty-two per cent. were laborers; fifteen per cent. were mechanics; and seventeen per cent. were children.

The average time of paying patients was 3 weeks; and that of free patients $3\frac{5}{10}$ weeks. The proportion of ward beds occupied by free patients was about $\frac{2}{3}$; by paying patients about $\frac{1}{3}$. About twenty per cent. of the paying patients occupied private rooms.

Admission Refused.

Phthisis, (Consumption,)	33	Chronic Rheumatism,	14
Syphilis,	30	Paralysis,	12
Chronic Ulcers,	9	Epilepsy,	5
Scrofula and Abscess,	8	Cancer,	8
Insanity and Delirium Tremens,	14	Injuries unsuitable for admission,	16
Hip Disease,	5	Contagious and other Diseases,	30
Spine Disease,	7		
Debility and Senility,	18	Total,	209

114 of those rejected were foreigners; 86 were residents of Boston; and 91 of other parts of Massachusetts.

Out-patients.

Five thousand, two hundred and sixty-four, (5,264,) persons have been treated as Out-patients, receiving advice, medicine, surgical attendance and treatment. Among them were 121 cases of dislocation and fracture, 46 tumors, 94 lacerated and incised wounds, 79 felons, 150 abscesses, 88 contusions, 93 diseases of joints, and 32 cases of hip and spinal disease. Teeth have been extracted and filled for 1,078 persons. 3,134 were medical cases; 2,130 were surgical, inclusive of 300 patients in the Dental Department. 2,338 were males; 2,926 were females. 2,449 were Americans; 2,815 were Foreigners.

The building containing the new Operating Theatre and the Department for the treatment of Out-patients was opened in May, and inaugurated by the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society, which held its two days' session in the Theatre and anterooms. The building proves to be admirably adapted to its purposes, and has fully met a great and long-felt want. The operating room will comfortably seat four hundred and twenty persons. The elevation is such that the view is good even from the most remote parts, and the ground plan is so arranged that the patient and operator are in close proximity to the spectators. The light is good and the ventilation perfect. The waiting rooms are connected, by a large and well lighted corridor and an elevator, with the surgical wards now occupying the whole of the west wing of the main building, and are so arranged and separated from each

other, that, while quiet and seclusion are secured for the patients, and ample facilities for the surgeons and nurses, no annoyance is caused the other inmates of the house by the odor of the ether used during the operations.

The Out-patient department has ample accommodations and a separate entrance from the garden front. The removal of this part of the hospital work from the main building permits the rooms formerly occupied by it to revert to their proper uses, the examination of applicants for admission and the reception of visitors. This department has been enlarged, during the year, by the addition of a Dental Service, in connection with the Dental School of Harvard College. Instruction is given to Students, and dentistry gratuitously performed in all its branches, including filling, extracting and the manufacture of artificial teeth. The Out-patients are annually increasing in number, and, what is of greater importance, it may be remarked that we treat a more worthy and appreciative class than formerly,—persons afflicted with serious ailments, demanding from the physicians and surgeons time, deliberation and a degree of professional skill which the means of the patients debar them from obtaining elsewhere.

Religious Services have been held during the winter months, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Union, by clergymen of various denominations, and attended by those convalescents and nurses who were able. Several gentlemen of this Association, and ladies from the Lowell Society of the West Church,

have been frequent visitors to the Wards, bringing books and reading to the patients. We have also been most kindly and generously remembered at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and upon many other occasions, by friends and benefactors of long standing, the purse of one of whom is always at the command of any needy patient.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN S. SHAW,

Resident Physician.

To the Board of Trustees,
Boston, January 1, 1869.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE McLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

TO THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL,

JANUARY 1, 1869.

Two hundred and seventy persons have been under treatment at the Asylum during the year just now closed. One hundred and twenty-six of these were males and one hundred and forty-four were females. In the same time, ninety-two — thirty-eight males and fifty-four females — have been admitted. Ninety-four — forty-five males and forty-nine females — have been dismissed, leaving the number occupying the house to-day, one hundred and seventy-six, of whom eighty-one are males and ninety-five are females. The condition of those dismissed, has been registered as follows: thirty-four — sixteen males and eighteen females — *recovered;* seven — three males and four females — *much improved;* twenty-two — ten males and twelve females — *improved;* eight — four of each sex — *not improved;* twenty-three — twelve males and eleven females — *dead.* In the early part of the year, nineteen persons were discharged by your direction, whose condition did not appear to be such, either in appreciation of comforts, necessity of care,

or prospect of cure, as would warrant, on the part of their friends or of the Asylum, the expenditure requisite for a longer residence here. This, however, has reduced the weekly average number of persons to one hundred and sixty-six — a number less by twenty, than the average for many years. For many weeks, the whole number of patients was about one hundred and sixty. It has gradually increased, until it is to-day, one hundred and seventy-six — less by only two, than upon the first of January, 1868. This reduction of numbers has increased the average cost of board to each patient, while the ordinary expenses of the Asylum have not been very different from those of the year previous.

While a strict regard for economy is had in the management of every department of the Asylum, it is by no means intended that cheapness should be the eminent characteristic of the Institution. The nature of the disease with which we have to deal, is such that it cannot be *properly* treated without a larger outlay than is required for the care of ordinary forms of illness. And again, as those who are paupers, or dependent upon the public for support, or those in the lower walks of life, whose means are limited, are provided for by the various City, County and State Institutions, it has seemed necessary to maintain here, a class of accommodations and a style of living more than simply comfortable, and even in a degree, luxurious, meeting the wants, artificial they may be, of those in a higher social

position, and possessed of a competency, who in a state of disease cannot be placed in the best condition for cure, or even present relief, unless surrounded by the comforts to which they have been accustomed. These require something more than the means necessary for those who have been in the habit of living more plainly. The treatment of the sick, and also of the insane, *can* be conducted in a very plain and inexpensive manner, but there are many things beyond the bare *necessities* of treatment, which greatly diminish suffering, and increase comfort and the chances of cure, but these things also increase the cost of treatment. The constant, minor personal attentions, the little conveniences and luxuries of every day life, the satisfying the wants of refinement and good taste, abating the little frictions and roughnesses of life — all are essential to the best estate of those who resort here in illness. But such alleviations of illness are more expensive than mere care and the maintenance of life. On the other hand, the gifts of the opulent providing here buildings thoroughly adapted to the peculiar needs of the insane, which can only be obtained by a large and judicious expenditure of money, the numberless facilities for treatment, great and small, accumulated here during a half century; the entire readiness of persons of wealth to remunerate the Institution liberally for its assistance whenever rendered to them, and the funds devised by the benevolent to aid those whose means, in the event of

insanity, are not equal to their needs, enable this Institution to receive a large number of persons at a rate much below the actual cost of their maintenance, and to provide for them everything which their condition requires. This would be unattainable by them otherwise. For there are many persons not rich in this world's goods, who, from various reasons of education, association or social position, when smitten by this sad illness, turn especially to this Asylum for relief, whose best interests and the best interests of society would be disregarded, if they were refused admission here; and whose requirements can be more thoroughly met here than elsewhere. The intention of the government of the Institution, as well as its invariable practice, has been and is, that no person is ever refused admission here, merely for the want of the means of support. The list of rates of board paid, attests not only this, but also that a majority of all the patients here, pay a rate less than the actual cost.

The aim of the Asylum is to spread its advantages as broadly as possible, and thus to do all the good that an enlightened and discriminating distribution of its aids can bestow upon the community. When a patient is admitted, his condition alone is the measure of the care he shall receive. It is always designed that he shall be placed under the best possible circumstances for the relief of his special phase of disease, irrespective of the cost. We have never felt under any restrictions concerning the cost of attendance or appliances; the existing neces-

sities, and not the pecuniary condition of the patient, indicating and alone limiting the treatment. The value of this care and the method of its bestowal, should be considered as out of the range of estimation in dollars and cents. It is what one person should, by the golden rule of the Master, do for another in his time of dependence and suffering, and *cannot* be met by an equivalent in coin. The payment is and should be just that which can be reasonably afforded by the parties; and if more than the outlay, it places within the reach of those less favored in means, the same care, which could not otherwise have been afforded. The readiness with which this view is accepted and acted upon by those who have wealth, is a great stimulant to the faithful application of the means so furnished, and it elevates one's opinion of the virtues of his race.

The removal from the Asylum of the nineteen persons who have been referred to, has given room for others possessing a different, if not a greater degree of interest — a class of young persons suffering from types of disorder esteemed curable. While it is in the highest degree satisfactory to see our efforts for a patient followed by a return of his reason and health, still it has always been considered as no less the province and the glory of this Institution to care for the incurable and to provide for such as were, for this world, deprived of right reason, every compensation which human care and well applied comforts can afford.

There is no incident in the current history of the last year, which is not familiar to you. The never omitted weekly visits of the Trustees, the frequent visits of your Chairman and other members of your Board, your personal acquaintance with every one of the boarders, and your repeated inspection of every department, leave nothing of detail to be reported. Very nearly the same general and abundant means of occupation, recreation and amusement have been in operation, as have been described in former reports. We are again under great obligations to Dr. Walker and the Directors of the South Boston Hospital, for several charming harbor excursions for the patients; to Mr. Kimball for free admission to the Museum, and to Dr. Upham for tickets to the Great Organ Concerts.

Through the whole year, religious services have been held in the Hall on Sunday afternoons by the Rev. D. G. Haskins, at which about thirty per cent. of the patients have attended. This has been a pleasant feature in the life of the year. It has broken the monotony of Sunday; has kept up the habit and associations of church-going, and strengthened the self-respect and self-control of those who were able and willing to attend. Unquestionably the act of worship due from every one to the Creator, has carried its own healing, comforting influence to sorrows otherwise unrelieved. The interest of these services has been increased by the repeated, cheerful aid of a few friends from Boston gifted with the power of singing, and disposed to use their gifts for the good of others.

Some changes have been made in the internal construction of the house, such as the remodelling of the upper stories of both wings, which gives us an increased and very desirable advantage of classification, and new bath-rooms have been arranged for several of the gentlemen's wards. The completion of the farm buildings, the removal of the fences from the sides of the avenue, the erection of new fences upon the street, and the new porter's lodge at the gate, have rendered the external appearance and the approach to the Asylum more attractive.

In June, Mr. Dexter Gray, the faithful Supervisor of the male department, died. Mr. Gray had been several years in the service of the Asylum when the war broke out, and in 1862 his convictions of duty led him to enlist in the 39th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. At the battle of the Weldon Railroad, he received a severe bullet wound in his head, which kept him from active service. At the close of the war, he returned to the Asylum in apparently good health, and in 1866 was appointed Supervisor. For a number of months previous to his death, he experienced considerable inconvenience from his wound, which, combined with a return of malarial disease contracted in the field, prostrated him, and suddenly ended his life. He was an upright and worthy man, amiable in disposition, of active sympathies, and well calculated for the duties of the different positions he held here. Many a sufferer remembers his patient and kindly ministrations with gratitude, and his

associates mourn his early death. Mr. David J. Dearborn is Mr. Gray's successor.

It is not a matter of form, but a very pleasant duty to put upon record my grateful appreciation of the services of the resident Staff of officers. To their efficiency and vigilance and to the faithfulness of the attendants and assistants is the prosperity of another year mainly due.

The Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, held its last Annual Meeting in Boston. A part of one day was spent by the members in examining every portion of our premises, indoors and out, and a session for business was holden here. This Association, composed of medical men who are at the head of establishments for the insane in all the States, has for some years had under consideration "the legal relations of the insane." After many prolonged discussions and a careful examination of the subject in all its various aspects, a "project of a law" was unanimously agreed upon, as ensuring as far as legislation can, the prompt care of the patient, the protection of his personal liberty and the safety of the public. This "project" is printed as an Appendix to this Report.

Fifty years ago last October, this Asylum was opened, and on the sixth day of that month was the first patient received. A father asked admission for his son, and the Committee of the Trustees spent three hours in endeavoring to learn all the particulars of the case. The father believed his son to be one of those

spoken of in the Bible as possessed with a devil, and when asked what remedial measures he had adopted, replied that he was in the habit of whipping him. This first patient made a thorough and permanent recovery. Early in 1797, the Hon. William Phillips devised "five thousand dollars to the town of Boston towards the building a Hospital, to be paid as soon as it shall determine to begin the work." This legacy was afterwards increased by his heirs to twenty thousand dollars and paid to the Trustees. In August, 1810, a circular letter was addressed by Dr. James Jackson and Dr. John C. Warren, to a number of the most wealthy and influential residents of Boston and the neighboring towns, asking their interest and aid "in the establishing a Hospital for the reception of lunatics and other sick persons." This appeal, so plain and comprehensive, so earnest and Christian, to those who are styled therein "the treasurers of God's bounty," has been called "the corner stone of the Institution," and met with a most hearty and generous response. In the next February the Legislature chartered "James Bowdoin and fifty-five of the most distinguished citizens of different parts of the Commonwealth," as the "Massachusetts General Hospital," and gave to them the Old Province House estate upon the condition that one hundred thousand dollars additional should be raised by subscription within ten years.

After several plans had been considered and discarded, a Committee of the Trustees was instructed in

November, 1813, "to cause the Old Province House to be so altered and such accommodations made as that it may be erected into a Hospital for the reception of insane and other sick and infirm persons," and a Mr. Hornsby, of Newport, R. I., was selected as "one eminently qualified for the care of sick and insane persons." This plan was not carried out.

In consequence of the disturbed state of the country and financial embarrassments, the Trustees forebore to collect subscriptions and donations until the Autumn of 1816, when in the words of an address of the Trustees to the public, "the subscription was attended with uncommon success, and is the most remarkable evidence of liberality and public spirit upon record in this part of the country." One thousand and forty-seven individuals in ten days subscribed ninety-four thousand dollars.

In October, 1816, a vote was passed authorizing on conditions, "the purchase of the Magee estate in Roxbury, as a suitable place for the location of an Asylum for lunatics," and the conditional appointment of Dr. Geo. Parkman as Superintendent. But nothing came of this.

In December, 1816, the Trustees met at "Poplar Grove" or "the Barrell Place," in Charlestown, (now Somerville,) inspected the farm, "found it one of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity of Boston, designated the lines which should form the limits of the purchase which it was deemed expedient to make, and empowered one of their number to sign the memoran-

dum of a contract with Mr. Joy for the purchase." This present site of the Asylum was the "Cobble Hill" of Seventy-Six, and between the Appleton Wards was then "Gen. Putnam's impregnable fortress," said in the Essex Gazette of that day to be "the most perfect fortification that the American army had constructed."

The present mansion house was built by Mr. Barrell for his own residence, and at the time of the purchase by the Trustees, had passed through the various uses of hotel, college and farm-house. The two "East Wings," as they are called, brick structures of three stories each, were the first erected and were calculated for sixty patients.

In March, 1818, Dr. Rufus Wyman was unanimously elected the first Physician and Superintendent of the Asylum, and in the course of the season came here to reside, superintending the construction of the buildings already commenced, and receiving the first patient, as has been stated, in October of the same year.* "The opening of a public institution for the management and cure of lunatics, was the commencement of an experiment untried in New England." "With no similar undertaking for an example to guide him, the weight of difficulties and responsibilities must have pressed very differently upon him than

* At this time there were but two institutions for the insane in all our land. One of these was opened but a year before, and the other could hardly have been copied. Now there are about seventy in the United States and the neighboring Provinces.

upon his successors," but that he thoroughly comprehended the nature and intricacies of his work and was fully imbued with the new and Christian system of Pinel and Tuke, the daily witnesses all around us in architectural arrangements and in the traditional regimen and system of management, abundantly testify, as well as his own written words. In January, 1822, he says:

"It is believed the public have much to learn respecting lunatics — that insanity is curable — that a few weeks or months are not sufficient for a reasonable trial — that medical treatment and moral management are both important in all cases — that absence from home is always indispensable — that a lunatic at home perceives he is watched and followed in every movement, and deems every restraint to be an act of tyranny and usurpation: producing hatred towards nearest relatives and dearest friends — that the amusements provided in establishments for lunatics, as draughts, chess, backgammon, nine-pins, swinging, sawing wood, gardening, reading, writing, music, &c., divert the attention from unpleasant subjects of thought, and afford exercise both of body and mind — that even the conversation of lunatics with each other, in some cases, convinces them of the absurdity of their opinions and produces a cure — that lunatics very soon and almost insensibly conform to the rules and regulations which they perceive to be observed by their fellow boarders — that regularity in the time and manner of taking food and using exercise, retiring to bed and rising at seasonable hours, observing the restraints imposed for acts of violence, feeling a necessity of conducting with propriety, living under a system of rules and regulations for every thing, have a powerful effect in tranquilizing the mind, breaking up wrong associations of ideas, and inducing correct habits of thinking as well as acting, and finally, that lunatics are not insensible to kind treatment, that whips and chains are forever banished from every well regulated Asylum for the Insane, and that kindness and humanity have succeeded to severity and cruelty."

With more abundant means at command, we have doubtless advanced in a thousand details of management and methods of treatment, but we must confess, notwithstanding, that our glory is chiefly in having proved the soundness of the above views, the truth of which he *more* than suspected, a half a century ago.

At the close of 1823, the Asylum was reported to be full, and a Committee was appointed "to consider what new buildings should be erected." This action resulted in building the present North Wing or "Dix Ward," which was surmounted by a dome in 1826, and in the same year was erected the building known as "the Retreat." Previous to this time, John McLean, Esq. had made the Hospital the residuary legatee of his estate, whereby a large amount of money was received. A considerable portion of his legacy was expended in the additions just referred to, by which fact and in view of the munificence of his gift, the Trustees determined that this Asylum should forever bear his name. His portrait, painted by Gilbert Stuart, adorns the walls of the Oval room.

In 1830, the Hospital received from the administrator of the Estate of Mr. Francis Lee, a donation of twenty thousand dollars for the use of the Asylum, "as a testimonial to this well administered and most humane Institution."

After a period of devotion to the interests of the Asylum, covering more than seventeen years, Dr. Wyman retired from his position in 1835. Dr. Thos. G. Lee, then Assistant Physician, was his successor.

The accommodations for female patients had by this time become too limited, and in accordance with plans furnished by Dr. Lee, a new building was erected and surmounted by a dome to correspond with the one already existing. In consideration of the large legacies bestowed upon the Institution by Miss Mary Belknap and her brother, it was decided that this building should be known as the "Belknap Ward." The Cottage for females was built at this time.

Dr. Lee's administration was a short one, closing with his life in October, 1836. But he lived long enough to command the respect of the community for his professional attainments and to win in a remarkable degree the affectionate regard of all who knew him. The Trustees speak strongly of "his entire devotion to the pursuit in which he had engaged, of the beautiful purity of his character, the elevation of his views and the propriety of the means by which he sought to attain the most worthy objects, and they regret nothing in their intercourse with him but its premature close."

Dr. Luther V. Bell was next appointed Superintendent, and until he assumed the duties of the office in 1837, the medical care of the patients was entrusted to the late excellent Dr. Abraham R. Thompson, of Charlestown, but the real responsibilities of conducting the establishment, came upon Mr. Columbus Tyler, the Steward, who seems to have sustained them with the same discreet ability which marked his many succeeding years of service to the Institution. He made the Report to the Trustees for the year 1836.

While the earlier Annual Reports of Dr. Bell shew an advance of the general interests of the Institution, they all express regret that patients were so often removed by their friends before they had had time to receive all the benefit which the Institution could bestow, — that in many cases where recovery seemed sure to be reached in due time it was lost apparently by this interruption, and that the reason of these premature removals was often a want of means sufficient to ensure the continuance of the patient without being burdensome to the friends. This had attracted the attention of Mr. William Appleton, while a member of the Board, and in 1842, he gave to the Trustees ten thousand dollars, the income of which he designed to have applied towards the support of needy patients who are esteemed curable after they have resided at the Asylum at least three months. The wise adaptation of this gift to an existing necessity, is daily witnessed. Never now is a patient removed for pecuniary considerations alone, before sufficient time has elapsed to determine whether or not a recovery is attainable. This fund was increased by a subsequent donation from Mr. Appleton and also by the executors of Mr. Samuel Appleton to its present amount of thirty thousand dollars. "It has each year saved numbers of those pressed by straightened circumstances to our list of *recovered*, and that so noiselessly and delicately, that in the case of a majority of its recipients, they have never been made acquainted with the fact of their obligation to it."

In 1850, Mr. Appleton, then President of the Corporation, laid before the Board the plan of two edifices for the accommodation of such patients as should desire and were able to have not only "the care, attention and comforts of the Institution, but the luxuries and retirement which they have enjoyed when with their families." He at the same time placed at the disposal of the Trustees the sum of twenty thousand dolllars, which was the estimated cost of the buildings. These "Appleton Wards" were completed in a style indicated by the wishes of the donor, and are probably unequalled in excellence and convenience. They were occupied in 1853–54.

In 1849, Cochituate Water was, with great ingenuity, brought in pipes along the Lowell Railroad track and beneath the draw by an inverted syphon. Previous to this time all the water was raised by pumps from wells and rain water cisterns. In 1854, gas was introduced.

After a distinguished service of nineteen years, Dr. Bell retired from the Institution early in the year 1856. So fresh is his memory still, and so lately and fully has his eulogy been spoken, that further words would now be inopportune. His annual reports to your Board are very remarkable documents, describing in a wonderfully clear way, almost every phase of mental divergence and its treatment, and giving his views and experience in no uncertain manner, of almost every point of Hospital construction and management. In giving a summary of his experience in his report of 1855, he says:

"The interdiction of the visits and correspondence of friends, is ever one of the severest trials of those in charge of hospitals. As the indispensable necessity of such separation was one of the earliest of the recorded facts of medical observation, so it remains true and prominent in every day's experience of every Asylum. If the head of an institution can be tempted in any point to yield or evade his convictions of duty, it will be here — for such convictions he must have with his first practical lessons, and they will keep strengthening with each year of experience. He will be pressed to abandon his duty by those who must be assumed to have a far nearer interest in the sufferer than he can have. After earnest and prolonged expositions of his grounds of action, and the results of his often-repeated experimentings, and after the most earnest appeals that the welfare and, perhaps, recovery of his patient shall not be put in jeopardy by any feelings or false reasonings or capricious suspicions of friends, he will find fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, whose whole knowledge of the subject is bounded by the case in hand, willing and anxious to assume all responsibilities and take all risks, for obtaining this strange gratification. The Hospital Superintendent who will the most readily yield to such importunities, backed by, perhaps, the most degrading intimations as to the grounds of refusal, will be the most popular. Like the medical practitioner who allows his patient to have his own way as to diet and regimen, he will be deemed and loved as a very indulgent physician. The temptation of the selfish heart to yield after half a dozen or more pressing solicitations, connected with insinuations which the Superintendent is naturally desirous to meet by the easy demonstration of their falsity, is very strong. This fact ought to be recognized by the friends of the patients, and they should respect his judgment when he opposes their wishes at the cost of pain to himself. Yet probably not one person in fifty would ever have a pang at the reflection that his pertinacity had destroyed or materially lessened the chances of restoration to a loved relative!

After a life devoted thus far almost exclusively to this specialty, were there any one counsel which I would impress on any one who may be called to this trust, it would be to stand

firm to his convictions on this greatest item of moral treatment. Receive no patient where only a half confidence in your character as an honest and competent man is extended. Receive no patient whose friends are not fully cognizant of what duty demands of them in the way of coöperation. Thus assuming a sacred trust, discharge it fully by resisting unreasonable demands, or return it to the responsible friends by a dismissal of the patient. And should you live long enough, as I have done, to look over a catalogue of two or three thousand patients who have been under your care, you will be surprised to see how close a relation has obtained between recovery and a full, cheerful, patient coöperation on the part of friends. Such coöperation extends throughout every ward of an Asylum."

Truer words than the foregoing were never written.

In 1856, Dr. Chauncey Booth became the Superintendent of the Asylum, of which he had been the Assistant Physician for thirteen years. He was known as "a man, quiet, firm und self-reliant, suitably prepared by his experience, for the trust confided to his hands." His only report indicates in a remarkable manner his thorough understanding of mental disease, and his rare fitness to direct those afflicted therewith. "With a patience and equanimity which no perverseness could disturb, with a cool, dispassionate judgment, which no combination of difficulties seemed to shake, with no uncertainty as to the line of his duty, and with entire courage in its execution, he kept on the even tenor of his way," until he was borne down by the force of disease. He died early in 1858, since which time the Institution has been under its present head. Dr. Bell resumed the charge of the Asylum a short time before Dr.

Booth's death, and the report for 1857 is from his hand as acting Superintendent. In 1857, the bequest of John Bromfield, Esq., reverted to the Asylum. This, with the legacy of Miss Pratt and of several others, now constitutes an Indigent fund, "giving relief and support to the poor." There is also the Kittridge fund, bestowed in 1859, to aid in the support of patients from New Hampshire; and the Austin fund, to aid some "needy person at the Asylum, belonging to Boston."

In 1860, sufficient land was purchased and given, to allow of the very great improvement made in enlarging and beautifying the grounds used for exercise. They are now ample and satisfactory. The great need of improved accommodations for the most excited and demonstrative class of patients, had long been felt, and in 1861, it was determined to erect a new building. For its construction, the most liberal directions were given. There was to be no other limit than the requirements of the class of patients for whom it was intended. After a careful gathering and considering of plans, hints and items of practical experience bearing upon every point of construction, the present "Cottage" was the result. It was opened in August, 1862. The possession of this only made the deficiency on the male side of the house more apparent, and in rather more than a year afterwards, it was decided to see what amount could be raised by subscription to meet this want. The gratifying result was the obtaining $45,000 within

the period of four weeks. A building very similar to the one just referred to, was erected, and opened in May, 1865, and is called the Bowditch Ward. These buildings continue to give the utmost satisfaction, and we believe, do a great amount of good. I have no fear of contradiction in saying that they have no equals for the purposes designed, in this or any country. One fully qualified to judge of their merits, says, "I am quite confident that there are no buildings provided for the furiously insane in any part of the world, in structure or humane adaptation of means to ends, to be compared with them; and I think the facts should be made known, in order that others may be induced to do likewise or better." They present a striking contrast to the cheerless rooms which had been thought necessary for the turbulent and troublesome, and possess more than a local interest, because they mark decisively the progress made in the treatment of the most violent forms of insanity. The system of heating and ventilating these buildings was unique, and is very complete. The distribution of the hot air chambers is so managed, that each room can be heated to any degree desired, and independently of any other, and the ventilating force is strong, constant and self-acting. This is of great importance to persons requiring for their highest comfort, various temperatures and a large amount of fresh air. All the apartments are handsomely finished and furnished, are spacious and admit the sunshine freely through the entire day.

While they ensure the safety and meet the special wants of the class for which they were intended, they are also thoroughly comfortable, cheerful and attractive. However ill the patient may be, his self-respect can receive no wound from the character of the apartments which any necessity of his disease demands.

In later years the supply of Cochituate Water had become uncertain, and the pressure was so slight, that the freezing of the pipes was no uncommon occurrence. It was decided that our supply should be drawn from the Charlestown Works as soon as they were completed. This was done in the last days of 1864. The supply has been reliable and abundant for all the daily purposes of the house, as well as for fountains, and for hydrants in the accident of fire.

The acquisition by purchase in 1867, of the farm leased and used for so many years by the Asylum, is a matter of great importance in preserving its present salubrity of air, the beauty and extent of view, and the retirement and quiet of the situation, and of great value in the room it gives us for the exercise of the boarders, in labor and recreation.

The later improvements have been — beside the thorough refitting and refurnishing of almost the entire establishment — the careful cultivation of the land, the enlarging the area for the raising of vegetables, the setting out of innumerable strawberry plants, raspberry, blackberry and currant bushes, grape-vines and fruit trees, so that our household

may not have a mere taste of their products, but enjoy them in profusion.

The simple statement of results accomplished by the Asylum in the half century of its existence, has an eloquence of its own. Five thousand four hundred and fifty-seven persons have been admitted, and five thousand two hundred and eighty-one have been discharged. Of the latter, two thousand five hundred were *recovered*; two thousand and thirty-four were in the various conditions registered as much improved, improved and not improved; seven hundred and forty-seven have died.

The records of this Institution present a history of deep and remarkable interest, practically displaying the beauty and efficiency of real Christian charity, wherein the benevolent and unselfish spirit which prompted abundant gifts of money, and always stood watchful and open-handed for the relief of human suffering, is not more eminent and striking than the wisdom, scrupulous integrity, and hearty, liberal, untiring kindness, conspicuous in the administration of the trust. This ought not to fail to be a most effective stimulant to those who have any part in the conducting of its daily operations, to equal zeal, disinterestedness and fidelity.

JOHN E. TYLER,

Superintendent.

McLean Asylum for the Insane,
Somerville, 1st January, 1869.

APPENDIX.

THE Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, believing that certain relations of the insane should be regulated by statutory enactments, calculated to secure their rights, and also the rights of those entrusted with their care or connected with them by ties of relation or friendship, as well as to promote the ends of justice and enforce the claims of an enlightened humanity, for this purpose recommend that the following legal provisions be adopted by every State where existing laws do not already satisfactorily provide for these great ends:

1. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital for the insane by their legal guardians, or by their relatives or friends, in case they have no guardians, but never without the certificate of one or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination made within one week of the date thereof; and this certificate to be duly acknowledged before some magistrate or judicial officer, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature, and of the respectability of the signer.

2. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital, or other suitable place of detention, by order of a magistrate, who, after proper inquisition, shall find that such persons are at large, and dangerous to themselves or others, or requiring hospital care and treatment; while the fact of their insanity shall be certified by one or more reputable physicians, as specified in the preceding section.

3. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital by order of any high judicial officer after the following course of proceedings, viz: on statement in writing of any respectable person, that a certain person is insane, and that the welfare of himself or of others requires his restraint, it shall be the duty of the judge to appoint immediately a commission who shall inquire into and report upon the facts of the case. If, in their opinion,

it is a suitable case for confinement, the judge shall issue his warrant for such disposition of the insane person as will secure the objects of the measure.

4. The commission provided in the last section shall be composed of not less than three, nor more than four, persons, one of whom at least shall be a physician, and another a lawyer. In their inquisition, they shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, as well as the statements of the party complained of, or of his counsel. The party shall have seasonable notice of the proceedings, and the judge is authorized to have him placed in suitable custody while the inquisition is pending.

5. On a written statement being addressed by some respectable person to some high judicial officer, that a certain person, then confined in a hospital for the insane, is not insane, and is thus unjustly deprived of his liberty, the judge, at his discretion, shall appoint a commission of not less than three, nor more than four, persons, one of whom at least shall be a physician, and another a lawyer, who shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, and without summoning the party to meet them, shall have a personal interview with him, so managed as to prevent him, if possible, from suspecting its objects. They shall report their proceedings to the judge, and if, in their opinion, the party is not insane, the judge shall issue an order for his discharge.

6. If the officers of any hospital shall wish for a judicial examination of a person in their charge, such examination shall be had in the measure provided in the fifth section.

7. The commission provided for in the fifth section shall not be repeated in regard to the same party oftener than once in six months; and in regard to those placed in a hospital under the third section, such commission shall not be appointed within the first six months of their residence therein.

8. Persons placed in a hospital under the first section of this act may be removed therefrom by the party that placed them in it.

9. Persons placed in a hospital under the second section of this act may be discharged by the authorities in whom the government of the hospital is vested.

10. All persons whose legal status is that of paupers, may be placed in a hospital for the insane, by the municipal authorities who have charge of them, and may be removed by the same authority,— the fact of insanity being established as in the first section.

11. On statement in writing to any high judicial officer by some friend of the party, that a certain party placed in a hospital under the third section, is losing his bodily health, and that consequently his welfare would be promoted by his discharge, or that his mental disease has so far changed its character as to render his farther confinement unnecessary, the judge shall make suitable inquisition into the merits of the case, and, according to its result, may or may not order the discharge of the party.

12. Persons placed in any hospital for the insane may be removed therefrom by parties who have become responsible for the payment of their expenses; provided that such obligation was the result of their own free act and accord, and not of the operation of the law, and that its terms require the removal of the patient in order to avoid farther responsibility.

13. Insane persons shall not be made responsible for criminal acts in a criminal suit unless such acts shall be proved not to have been the result directly or indirectly of insanity.

14. Insane persons shall not be tried for any criminal act during the existence of their insanity; and, for settling this issue, one of the judges of the court by which the party is to be tried, shall appoint a commission, consisting of not less than three nor more than five persons, all of whom shall be physicians, and one at least, if possible, an expert in insanity, who shall examine the accused, hear the evidence that may be offered touching the case, and report their proceedings to the judge, with their opinion respecting his mental condition. If it be their opinion that he is not insane, he shall be brought to trial; but if they consider him insane, or are in doubt respecting his mental condition, the judge shall order him to be confined in some hospital for the insane, or some other place favorable for a scientific observation of his mental condition. The person to whose custody he may be committed, shall report to the judge respecting his mental condition previous to the next term of the

court; and if such report is not satisfactory, the judge shall appoint a commission of inquiry in the manner just mentioned, whose opinion shall be followed by the same proceedings as in the first instance.

15. Whenever any person is acquitted in a criminal suit on the ground of insanity, the jury shall declare this fact in their verdict, and the court shall order the prisoner to be committed to some place of confinement for sake of keeping or treatment, there to be retained until he may be discharged in the manner provided in the next section.

16. If any judge of the highest court, having original jurisdiction, shall be satisfied by the evidence presented to him, that the prisoner has recovered, and that the paroxysm of insanity, in which the criminal act was committed, was the first and only one he had ever experienced, he may order his unconditional discharge; if, however, it shall appear that such paroxysm of insanity was preceded by at least one other, then the court may at its discretion appoint a guardian of his person, and to him commit the care of the prisoner, said guardian giving bonds for any damage his ward may commit, provided always that in cases of homicide, or attempted homicide, the prisoner shall not be discharged unless by the unanimous consent of the Superintendent and the Managers of the Hospital and the Court before which he was tried.

17. If it shall be made to appear to any judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, or other high judicial officer, that a certain insane person is manifestly suffering from the want of proper care or treatment, he shall order such person to be placed in some hospital for the insane, at the expense of those who are legally bound to maintain him.

18. Application for the guardianship of an insane person shall be made to the Judge of Probate, or judge having similar jurisdiction, who after a hearing of the parties, shall grant the measure, if satisfied that the person is insane, and incapable of managing his affairs discreetly. Seasonable notice shall be given to the person who is the object of the measure, if at large; and, if under restraint, to those having charge of him, but his presence in court, as well as the reading of the notice to him, may be dispensed with, if the court is satisfied that such reading

or personal attendance would probably be detrimental to his mental or bodily health. The removal of the guardianship shall be subjected to the same mode of procedure as its appointment.

19. Insane persons shall be made responsible in a civil suit, for any injury they may commit upon the person or property of others; reference being had, in regard to the amount of damages, to the pecuniary means of both parties, to the provocation sustained by the defendant, and any other circumstance, which in a criminal suit would furnish ground for mitigation of punishment.

20. The contracts of the insane shall not be valid, unless it can be shown either that such acts were for articles of necessity or comfort, suitable to the means and condition of the party, or that the other party had no reason to suspect the existence of any mental impairment, or that the transaction exhibited no marks of unfair advantage.

21. A will may be invalidated on the ground of the testator's insanity, provided it be proved that he was incapable of understanding the nature and consequences of the transaction, or of appreciating the relative values of property, or of remembering or calling to mind all the heirs-at-law, or of resisting all attempts to substitute the will of others for his own. A will may also be invalidated on the ground of the testator's insanity, provided it be proved that he entertained delusions respecting any heirs-at-law calculated to produce unfriendly feeling towards them.

Table of Admissions, Discharges, and Results, at the McLean Asylum, from its opening, October 6, 1818.

Years.	Admitted.	Discharg'd	Whole No. under care.	Died.	Much improved, &c.	Recover'd.	Remain'g at end of year.	Average No. of Patients.
1818–19	58	35	58	5	19	11	23	–
1820	44	40	67	1	28	11	27	–
1821	47	46	74	3	33	10	28	–
1822	64	50	92	5	31	14	42	–
1823	73	61	115	2	39	20	54	–
1824	53	56	107	5	28	23	51	–
1825	59	56	110	8	27	21	54	–
1826	47	46	101	5	21	20	55	–
1827	58	56	113	5	17	34	57	–
1828	77	65	134	5	37	23	69	–
1829	73	77	142	9	42	26	65	–
1830	82	78	147	10	34	34	69	–
1831	83	84	152	8	46	30	68	–
1832	94	98	162	10	45	43	64	–
1833	103	100	167	8	50	42	67	–
1834	108	95	174	7	47	41	80	–
1835	83	84	163	11	28	45	77	–
1836	106	112	183	10	38	64	71	–
1837	120	105	191	8	25	72	86	80
1838	138	131	224	12	45	74	93	95
1839	132	117	225	10	38	69	108	112
1840	155	138	263	13	50	75	125	128
1841	157	141	283	11	55	75	142	135
1842	129	138	271	15	43	80	133	143
1843	126	126	260	18	45	63	134	131
1844	158	140	292	20	52	68	152	146
1845	119	120	271	13	33	74	151	149
1846	148	126	299	9	52	65	173	164
1847	170	170	343	33	50	87	173	172
1848	143	155	316	23	50	82	155	171
1849	160	137	321	15	58	64	184	177
1850	173	157	357	28	51	78	200	201
1851	164	173	364	29	69	75	191	195
1852	145	135	336	15	48	72	201	200
1853	114	120	315	17	45	58	195	194
1854	120	120	315	16	45	59	195	195
1855	123	126	318	24	46	56	192	192
1856	149	145	341	19	58	68	196	195
1857	141	159	337	28	60	71	178	191
1858	155	147	333	25	50	72	186	187
1859	131	142	317	28	53	61	175	185
1860	121	109	296	24	46	39	187	185
1861	111	110	298	23	33	54	188	193
1862	82	94	270	18	37	39	176	190
1863	94	69	270	13	20	36	201	191
1864	101	107	302	27	38	42	195	200
1865	82	85	277	17	33	35	192	186
1866	103	98	295	29	23	46	197	197
1867	89	108	286	27	36	45	178	186
1868	92	94	270	23	37	34	176	166
	5457	5281	–	747	2034	2500	–	–

Table of Admissions and Results at the Massachusetts General Hospital, from Sept. 3, 1821, to Dec. 31, 1868.

YEAR.	Total Admitted.	Whole Number treated.			Discharged well.	Percentage on "Total Admitted."	Much Relieved, or Relieved in part.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated, Unfit, Dismissed, &c.	Deaths.	Percentage on "Total Admitted."	Greatest number free at one time.	Greatest number paying at one time.	Greatest Total.	Least Total.	Average.	Accidents.	Percentage.	Average time of Paying. Weeks.	Average time of free. Weeks.	Patients remaining under treatment Dec. 31.		Out-Patients treated.
		Free.	Paying Board all the time.	Paying part of the time.																	Paying.	Free.	
					Pay'g Board.	Pay'g Board part of time.	Free.																
1821 to 1841	7992	..	..	..	..	..	..	3719	..	2613	815	68	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1841	404	213	168	23	..	..	..	151	37	152	53	21	26	6	..	..	61	41	51	..	..	4 5-7	6 6-7			
1842	347	177	159	11	..	..	..	121	34	137	45	16	25	7	..	..	62	13	43	..	..	4	6 1-7			
1843	365	183	167	15	..	..	..	136	37	115	55	17	41	11	..	..	56	33	47[2]	..	..	4	6			
1844	435	250	174	11	..	..	..	183	43	137	41	23	47	11	..	30	71	40	53	55	12[2]	3 6-7	7 1-7			
1845	453	265	176	12	..	..	..	205	45	130	37	28	54	12	44	34	72	37	56	62	14	5 4-7	6 6-7			
1846	459	250	182	27	..	..	..	211	46	137	30	33	36	8	44	28	72	37	55	59	13	3 1-2	4 3-4			
1847	674	354	279	41	..	..	..	340	50	145	54	30	57	8	82	41	123	54	81	74	11	3 1-2	4 1-2	..	..	328
1848	804	460	283	61	..	..	..	400	50	219	52	39	103	13	86	38	124	94	108	103	12[2]	3 1-7	5	..	..	378
1849	870	543	273	54	..	..	..	436	50	218	75	53	84	9	89	38	127	90	112	97	11	2 4-7	5 5-7	..	..	272
1850	746	427	242	77	..	..	..	363	48	200	56	49	76	10	103	33	136	83	108	98	13	2 6-7	6	..	..	294
1851	839	477	298	64	..	..	..	387	46	235	47	63	98	11	93	48	141	77	112	123	15	3	6	..	..	237
1852	826	472	271	83	..	..	..	410	50	234	52	47	82	10	105	41	133	104	119	132	16	3 1-4	5	..	..	248
1853	925	505	335	85	..	..	..	431	46	287	70	66	82	9	108	39	142	108	120	159	17	3 1-6	7	..	..	358
1854	922	490	321	111	..	..	..	423	46	257	73	41	115	12	112	45	145	125	133	212	23	4	10	..	..	477
1855	915	414	352	147	..	..	..	456	50	238	59	51	102	11	107	59	152	114	134	157	17 3-10	3 3-7	11 4-7	..	..	645
1856	976	545	335	96	..	..	..	478	49	230	77	71	117	12	114	48	153	120	140	189	19	3	5	..	..	887
1857	920	549	280	91	..	..	..	510	55	195	57	66	130	14	119	40	157	103	128	163	17 7-10	2 2-3	5	..	..	1574
1858	1015	718	251	46	..	..	..	514	50	229	65	50	127	13	120	31	144	91	123	186	18[2]	4	7[2]	..	..	2223
1859	1240	934	257	49	287	49	1040	653	53	280	54	94	141	11	145	37	165	92	131	212	17	4	4 2-3	14	140	3523
1860	1240	997	201	42	215	42	1137	698	56	305	73	58	121	9 3/5	149	33	175	80	128	233	18 7-10	4	6	15	121	4433
1861	1416	1131	253	32	268	32	1252	831	59	318	79	57	99	7	135	37	162	120	140	297	21	4	5 3-4	16	124	4676
1862	1611	1175	425	11	441	11	1299	843	52 1/3	431	77	154	101	6 1/4	133	45	166	102	134	271	16 3-4	2 1-10	4 1-10	25	120	4800
1863	1648	1348	283	17	308	17	1468	856	52	459	96	70	162	9 3/4	135	29	158	116	137	292	17 7-10	3 4-10	4	24	126	4987
1864	1599	1262	326	11	350	11	1388	916	57	390	84	61	130	8	139	33	157	110	138	242	15 2-10	3.18	4.37	25	123	5619
1865	1199	564	567	68	592	68	687	702	59	295	68	74	104	8 1/2	137	72	164	88	113	140	11 7-10	3.67	4.85	45	59	5356
1866	1120	497	578	45	693	45	556	677	60	82	50	74	96	8 3/5	62	58	109	78	95	132	11 7-10	3.40	5.10	45	50	5608
1867	1206	626	556	24	601	24	676	676	56	282	62	141	94	7.8	77	62	126	72	104	113	9.36	3.37	4.26	39	69	4553
1868	1265	771	463	31	302	31	840	757	60	258	64	82	85	7	97	56	132	69	102	98	7.74	3.00	3.50	31	96	5264
	34431							17483		9208	2520	1697	3128													56743

TABLE OF EXPENSES OF THE "HOSPITAL" DEPARTMENT, FOR TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

YEAR.	Weekly Expense.	Board paid by Patients.	Actual cost of Pay Patients.	Actual cost of Free Patients.	Cost of all Patients over board received.	Total Expenses.	Average cost of each Patient admitted.
1847	$5.81	$5,001.00	—	—	$19,511.00	$24,512.00	$36.37
1848	4.98	5,074.00	—	—	22,931.00	28,005.00	34.83
1849	5.04	4,788.00	—	—	24,603.00	29,391.00	33.78
1850	5.16	4,226.00	—	—	24,798.00	29,024.00	38.90
1851	5.38	5,424.00	—	—	25,941.00	31,365.00	37.38
1852	4.87	5,359.00	—	—	24,814.00	30,173.00	36.53
1853	5.22	5,562.00	—	—	27,053.00	32,615.00	35.26
1854	5.73	6,128.00	—	—	34,526.00	40,654.00	44.09
1855	6.21	8,889.17	—	—	34,363.34	43,252.51	47.27
1856	6.11	8,466.25	—	—	35,982.67	44,448.92	45.54
1857	6.45	7,336.83	—	—	35,573.57	42,910.40	46.64
1858	6.53	7,308.80	—	—	37,189.87	44,498.67	43.84
1859	5.76	6,020.26	$7,400.25	$31,910.47	33,290.46	39,310.72	31.70
1860	6.42	5,209.85	6,430.33	36,148.06	37,368.54	42,578.39	34.34
1861	5.35	5,347.27	5,684.40	33,269.90	33,607.03	38,954.30	27.51
1862	6.04	5,853.89	6,628.65	35,486.16	36,260.92	42,114.81	26.14
1863	6.66	6,312.25	6,151.27	41,270.44	41,109.46	47,421.71	28.77
1864	8.38	7,714.54	10,873.02	49,286.53	52,445.01	60,159.55	37.61
1865	9.86	14,847.27	23,836.97	34,131.83	43,121.53	57,968.80	48.35
1866	13.88	14,977.44	31,248.68	37,538.12	53,809.36	68,786.80	56.20
1867	11.28	16,717.68	30,776.71	30,232.51	44,291.54	61,009.22	50.58
1868	12.74	14,671.45	24,511.27	43,053.20	52,893.02	67,564.47	53.41

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

1869.

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, ... *President.*
NATHANIEL THAYER, ... *Vice-President.*
J. THOMAS STEVENSON, ... *Treasurer.*
THOMAS B. HALL, ... *Secretary.*

TRUSTEES.

HENRY B. ROGERS, ... *Chairman*—5 *Joy Street.*
JAMES M. BEEBE, ... 30 *Beacon Street.*
WILLIAM S. BULLARD, ... 5 *Mount Vernon Street.*
CHARLES H. DALTON, ... 33 *Commonwealth Avenue.*
EDMUND DWIGHT, ... 69 *Franklin Street.*
SAMUEL ELIOT, ... 30 *Chestnut Street.*
EZRA FARNSWORTH, ... 4 *Winthrop Square.*
GEORGE HIGGINSON, ... 40 *State Street.*
SAMUEL G. HOWE, ... 20 *Bromfield Street.*
JAMES L. LITTLE, ... 22 *Franklin Street.*
JOHN LOWELL, ... 2 *Pemberton Square.*
CHARLES S. STORROW, ... 47 *State Street.*

BOARD OF CONSULTATION.

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EDWARD REYNOLDS, M.D.
JOHN B. S. JACKSON, M.D.
WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D.
S. D. TOWNSEND, M.D.
H. I. BOWDITCH, M.D.
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C. E. BROWN-SÉQUARD, M.D.

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SAMUEL L. ABBOT, M.D.. . . . . }
JAMES C. WHITE, M.D. . . . . }
H. K. OLIVER, JR., M.D. . . . . }

HENRY J. BIGELOW, M.D. . . . .
HENRY G. CLARK, M.D. . . . . } *Visiting Surgeons.*
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GEORGE H. GAY, M.D. . . . . }
RICHARD M. HODGES, M.D. . . . }
ALGERNON COOLIDGE, M.D. . . . }

HALL CURTIS, M.D. . . . . } *Physicians to Out-patients.*
GEORGE G. TARBELL, M.D. . }

J. THEODORE HEARD, M.D. . . } *Surgeons to Out-patients.*
CHARLES B. PORTER, M.D. . . }

CALVIN ELLIS, M.D. . . } *Microscopist, and Curator of the Pathological Cabinet.*

JAMES C. WHITE, M.D. . . . . *Chemist.*

CHARLES P. PUTNAM, . } *House Pupils in the Medical Department.*
EDWARD N. WHITTIER, . }

HENRY H. HOOPER, . . .
FERDINAND G. MORRILL, } *House Pupils in the Surgical Department.*
IRA S. SMITH, ...
BARKER B. KENT, ...

MISS G. L. STURTEVANT, ... *Matron.*

DANIEL G. WILKINS, ... *Apothecary.*

OFFICERS OF THE McLEAN ASYLUM.

JOHN E. TYLER, M.D. . . . . *Superintendent.*

J. H. WHITTEMORE, M.D. . } *Assistant Physicians and Apothecaries.*
JAMES H. DENNY, M.D. . }

GEORGE W. WHITTLE, ... *Steward.*

MRS. ABBY M. WHITTLE, ... *Matron.*

DAVID J. DEARBORN, ... } . . . . . *Supervisors.*
MISS GEORGIANA W. MILLS, }

COMMITTEES.

Committee on Finance.

MESSRS. BEEBE AND HIGGINSON.

Committee on Accounts.

MESSRS. DWIGHT AND DALTON.

Free-Bed Standing Committee.

MESSRS. LOWELL AND ELIOT.

Committee on the Book of Donations.

MR. ROGERS.

Committee on the Warren Fund and Library.

MESSRS. STORROW AND ELIOT.

Committee on Repairs.

MESSRS. ROGERS, BULLARD, AND STORROW.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

February,	Messrs.	DWIGHT AND HOWE.
March,	"	HOWE AND ELIOT.
April,	"	ELIOT AND LITTLE.
May,	"	LITTLE AND HIGGINSON.
June,	"	HIGGINSON AND FARNSWORTH.
July,	"	FARNSWORTH AND BEEBE.
August,	"	BEEBE AND LOWELL.
September,	"	LOWELL AND DALTON.
October,	"	DALTON AND STORROW.
November,	"	STORROW AND ROGERS.
December,	"	ROGERS AND BULLARD.
January,	"	BULLARD AND DWIGHT.

FIFTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

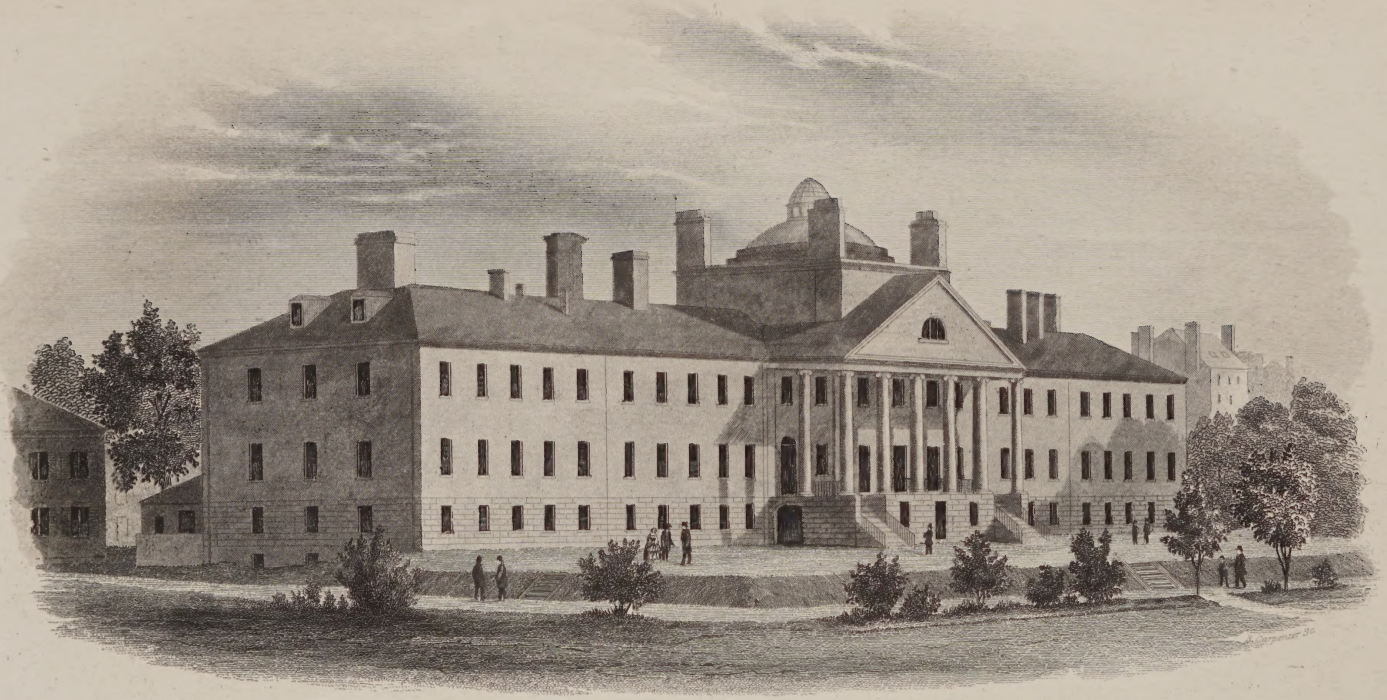
OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS

GENERAL HOSPITAL,

1869.

BOSTON:
1870.
BARKER, COTTER & CO., PRINTERS,
14 State Street.



Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

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14 State Street.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

FOR 1869.

The Committee of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, appointed to prepare the Annual Report of the Board to the Corporation for the year 1869, to whom the accounts of the Treasurer and the reports of the other officers have been referred, respectfully submit the following, as the

Fifty-sixth Annual Report.

There has been nothing of special or marked importance in the history of either of our institutions, during the past year. The appropriate work of the Hospital and Asylum has been going quietly and successfully forward, under the able management of

Dr. Shaw and Dr. Tyler, with their faithful and valued assistants, aided by the constant supervision, and weekly visitation of the Trustees. Nor would we overlook or forget the large number of nurses, and other employees, who have labored faithfully, day and night, binding up wounds, cooling the fevered brow of the sick and dying, soothing and quieting the excited and wild; who, though their names may not be known to fame, will not be forgotten or unrewarded by Him to whom the gift of a cup of water to one of the weakest of his children, in his name, is accepted as done to himself.

The accounts of the Treasurer have been examined and found correct, with the proper vouchers, and evidences of property. The full and clear statement of the financial condition and resources of the Corporation, made by the Treasurer, renders it quite unnecessary for us to add anything to his report, which is hereto annexed.

The whole amount of expenditure at the Hospital for the year has been $62,238.60, which is $5,325.87 less than last year, while the number of patients has been 125, or more than fifteen per cent. larger.

The whole amount of expenditure at the Asylum has been $138,132.02. The amount received for board, after deducting $4,143.91, remitted, has been $140,292.63. The average cost per week of each patient at the Hospital, has been $10.14, and at the Asylum, $14.20.

For all the particulars of the expenses at the Asylum and Hospital, we would refer to the report of the Treasurer, and would only add, that, in consequence of the large income from the invested funds under his wise and successful management, the receipts available for current expenses, including the amount received for board, as above stated, have exceeded the expenditures by $3,445.21; and are above the receipts of 1868 by $11,154.59. In looking at the net result of the year, however, it should be remembered that but a small amount has been expended for extraordinary repairs and improvements.

We have gratefully to acknowledge the receipt during the year of the further sum of $49,500.00, under the will of the late John Redman, for the support of Free Beds, and of a donation to the same use of $1,000.00 from John C. Gray; also the additional sum of $18,690.10, under the will of the late M. P. Sawyer, which has been placed with the general funds.

From the report of Dr. Shaw, Resident Physician at the Hospital, it appears that the number of patients admitted during the year 1869 was 1,390, males 879, females 511, being 125 more than in 1868, and 184 more than in 1867. The number of free patients was 834, against 771 last year. The greatest number of paying patients at any one time was 55, and of free patients 98; the greatest total, 139.

The department for Out-patients has been greatly extended, and 6,953 have been treated, by Drs. Heard, Curtis, Tarbell, Willard, Warren and White, during the year, being an increase of 1,689, over the previous year. We would refer to the reports of these gentlemen for the nature and extent of their work.

A very complete and valuable set of new surgical instruments, carefully selected abroad by Dr. Bigelow of our Surgical Staff, has been added during the year to the working resources of the Hospital, as well as the most approved modern electrical apparatus, also obtained abroad, through Dr. Ellis of our Medical Staff.

Dr. Shaw reports the Treadwell Library in good condition. A list of the books added to it during the year, is appended to his report. The proper time being at hand for the announcement of the "Warren Prize," to be awarded after February of next year, Dr. Shaw has been directed to give public notice of the time and place for dissertations to be sent in. His notice for this purpose will be found appended to this report.

On the 19th of September last, after a brief illness, Dr. S. D. Townsend, of this city, died. He was a faithful friend of the Hospital; was appointed Consulting Surgeon, February 8, 1835, which office he held till February 10, 1839, when he was chosen one of the Visiting Surgeons with Dr. J. C. Warren and

Dr. George Hayward, and he held that office till February, 1862. In 1863, he was again appointed a Consulting Surgeon, which office he held till his death. The Resident Physician says, "What cannot always be said, may be said of him, that as Consulting Surgeon, he always punctually and conscientiously attended the consultations, and gave his advice and assistance in the most important operations." The Trustees desire to record their grateful appreciation of his Christian character, and his long and true devotion to the interests of this Corporation.

From Dr. Tyler's Report it appears that on the first of January, 1869, there were 176 patients at the Asylum, and that during the year 108 have been admitted, making the whole number under treatment 284; males 145, females 139, against 270 the year previous, while the expenses have been $4,403.34 less than the previous year. In September last, Dr. James H. Denny resigned his place as Assistant at the Asylum, which he had filled with marked ability and faithfulness, that he might assume a place of greater responsibility in another Retreat for the Insane; and Dr. George F. Jelly was appointed to fill his place.

The formal and regular religious services on the Sabbath, introduced rather as an experiment, at the Asylum, for the benefit of all the inmates who were in proper condition and were inclined to attend, seems to have been decidedly beneficial, and Dr.

Tyler says, "the patients are unwilling to have them omitted for a single day." In order that these services may be made still more useful and valuable, there should be a chapel, attractive, appropriate and easy of access, where not only the patients, but those employed on the premises, many of whom cannot leave to attend public worship elsewhere, should have the privilege of joining in the service. If such a chapel were provided, it might be found practicable and desirable to have a daily service of reading the Scriptures and prayer, an exercise so well calculated at once to calm and to elevate and benefit both the mind and heart.

It is one of the glories of our age and our land, that so much is being done to diminish the amount of human suffering, and that those who have been made the stewards of large means are willing to give liberally to various objects of charity and institutions for the relief of suffering, and for the moral and spiritual improvement of the people. We trust it will not be long before the means will be furnished for a chapel at the Asylum.

The Trustees have always felt the importance of giving to the patients at the Asylum every means for the employment of the time which weighs so heavily upon many of them, and for that purpose, in addition to the various diversions that have been usual, others have been introduced, namely, a singing-school for males and females, which has been quite largely

attended; a drawing-school, and also classes for males and females in French; and the results have been very favorable.

It remains only to call attention to the important suggestions of Dr. Tyler with reference to new buildings at the Asylum, similar to the Appleton Wards, to meet the increasing want of larger and better accommodations, and to express the hope that the necessary means therefor may be soon provided.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EZRA FARNSWORTH,
JOHN LOWELL, } *Committee.*

Boston, February 2, 1870.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Warren Prize, founded by the late J. Mason Warren, in memory of his father, John C. Warren, being the income of two thousand dollars for three years, will be awarded after February, 1871, to the author of the best original dissertation, considered worthy of a prize, "On some subject in Physiology, Surgery or Pathological Anatomy. The arbitrators to be the Medical Board of the Hospital."

Dissertations, accompanied with a sealed envelope, containing the name and address of the writer, must be sent on or before the 1st February, 1871, to

Dr. BENJ. S. SHAW,
Superintendent Mass. Gen. Hospital, Boston.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1869.

BOSTON, JANUARY 14, 1870.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital,

GENTLEMEN,—

I submit to you, herewith, the Annual Accounts of the Corporation, made up to December 31, 1869, in accordance with the second article of the by-laws.

The several accounts are stated in detail upon pages 114 to 123, inclusive, of the Book of Annual Accounts, and upon pages 59 to 65 of the Cash Book.

1ST. CASH ACCOUNT. From which it appears that the whole amount received by the Treasurer during the year 1869, was $152,077.91
and that the payments by him, during the same time, amounted to . . . 143,937.09

and that the balance, viz.: . . . $8,140.82, is deposited in the Old Boston National Bank, to the credit of this Institution.

2D. HOSPITAL EXPENSES. The expenditure in this department has been . . . $62,238.60

Viz.:—For Stores,	. . . $22,941.68	
Wages,	. . . 13,285.46	
Water Rates,	. . 993.08	
Fuel,	. . . 6,970.50	
Gas and Oil,	. . 1,337.60	
Artificial Limbs,	. 670.00	
Books and Binding,	. 703.30	
Medicines,	. . 1,892.45	
Furniture,	. . 1,573.80	
Stationery,	. . 359.58	
Surgical Instruments,	875.87	
Wines and Liquors,	. 1,140.68	
Repairs,	. . . 3,358.62	
Contingencies,	. . . 260.52	
Salaries,	. . . 4,450.00	
General Expenses,	. 1,425.46	
		$62,238.60

The expenses of this department have been $5,325.87 less than for the last year; while the average number of patients in the Hospital has been fifteen per cent. greater. The whole number of patients admitted during the year having been 1,390, the average cost of each patient has been $44.77. The average number of patients for the year having been 118, the cost, per week, has been $10.14 for each patient.

3d. Asylum Expenses. The net expenditure in this department has been . . . $138,132.02

Viz.:—For Stores,	. . . $61,269.74	
Wages,	. . . 20,497.81	
Fuel,	. . . 10,847.65	
Stationery,	. . 195.73	
Medicines,	. . 2,392.05	
Repairs,	. . . 14,471.41	
Furniture,	. . 6,161.38	
Lights,	. . . 6,278.26	
Diversions,	. . 4,230.71	
Contingencies,	. . 3,120.43	
Library,	. . . 300.00	
Salaries,	. . . 8,292.00	
General Expenses,	. 1,425.47	
	$139,482.64	
Less Balances sundry Accounts,	. 1,350.62	
		$138,132.02

The whole number of patients under care during the year having been 284, the average cost has been $486.38. The average number of inmates has been 187; so that the weekly cost of each patient has been $14.20.

It will be observed that these expenses include no charge for rent of the very valuable real estate, etc., occupied by the patients.

The expenses of this department have been $4,403.34 less than for 1868; while the average number of patients has been about thirteen per cent. greater.

4TH. SUBSCRIBERS FOR FREE BEDS. The receipts on this account have been . . . $4,300.00 from the following donors:

William Amory,	$100 00	John H. Eastburn,	$100.00
Boston and Maine R. R. Co.,	100.00	Nathaniel Thayer,	500.00
John L. Gardner,	100.00	J. L. Little,	100 00
Geo. A. Gardner,	100.00	William Appleton,	100.00
John C. Gray,	100 00	H. B. Rogers,	200.00
Edward Wigglesworth,	200.00	Union Railroad Co.,	200.00
Miss Mary Wigglesworth,	200.00	James Parker,	100.00
Miss Anne Wigglesworth,	200.00	Eastern Railroad Co.,	100.00
Moses Williams,	100.00	R. W. Hooper,	100.00
Theodore Lyman,	100 00	Lowell Railroad Co.,	100 00
Charles Mixter,	100.00	Boston and Albany R. R. Co.,	100.00
Providence Railroad Co.,	100.00	J. B. Glover,	100.00
Mrs. N. I. Bowditch,	100.00	Martin Brimmer,	100.00
Stephen Salisbury,	100.00	James Davis,	100.00
J. P. & J. L. Gardner,	100.00	J. A. Burnham,	100.00
P. C. Brooks,	100.00		
Mass. Humane Society,	200.00		$4,300.00
Gardner Brewer,	100.00		

It is much to be desired that this list of benevolent contributors to this most excellent charity should be increased. From the accounts, presented herewith, you will learn that the whole receipts for this specific purpose have been $30,420.08

Viz.:—Annual Subscriptions, . $4,300.00
Income of Free Bed Fund, 26,120.08
———$30,420.08

while the actual cost of Free Beds for the year has been $40,736.44.

This forms at present the heaviest burden upon the general funds of the Corporation; and it is to be hoped that the means for this purpose may be so

increased, either by annual subscriptions, or by the establishment of Free Bed Funds, as to enable the Trustees to meet the growing demands for relief in this department.

5TH. DONATIONS AND LEGACIES. The amount received on this account during the year has been $69,190.10

Viz.:—Under will of John Redman, $49,500.00
Under will of M. P. Sawyer, 18,690.10
Donation from John C. Gray, 1,000.00
$69,190.10;

of which $50,500.00 have been added to the Free Bed Funds, and $18,690.10 to the General Fund.

6TH. BOARD ACCOUNT. The amount charged to patients has been $176,927.57

At the Asylum, . . .	$144,436.54	
At the Hospital, . . .	32,491.03	
	$176,927.57	
Amount remitted by Trustees, . .		23,208.24
At the Asylum, . . .	$4,143.91	
At the Hospital, . . .	19,064.33	
	$23,208.24	
Income from this source . . .		$153,719.33
At the Asylum, . . .	$140,292.63	
At the Hospital, . . .	13,426.70	
	$153,719.33	

This exhibits an increase of $11,154.59 over the last year, viz.:

Asylum increase, ...	$12,399.34
Hospital decrease, ...	1,244.75
	$11,154.59

7TH. PROFITS OF INVESTMENTS. The amount of Dividends, Interest and Rents collected during the year has been $36,343.75
which has been entered to the credit of the following accounts:

Asylum Funds, ...	$4,992.07	
Free Bed Funds, ...	26,120.08	
Wooden Leg Fund, . . .	412.50	
Library Funds, ...	495.00	
Warren Prize Fund, . . .	145.10	
Accumulating Funds, . . .	659.65	
General Fund, ...	3,519.35	
		$36,343.75

8TH. STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND. This amounted, Dec. 31st, 1868, to . . $843,399.95

Viz.:—Real Estate, etc., occupied by the Corporation, .	$800,739.98	
Productive Investments, .	42,659.97	
		$843,399.95

Amount brought over, . . .	$843,399.95
It has been increased this year by amount received under the will of M. P. Sawyer,	18,690.10
And by the excess of Income over Expenses for 12 months, . . .	3,445.21
And now amounts to	$865,535.26

Viz.:—Real Estate, etc., used by the Corporation,	$803,415.54	
Productive Investments, .	62,119.72	
		$865,535.26

9TH. SPECIAL FUNDS. These amounted on the 31st December, 1868, to $372,594.18

They have been increased by	
Amount received to be added to the Redman Free Bed Fund, . . .	49,500.00
Amount received from John C. Gray, for Free Beds, ...	1,000.00
Amount of income from investments on these accounts, ...	32,824.40
	$455,918.58
And they have contributed to the several purposes for which they are held, .	32,277.15
Present amount of these Funds, . .	$423,641.43

Viz.:—Asylum Funds, . . .	$60,510.00	
Free Bed Funds, . .	338,377.53	
Library Funds, . . .	6,000.00	
Accumulating Fund, . .	8,655.60	
Wooden Leg Fund, . .	7,974.50	
Warren Prize Fund, . .	2,123.80	
		$423,641.43

10TH. INCOME AND EXPENSES, 1869. This account has been debited as follows:

Expenses at the Hospital, as stated in this Report,		$62,238.60
For Free Beds,	$40,736.44	
" Paying Beds,	20,128.86	
" Wooden Legs,	670.00	
" Library,	703.30	
	$62,238.60	
Expenses at the Asylum, as stated in this Report,		$138,132.02
General Fund — Balance,		3,445.21
		$203,815.83

And it has been credited for the following income, received:

From Subscribers for Free Beds,	$4,300.00	
" Income of Free Bed Funds,	26,120.00	
" " " Library Funds,	495.00	
" " " Wooden Leg Fund,	670.00	
" " " Asylum Funds,	4,992.07	
" " " General Fund,	3,519.35	
" Mass. Hosp. Life Ins. Co.,	10,000.00	
" Board at Hospital,	13,426.70	
" " " Asylum,	140,292.63	
		$203,815.83

11TH. STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS. From this statement it appears that, in addition to the real estate

and other unproductive property now in use for the purposes of the Institution, the following assets are held by the Corporation:

Insurance Stocks,	$50,000.00	
Deposits at Mass. Hosp. Ins. Co.,	80,000.00	
Railroad Bonds,	20,000.00	
Public Loans,	142,000.00	
Railroad Stocks,	22,600.00	
Notes Receivable,	20,000.00	
Manufacturing Stocks,	36,335.00	
Bank Stocks,	38,334.75	
Real Estate — leased,	73,273.10	
		$482,542.85

And that these assets are held as investment of the following funds:

Asylum Funds,	$60,510.00	
Free Bed "	338,377.53	
Wooden Leg Fund,	5,000.00	
Library "	6,000.00	
Warren Prize "	1,880.00	
Accumulating "	8,655.60	
General "	62,119.72	
		$482,542.85

J. THOMAS STEVENSON, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1869.

Number of Patients in the Hospital, January 1, 1869.

Paying, 31. : : Free, 96. : : Total, 127.

Admitted to the Hospital from January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients paying board,	382	150	532
" " " part of the time,	22	2	24
" entirely free,	475	359	834
	879	511	1390

Of these, 2 paid $35 per week; 8 paid $24.50; 36 paid $21; 22 paid $14; 8 paid $10; 134 paid 7; and 298 paid $4.50.

Whole number of patients treated during the year:—paying, 563; paying part of the time, 24; free, 930; total, 1517.

Discharged during the year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well,	497	274	771
Much relieved,	67	58	125
Relieved,	142	85	227
Not relieved,	44	34	78
Not treated,	41	26	67
Dead,	79	28	107
Insane and eloped,	13	4	17
	883	509	1392

Number of Patients Remaining, December 31, 1869.

Males,	72	Females,	53	Total,	125
Paying,	25	Free,	100		
Medical,	69	Surgical,	56		

Proportion of deaths to the whole number of results, 7.70 per cent.

Number of patients received on account of recent accident, 93.

The greatest number of paying patients at any one time, was 55; of free patients, 98; the greatest total, 139. The least number in private rooms, at any time, was 4; the least paying, 25; the least free, 53; the least total, 90. The private rooms have been generally fully occupied.

The average number of patients was 118; males, 69; females, 49.

The average number of paying patients was 39; Americans, 23; Foreigners, 16.

The average number of free patients was 79.

The greatest number of paying patients was 55; 32 Americans, and 23 Foreigners.

The least number of paying patients was 25; 15 Americans, and 10 Foreigners.

Residence.

Boston,	554	Vermont,	6
Massachusetts, (excepting Boston,)	730	Rhode Island and Connecticut,	14
Maine,	32	Other States,	10
New Hampshire,	38	Other Places,	6

Birthplace.

Boston,	138	British Provinces,	132
Massachusetts, (excepting Boston,)	294	Great Britain,	60
Maine,	102	Ireland,	442
New Hampshire,	48	Germany,	33
Vermont,	20	Norway and Sweden,	12
Rhode Island and Connecticut,	27	France,	7
New York,	17	Western Islands,	20
Southern and Western States,	35	Italy,	3
Total, Americans,	681	Total, Foreigners,	709

Occupation.

Males.	Paying.	Free.	Partial Payment.
Mechanics,	128	130	6
Laborers,	62	172	8
Farmers,	40	14	2
Minors,	42	87	
Seamen,	38	22	4
Clerks,	25	17	2
Teamsters,	8	6	
Traders,	13	10	
Servants,	9	14	
Teachers,	1		
Lawyers,	2		
Clergymen,	2		
Physicians,	3	3	
Merchants,	9		
	382	475	22

Total males, 879. Of these, 57 were in private rooms.

Females.	Paying.	Free.	Partial Payment.
Domestics,	29	220	1
Minors,	31	48	
Wives,	65	37	
Widows,	6	10	1
Seamstresses,	6	36	
Teachers,	4		
Operatives,	6	8	
Spinsters,	3		
	150	359	2

Total females, 511. Of these, 19 were in private rooms.

Twenty-six per cent. of the free patients were female domestics; twenty per cent. were laborers; fifteen per cent. were mechanics; and sixteen per cent. were children.

The average time of paying patients was $3\frac{4}{10}$ weeks; and that of free patients $4\frac{3}{10}$ weeks. The proportion of ward beds occupied by free patients was about $\frac{2}{3}$; by paying patients about $\frac{1}{3}$. About fourteen per cent. of the paying patients occupied private rooms.

Admission Refused.

Phthisis, (Consumption,)	37	Chronic Rheumatism,	13
Syphilis,	42	Paralysis,	15
Chronic Ulcers,	34	Epilepsy,	5
Scrofula and Abscess,	7	Cancer,	7
Insanity and Delirium Tremens,	12	Injuries unsuitable for admission,	5
Hip Disease,	4	Contagious and other Diseases,	34
Spine Disease,	9	Total,	243
Debility and Senility,	19		

205 of those rejected were foreigners; 99 were residents of Boston; and 129 of other parts of Massachusetts.

Out-patients.

Six thousand, nine hundred and fifty-three (6,953) persons have been treated as Out-patients, receiving advice, medicine, surgical attendance and dental treatment. Among the cases were 144 of dislocation and fracture, 38 tumors, 125 lacerated and incised wounds, 80 felons, 138 abscesses, 179 contusions and sprains, 114 ulcers, and 22 cases of hip and spine disease. 302 patients have been treated in the Department for Skin Diseases, and 931 have had teeth filled and extracted in the Dental Department. 2,993 were males; 3,960 were females. 3,297 were Americans; 3,656 were Foreigners,

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN S. SHAW,

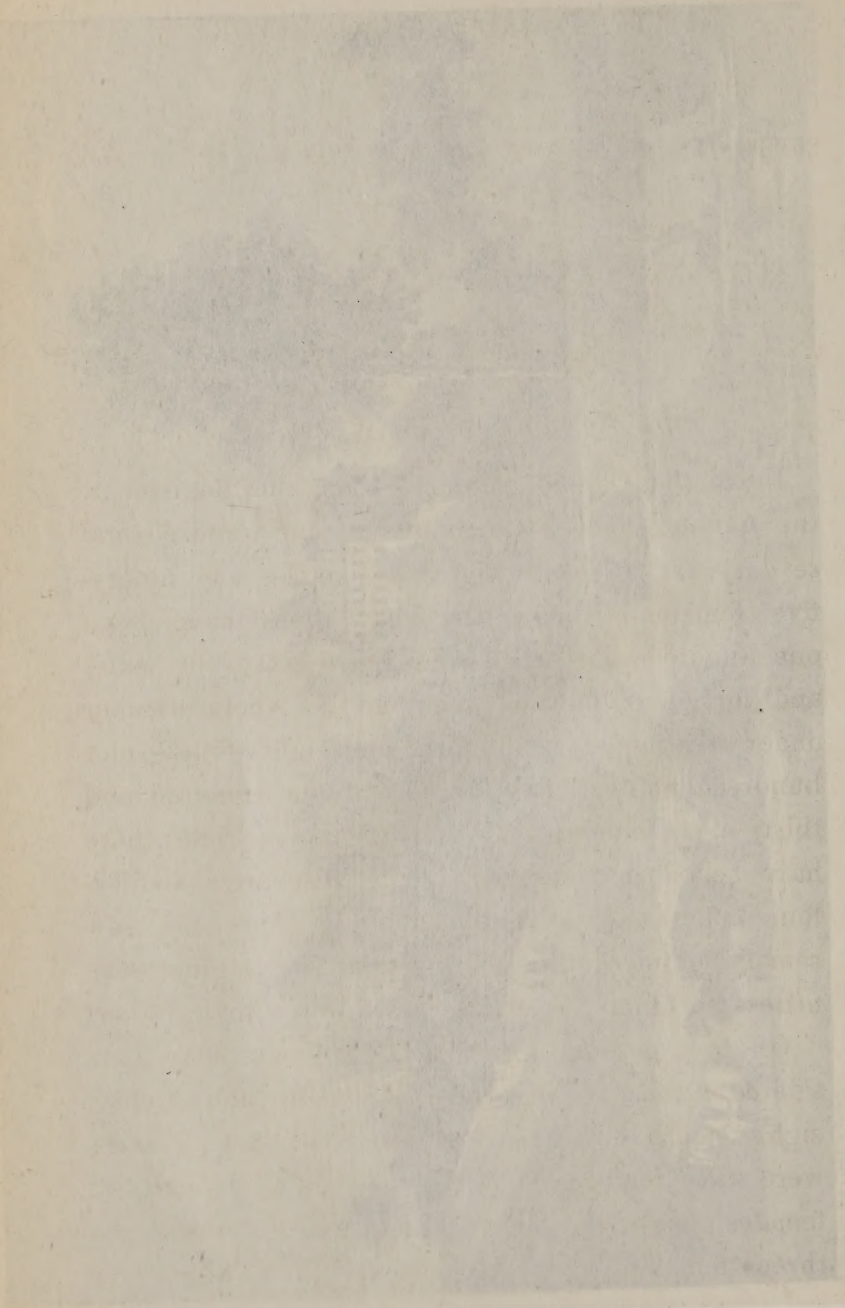
Resident Physician.

To the Board of Trustees,
Boston, January 1, 1870.

H. Billings, Del. from a sketch by Seager.

G.G. Smith Dir.& Terr.

McLean Asylum for the Insane, Somerville, Mass.



FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE McLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

TO THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL,

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Upon the first of January, 1869, the Register of the Asylum showed the names of one hundred and seventy-six persons — eighty-one males and ninety-five females. During the year there have been one hundred and eight admitted — sixty-four males and forty-four females, making the whole number under treatment two hundred and eighty-four — one hundred and forty-five males and one hundred and thirty-nine females. During the same time there have been one hundred persons discharged — fifty-four males and forty-six females. There are now remaining, one hundred and eighty-four — ninety-one males and ninety-three females.

Of the persons discharged, fifty-one were considered *recovered* — twenty-three males and twenty-eight females. Eight — five males and three females, were *much improved.* Twelve — ten males and two females, were *improved.* Eight — five males and three females, were *not improved.* Three were

registered as having had an *insufficient trial;* and eighteen — nine of each sex — have *died.* The weekly average of numbers has been one hundred and eighty-seven.

The proportion of recoveries to the whole number discharged, is larger than usual. The deaths have been fewer than for a number of years. Several of these have been from exhaustion by the uncontrollable excitement of acute disease; the greater number, however, have as usual been the result of chronic insanity.

Mania, reaching in many cases to extreme excitement, has been the prevailing type of disease, just as its opposite, Melancholia or depression, has marked the larger number of cases received for a few years previously. We have no epidemic, and very little sickness of any kind, aside, of course, from the ruling disease of the brain. We have been free from any of those accidents to which this fearful disease so often leads.

The only change which has occurred in the Staff of Officers, was made in September, by the resignation of Dr. James H. Denny, who had very ably and acceptably filled the place of Assistant Physician for nearly three years. He left for a more responsible position in the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, Conn. Dr. George F. Jelly succeeds him here.

I should do injustice to my sense of right if I failed to recognize in this communication to you, the efforts of my associate officers to maintain the usefulness of

this Institution. Our family has been harmonious, and all have shown a laudable and gratifying interest in their important duties.

Insane persons are always dependent, though they rarely think so. They require care and guidance; some in a slight measure, others in everything. Many who are incurable, and at the same time harmless, can safely and comfortably remain at home; but if they are poor and have no home, they must be taken care of by the State. The provision for such is very different from what is demanded for the violent and dangerous, and their whole necessities are simple and inexpensive compared with what is required for the treatment of recent and curable cases. Such persons can live in any place where oversight and kindness can be secured for them. They can live together as in hospitals, or in families; and if their personal preferences are consulted, some will choose one way and some another. It is better for some of these to be with numbers than in a family. They are roused and cheered thereby, whereas in a family they would degenerate into moping inactivity and its attendant evils. Others would find a freedom from annoyance in the quiet routine of domestic life, although the family circle would never be *home* to them. Many such are now in all our State Hospitals, and the necessary provision for their highest good is very different from and should not be confounded with the requirements of the other classes just named. The experience of the

world thus far shows that the needs of the latter, — the violent and dangerous, and recent and curable cases, — can best be met in a well conducted hospital. Our household is composed of such.

The soundness of the general principles of the treatment which has been so successful in this and similar institutions for many years, has been verified here anew during the year just finished. We have never before been so successful in carrying out well established views of treatment into practical details. As has often been said, all profitable treatment, whether for cure or only for present comfort, acts by preoccupying the mind of the patient with some subject and in some way where it is able to act in a healthy manner. And for this purpose all means of occupation by work or study or amusement may be serviceable. These have often been enumerated. A household like our own wearies of any long continuance of one set of diversions or occupations, and it is necessary from time to time to change their details. Just as elsewhere, the popular taste varies, and people will be interested in certain subjects to-day, and to-morrow demand a change. Among the new things which we have found very successful in interesting a considerable number of the patients, has been the study of "French." There have been separate classes for gentlemen and ladies under the skilful training of Madame Harney. She meets them once a week, for an hour or hour and a half each. Notwithstanding her pupils are more or less familiar

with the language, she holds them to as exact recitations and insists upon as correct exercises as she requires in any of her classes elsewhere. To be sure, the time occupied with the teacher is but short, but the lessons are carefully studied every day, and exercises are written; moreover the interest in the study has been such as to lead one of the classes to meet every day to read and criticise portions of some French story or play, under the direction of one of their own number. It will be seen how well calculated such exercises are to excite the interest and absorb the thoughts, and of course for the time being, expel every thing else from the mind.

Again, upon another day of every week we have upon both sides of the house, classes in drawing, under the competent instruction of Mrs. Bunker. These have been fully attended and have been very attractive, and their interest has reached through the week, occupying much time pleasantly and profitably. Again, among the gentlemen we have had an orchestra, numbering from twelve to fifteen persons, and under the direction of Mr. Moorhouse. The instruments, which cost a hundred dollars, were provided by one of your Board. The practising upon these has proved very fascinating, and has certainly occupied the time and thoughts of the players themselves for many hours, and no doubt of their neighbors also, though the sensations of the latter may not always have been pleasant. Struggles with a flute or violin, though not always delightful to

listeners, may have a powerful effect in diverting the attention from something worse. Again, we have a "Singing School," in which both gentlemen and ladies have joined. Patients, officers and attendants, to the number sometimes of more than seventy, have been present. This is excellently managed by Mr. Henry Hadley, of this town, and has reached many who could not be interested in the other exercises. The teachers have shown themselves exceedingly well adapted to give instruction, and more, they have displayed a sympathy for their pupils and a hearty desire to make their efforts agreeable and useful.

It can easily be seen that these plans of study and instruction can be varied and extended greatly. Classes in history, botany, mathematics, and even in elementary branches, would interest for a while and be useful. Aside from the influence of the study as a remedy, several have eagerly applied themselves to French and drawing who have long wished for the time and opportunity of doing so, but little expected to find it here. Others upon recovery have said that they were very sensible of the good which they received from the occupation and diversion of their thoughts by these studies. Their moral effect has been good, as it is so evident that they are arranged solely for the benefit and comfort of the patients; and they certainly have increased in a marked manner the quiet and contentment of the house, and have hastened recovery.

In the grounds devoted to their use, the ladies have had flower beds to cultivate. They have also watched and fed scores of chickens and ducks. The rough parts of the new farm have given abundant occupation to parties of the male patients, with their shovels and wheelbarrows. To a limited extent work has been done in a carpenter's shop. One gentleman has made a great number of solitaire boards, letter folders, thread winders, etc., for the various fairs which have been held for benevolent purposes. The ladies have, as usual, done a great amount of fancy and other needle-work, and from materials which have been furnished us for many years successively by one of your Board, have made garments and knit a great many stockings for the poor, which have been distributed in Boston.

In the way of entertainments, we have had several concerts of the highest musical excellence, by amateurs whose names are well known to you. "The Chickering Club" also gave us a very choice out of door concert in the summer. The music was a great pleasure. The kindness which prompted its giving was very grateful to our people. Mr. Moorhouse, to whom we have been often indebted, with his sons, gave us a very interesting concert; and the Mendelsohn Quintette Club also, one which was greatly enjoyed. Prof. L. B. Monroe entertained our household in a very delightful way, during an afternoon, by his reading, and by his illustrations of the perfection and imperfections of the human

voice. In the summer we enjoyed several charming excursions in the harbor, by the kindness of Dr. Walker and his Board of Directors. During the cool weather we have had dancing parties, which have given great satisfaction. Many have attended them who did not care to dance, but who loved to look on, or else to enjoy a game of cards at one side. The parties for gentlemen have been attended by ladies from the vicinity; and sometimes we have had a few musicians from Boston. Generally, however, the music has been furnished from our own resources. The Christmas Eve just passed was devoted to the entertainment of the ladies. Mr. Baxter, of Charlestown, contributed largely to this by reading various well selected pieces. After which came a laughable exhibition of "Mrs. Jarley's wax works," some fine tableaux, and abundant refreshments. A party was given last evening (New Year's Eve) to the gentlemen. A large number assembled in the hall, where additional decorations to those of Christmas had been made, and the evening was passed very pleasantly.

The experience of the last year has shown us that a larger number of rooms of a similar style to those in the Appleton Wards, are needed. Those rooms have been constantly full for some years, and latterly many others of the same kind would have been occupied if we had had them. The "east wings" of the house — those which were built for the first use of the Asylum in 1818, — now require very frequent

repairs. Their construction is not what we should now build. Their position is such that they shut out the sun light from the Belknap and North Wards, which for many years will be serviceable buildings. What is now required, and what will very soon be an imperative necessity, is that two new buildings should be erected either between the central mansion and the Appleton Wards, or west of the latter, which shall accommodate thirty-five persons each, and shall combine the excellencies of both the Belknap and Appleton Wards, and that after their completion the east wings shall be removed. Another want, which has long been felt, is that the mansion house should be so far changed and enlarged as to contain a different and larger kitchen, and a central hall for lectures and social purposes. It may be a wiser plan to erect a new building beyond the Appleton Wards for the kitchen and central offices. In that case, the site of the present mansion house would be the best for a building which should contain both an amusement hall and a chapel.

We desire every day to make a much greater use of the whole extent of the farm with safety and freedom from intrusion, and for both ladies and gentlemen, than we can do now. To render this possible, it will be necessary to build for a considerable distance a dyke which shall shut out the tide water, and to extend the fences around the whole border of the farm.

Another want, minor in expensiveness to the foregoing, but real, is that of pianos. But one has been purchased during the last twelve years, and several are nearly worn out. Four new ones are needed. A small sum of money has been placed in my hands to aid in procuring these. Perhaps when the want is known by others, this sum may be increased to the required amount.

Our thanks are due to the Charitable Mechanic Association for a supply, through Mr. J. P. Bradlee, of tickets to the Fair; and to Dr. J. B. Upham for a constant supply through the year of tickets to the Organ Concerts at the Music Hall; to Mr. Joseph Leonard and to Dr. Durkee of Boston, and to to Mr. G. F. Winter of Gloucester, for acceptable additions to our Library, and to Miss D. L. Dix, for music books.

Religious services have been held on Sunday through the year by the Rev. D. G. Haskins. Regret was expressed at their omission for a single Sunday. They have been of undoubted benefit to the household.

With a hearty recognition of the Divine Hand which has so kindly guided us, and a supplication for His blessing upon our work, we begin another year.

JOHN E. TYLER,

Superintendent.

McLean Asylum for the Insane,
Somerville, 1st January, 1870.

Table of Admissions, Discharges, and Results, at the McLean Asylum, from its opening, October 6, 1818.

Years.	Admitted.	Discharg'd	Wh'le No. under care.	Died.	Much improved, &c.	Recover'd	Remain'g at end of year.	Average No. of Patients.
1818–19	58	35	58	5	19	11	23	–
1820	44	40	67	1	28	11	27	–
1821	47	46	74	3	33	10	28	–
1822	64	50	92	5	31	14	42	–
1823	73	61	115	2	39	20	54	–
1824	53	56	107	5	28	23	51	–
1825	59	56	110	8	27	21	54	–
1826	47	46	101	5	21	20	55	–
1827	58	56	113	5	17	34	57	–
1828	77	65	134	5	37	23	69	–
1829	73	77	142	9	42	26	65	–
1830	82	78	147	10	34	34	69	–
1831	83	84	152	8	46	30	68	–
1832	94	98	162	10	45	43	64	–
1833	103	100	167	8	50	42	67	–
1834	108	95	174	7	47	41	80	–
1835	83	84	163	11	28	45	77	–
1836	106	112	183	10	38	64	71	–
1837	120	105	191	8	25	72	86	80
1838	138	131	224	12	45	74	93	95
1839	132	117	225	10	38	69	108	112
1840	155	138	263	13	50	75	125	128
1841	157	141	283	11	55	75	142	135
1842	129	138	271	15	43	80	133	143
1843	126	126	260	18	45	63	134	131
1844	158	140	292	20	52	68	152	146
1845	119	120	271	13	33	74	151	149
1846	148	126	299	9	52	65	173	164
1847	170	170	343	33	50	87	173	172
1848	143	155	316	23	50	82	155	171
1849	160	137	321	15	58	64	184	177
1850	173	157	357	28	51	78	200	201
1851	164	173	364	29	69	75	191	195
1852	145	135	336	15	48	72	201	200
1853	114	120	315	17	45	58	195	194
1854	120	120	315	16	45	59	195	195
1855	123	126	318	24	46	56	192	192
1856	149	145	341	19	58	68	196	195
1857	141	159	337	28	60	71	178	191
1858	155	147	333	25	50	72	186	187
1859	131	142	317	28	53	61	175	185
1860	121	109	296	24	46	39	187	185
1861	111	110	298	23	33	54	188	193
1862	82	94	270	18	37	39	176	190
1863	94	69	270	13	20	36	201	191
1864	101	107	302	27	38	42	195	200
1865	82	85	277	17	33	35	192	186
1866	103	98	295	29	23	46	197	197
1867	89	108	286	27	36	45	178	186
1868	92	94	270	23	37	34	176	166
1869	108	100	284	18	31	51	184	187
–	5565	5381	–	765	2065	2551	–	–

Table of Admissions and Results at the Massachusetts General Hospital, from Sept. 3, 1821, to Dec. 31, 1869.

YEAR.	Total Admitted.	Whole Number treated.			Discharged well.	Percentage on "Total Admitted."	Much Relieved, or Relieved in part.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated, Unfit, Dismissed, &c.	Deaths.	Percentage on "Total Admitted."	Greatest number free at one time.	Greatest number paying at one time.	Greatest Total.	Least Total.	Average.	Accidents.	Percentage.	Average time of Paying. Weeks.	Average time of Free. Weeks.	Patients remaining under treatment Dec. 31.		Out-Patients treated.
		Free.	Paying Board all the time.	Paying part of the time.	Pay'g Board.	Pay'g Board part of time.	Free.															Paying.	Free.	
1821 to 1841	7992	..	..	..	..	..	..	3719	..	2613	815	68	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1841	404	213	168	23	..	..	..	151	37	152	53	21	26	6	..	..	61	41	51	..	..	4 5-7	6 6-7			
1842	347	177	159	11	..	..	..	121	34	137	45	16	25	7	..	..	62	13	43	..	..	4	6 1-7			
1843	365	183	167	15	..	..	..	136	37	115	55	17	41	11	..	..	56	33	47[2]	..	..	4	6			
1844	435	250	174	11	..	..	..	183	43	137	41	23	47	11	..	30	71	40	53	55	12[2]	3 6-7	7 1-7			
1845	453	265	176	12	..	..	..	205	45	130	37	28	54	12	44	34	72	37	56	62	14	5 4-7	6 6-7			
1846	459	250	182	27	..	..	..	211	46	137	30	33	36	8	44	28	72	37	55	59	13	3 1-2	4 3-4			
1847	674	354	279	41	..	..	..	340	50	145	54	30	57	8	82	41	123	54	81	74	11	3 1-2	4 1-2	..	..	328
1848	804	460	283	61	..	..	..	400	50	219	52	39	103	13	86	38	124	94	108	103	12[2]	3 1-7	5	..	..	378
1849	870	543	273	54	..	..	..	436	50	218	75	53	84	9	89	38	127	90	112	97	11	2 4-7	5 5-7	..	..	272
1850	746	427	242	77	..	..	..	363	48	200	56	49	76	10	103	33	136	83	108	98	13	2 6-7	6	..	..	294
1851	839	477	298	64	..	..	..	387	46	235	47	63	98	11	93	48	141	77	112	123	15	3	6	..	..	237
1852	826	472	271	83	..	..	..	410	50	234	52	47	82	10	105	41	133	104	119	132	16	3 1-4	5	..	..	248
1853	925	505	335	85	..	..	..	431	46	287	70	66	82	9	108	39	142	108	120	159	17	3 1-6	7	..	..	358
1854	922	490	321	111	..	..	..	423	46	257	73	41	115	12	112	45	145	125	133	212	23	4	10	..	..	477
1855	915	414	352	147	..	..	..	456	50	238	59	51	102	11	107	59	152	114	134	157	17 3-10	3 3-7	11 4-7	..	..	645
1856	976	545	335	96	..	..	..	478	49	230	77	71	117	12	114	48	153	120	140	189	19	3	5	..	..	887
1857	920	549	280	91	..	..	..	510	55	195	57	66	130	14	119	40	157	103	128	163	17 7-10	2 2-3	5	..	..	1574
1858	1015	718	251	46	..	..	..	514	50	229	65	50	127	13	120	31	144	91	123	186	18[2]	4	7[2]	..	..	2223
1859	1240	934	257	49	287	49	1040	653	53	280	54	94	141	11	145	37	165	92	131	212	17	4	4 2-3	14	140	3523
1860	1240	997	201	42	215	42	1137	698	56	305	73	58	121	9¾	149	33	175	80	128	233	18 7-10	4	6	15	121	4433
1861	1416	1131	253	32	268	32	1252	831	59	318	79	57	99	7	135	37	162	120	140	297	21	4	5 3-4	16	124	4676
1862	1611	1175	425	11	441	11	1299	843	52	431	77	154	101	6¼	133	45	166	102	134	271	16 3-4	2 1-10	4 1-10	25	120	4800
1863	1648	1348	283	17	308	17	1468	856	52	459	96	70	162	9¾	135	29	158	116	137	292	17 7-10	3 4-10	4	24	126	4987
1864	1599	1262	326	11	350	11	1388	916	57	390	84	61	130	8	139	33	157	110	138	242	15 2-10	3.18	4.37	25	123	5619
1865	1199	564	567	68	592	68	687	702	59	295	68	74	104	8⅓	137	72	164	88	113	140	11 7-10	3.67	4.85	45	59	5356
1866	1120	497	578	45	693	45	556	677	60	82	50	74	96	8⅓	62	58	109	78	95	132	11 7-10	3.40	5.10	45	50	5608
1867	1206	626	556	24	601	24	676	676	56	282	62	141	94	7.8	77	62	126	72	104	113	9.36	3.37	4.26	39	69	4553
1868	1265	771	463	31	302	31	840	757	60	258	64	82	85	7	97	56	132	69	102	98	7.74	3.00	3.50	31	96	5264
1869	1390	834	532	24	563	24	930	771	55½	352	78	84	107	7.7	98	55	139	90	118	93	6.69	3.40	4.30	25	100	6953
	35821							18254		9560	2598	1781	3235													63696

TABLE OF EXPENSES OF THE "HOSPITAL" DEPARTMENT, FOR TWENTY-THREE YEARS.

YEAR.	Weekly Expense.	Board paid by Patients.	Actual cost of Pay Patients.	Actual cost of Free Patients.	Cost of all Patients over board received.	Total Expenses.	Average cost of each Patient admitted.
1847	$5.81	$5,001.00	—	—	$19,511.00	$24,512.00	$36.37
1848	4.98	5,074.00	—	—	22,931.00	28,005.00	34.83
1849	5.04	4,788.00	—	—	24,603.00	29,391.00	33.78
1850	5.16	4,226.00	—	—	24,798.00	29,024.00	38.90
1851	5.38	5,424.00	—	—	25,941.00	31,365.00	37.38
1852	4.87	5,359.00	—	—	24,814.00	30,173.00	36.53
1853	5.22	5,562.00	—	—	27,053.00	32,615.00	35.26
1854	5.73	6,128.00	—	—	34,526.00	40,654.00	44.09
1855	6.21	8,889.17	—	—	34,363.34	43,252.51	47.27
1856	6.11	8,466.25	—	—	35,982.67	44,448.92	45.54
1857	6.45	7,336.83	—	—	35,573.57	42,910.40	46.64
1858	6.53	7,308.80	—	—	37,189.87	44,498.67	43.84
1859	5.76	6,020.26	$7,400.25	$31,910.47	33,290.46	39,310.72	31.70
1860	6.42	5,209.85	6,430.33	36,148.06	37,368.54	42,578.39	34.34
1861	5.35	5,347.27	5,684.40	33,269.90	33,607.03	38,954.30	27.51
1862	6.04	5,853.89	6,628.65	35,486.16	36,260.92	42,114.81	26.14
1863	6.66	6,312.25	6,151.27	41,270.44	41,109.46	47,421.71	28.77
1864	8.38	7,714.54	10,873.02	49,286.53	52,445.01	60,159.55	37.61
1865	9.86	14,847.27	23,836.97	34,131.83	43,121.53	57,968.80	48.35
1866	13.88	14,977.44	31,248.68	37,538.12	53,809.36	68,786.80	56.20
1867	11.28	16,717.68	30,776.71	30,232.51	44,291.54	61,009.22	50.58
1868	12.74	14,671.45	24,511.27	43,053.20	52,893.02	67,564.47	53.41
1869	10.14	13,426.70	20,570.39	41,668.21	48,811 90	62,238.60	44.77

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

1870.

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, ... *President.*
NATHANIEL THAYER, ... *Vice-President.*
J. THOMAS STEVENSON, ... *Treasurer.*
THOMAS B. HALL, ... *Secretary.*

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JAMES M. BEEBE, ... 30 *Beacon Street.*
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GEORGE HIGGINSON, ... 40 *State Street.*
SAMUEL G. HOWE, ... 20 *Bromfield Street.*
JAMES L. LITTLE, ... 22 *Franklin Street.*
SAMUEL W. SWETT, ... 60 *State Street.*

BOARD OF CONSULTATION.

JOHN JEFFRIES, M.D.
EDWARD REYNOLDS, M.D.
JOHN B. S. JACKSON, M.D.
WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D.
H. I. BOWDITCH, M.D.
D. H. STORER, M.D.
CHARLES E. WARE, M.D.
C. E. BROWN-SÉQUARD, M.D.

BENJAMIN S. SHAW, M.D. . . . . *Resident Physician.*

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, M.D. . . .
FRANCIS MINOT, M.D. . . . . .
CALVIN ELLIS, M.D. . . . . .
SAMUEL L. ABBOT, M.D. . . . . } *Visiting Physicians.*
JAMES C. WHITE, MD. . . . . .
H. K. OLIVER, JR., M.D. . . . . .

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HENRY G. CLARK, M.D. . . . . .
SAMUEL CABOT, M.D. . . . . .
GEORGE H. GAY, M.D. . . . . } *Visiting Surgeons.*
RICHARD M. HODGES, M.D. . . .
ALGERNON COOLIDGE, M.D. . . .

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GEORGE G. TARBELL, M.D. . .
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MESSRS. DWIGHT AND DALTON.

Free-Bed Standing Committee.

MESSRS. HIGGINSON AND ELIOT.

Committee on the Book of Donations.

MR. ROGERS.

Committee on the Warren Fund and Library.

MESSRS. ELIOT AND DWIGHT.

Committee on Repairs.

MESSRS. ROGERS, BULLARD, AND DALTON.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

February,	Messrs.	DWIGHT AND HOWE.
March,	"	HOWE AND BEEBE.
April,	"	BEEBE AND LITTLE.
May,	"	LITTLE AND SWETT.
June,	"	SWETT AND FARNSWORTH.
July,	"	FARNSWORTH AND HALE.
August,	"	HALE AND ELIOT.
September,	"	ELIOT AND HIGGINSON.
October,	"	HIGGINSON AND DALTON.
November,	"	DALTON AND ROGERS.
December,	"	ROGERS AND BULLARD.
January,	"	BULLARD AND DWIGHT.

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FIFTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

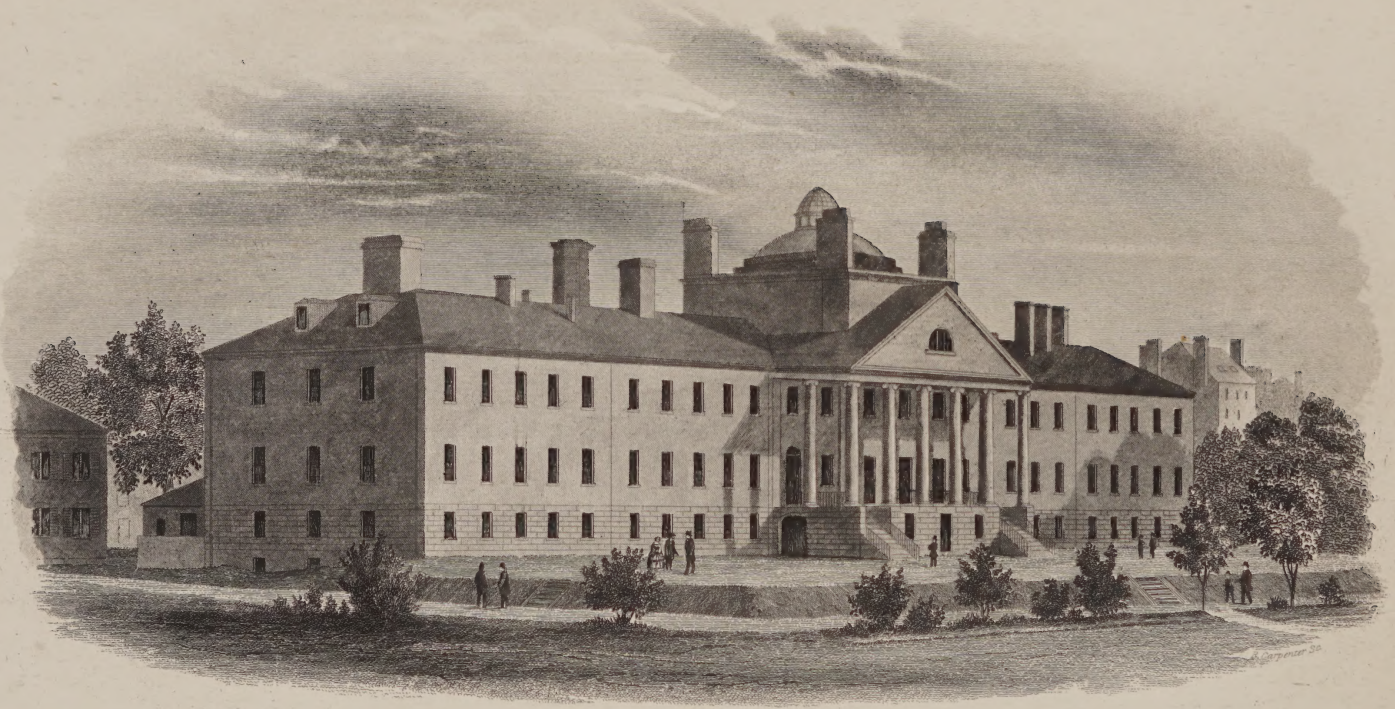
OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS

GENERAL HOSPITAL,

1870.

BOSTON:
1871.
BARKER, COTTER & CO., PRINTERS.
14 State Street.



Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

FIFTY-SEVENTH

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1870.

The undersigned, as a Committee appointed by the Trustees of this Institution, to prepare the Annual Report of the Board to the Corporation for the year 1870,—having had referred to them the Treasurer's accounts and the communications and reports of the other officers, and having also examined the Secretary's records in review of the more important incidents and business of the year,—would now respectfully submit the following as the

Fifty-seventh Annual Report.

There have been some changes in the membership of the Board of Trustees. On February 18th, Messrs. Charles S. Storrow and John Lowell resigned their places on the Board. On March 1, Messrs. Saml. W. Swett and George S. Hale were elected Trustees. On March 18, Mr. James L. Little resigned, and Dr. George E. Ellis was appointed a Trustee.

From the Report of the Treasurer, hereto annexed, it appears that the whole receipts during the year, from subscriptions, contributions, board of patients, and the income of all the property of the Corporation, exceeded the expenses of the two departments, by the sum of $9,126.19. The Treasurer congratulates himself and the Corporation that he has this year been thus able to make the most favorable statement of the financial affairs and condition of the Institution which it has been in his power to present during the many years in which he has filled his office. The result this year is especially gratifying, because for the preceding ten years the average excess of the expenses over all income has been $4,557.00.

The accounts of the Treasurer and the evidence of property held by the Corporation have been examined and found correct.

The amount received by the Treasurer during the year, including the balance on hand December 31st, 1869, has been $219,239.24
and the sum of the payments made by him is 206,650.82

showing a balance of . . . $12,588.42

on deposit in the bank, December 31, 1870.

The amount of expenditure at the Asylum and Hospital during the year was . $197,154.45
The amount received for Board was . 153,797.69

The cost of Free Beds at the Hospital was	$46,087.42
While the amount received for income of all the Free Bed Funds, and the amount received from annual subscribers for the support of Free Beds, was . .	31,944.08
shewing a balance against that account of	$14,143.34

The average number of patients at the Hospital has been 120¼, and at the Asylum 187.

The average cost of each patient has been at the Hospital, $10.04, and at the Asylum, $13.81 per week.

The whole amount of dividends, interest and rent received during the year was $38,334.18, showing that the investments have yielded about seven and seven-tenths per cent.

We have gratefully to acknowledge the receipt during the year of the following amounts, viz.:

$5,000.00	from annual subscribers for Free Beds.
5,000.00	from Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw and other ladies for the purpose of contributing to the amusement of the ladies at the Asylum.
9,000.00	from the estate of the late John Redman.
19,392.24	from the estate of the late William Oliver.
13,532.61	from the estate of the late M. P. Sawyer.
400.00	from the estate of the late S. M. Worcester.

$1,750.00 from Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, in addition to a set of superior surgical instruments, placed by him in the Hospital at a cost of $3,250.

The Committee invite attention to the very full, minute and lucid manner in which the Treasurer has presented all the details, classifications and specifications of the various funds, and the uses to which they are appropriated.

A proffer was made to the Trustees in March by several ladies in this city who volunteered to visit the Hospital for the purpose of performing any kindly service in their power for the patients. The proffer was accepted by the Trustees. The visits of these ladies have been very gratefully appreciated, and have added much to the comfort and enjoyment of the subjects of their kindness.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Union of this city have provided dramatic representations and other entertainments for such of the patients as have been able to attend them. These exhibitions, etc., have afforded much gratification, as a relief and a change of mental occupation for many inmates of the Hospital.

On April 15, $200 were appropriated to be expended by the lady volunteer visitors for the purchase of pictures for the wards of the Hospital. On June 3, these visitors were authorized to visit the male wards at their discretion—to bring flowers to patients, to read to them, and to write for them.

Early in the spring, Dr. Tyler, having felt the pressure of his exhausting cares and responsibilities, was requested by the Trustees to indulge himself in a leave of absence for three weeks, by a vote passed April 1. In his severe illness at the South, the Board, by vote on May 6, provided for such assistance as Dr. Whittemore might need in the absence of Dr. Tyler. We are grateful for his return and for the degree of recuperated health and strength which he seems to have attained, while we earnestly hope for his entire restoration.

On July 15, the Hospital received from Dr. H. J. Bigelow, the gift of a set of surgical instruments, valued at $3,250, also of $500 for Free Beds, and of money to buy additional instruments, making the whole amount of the gift $5,000.

On July 22, Miss Mills, Female Supervisor at the Asylum, resigned, and Miss Lucia Woodward, was appointed in that position.

On August 5, Dr. Robert Willard, Physician to Out-Patients, resigned.

On October 14, Dr. D. H. Hayden was elected Physician to Out-Patients.

On the same date, the Treasurer received the gift of four railroad shares from the estate of the late Rev. Dr. S. M. Worcester, making the whole sum of his benefactions $1,900.

On October 21, Dr. Edward B. Dalton was elected Visiting-Physician in place of Dr. White, resigned.

On November 18, a Report was received from the Committee on a subscription for Free Beds, with a proposed appeal to the public, which was adopted.

On December 2, in response to an invitation from the Trustees, a communication, dated November 17, was received from the Surgeons, expressing their views on the management of the Hospital—warming, ventilation, diet, etc., and asking for more beds for the Surgical Department. This was referred to a Committee, who reported upon the subject on December 30.

Some other matters of business, besides those of detail, have engaged the Trustees at their meetings, especially in the establishment of a "Post Mortem Register," and in reference to Autopsies at the Hospital.

On December 16, Dr. Calvin Ellis, Microscopist and Curator of the Pathological Cabinet, resigned those offices.

Dr. Shaw's Report on the condition of the Treadwell Library is favorable and encouraging. There have been added to it during the last year sixty-eight volumes, most of them very costly and valuable. The library now contains 3,210 volumes, which are constantly put to the best uses.

On April 1, Dr. James C. White tendered his resignation as Visiting Physician, and asked to be appointed as physician to a separate department for the treatment of skin diseases. In compliance with his

request, the Trustees voted that some vacant rooms in the Hospital should be prepared for the reception of patients with such diseases, and that they may be occupied temporarily and experimentally by Dr. White for the treatment of such diseases. It is understood that the measure is still in the stage of experiment.

From the report of Dr. White as Physician to Out-Patients with skin diseases, it appears that the total number of visits made by him during the year, was 2,045, and that the number of new patients was 638. The specifications of the diseases treated by him amount to 656.

A communication was received from Mr. Edward Wigglesworth, President of the Corporation, on April 15, relative to a new edition of the late Mr. N. I. Bowditch's History of the Hospital. The subject was referred by the Trustees to Dr. George E. Ellis for consideration and report. Subsequently, at Dr. Ellis' request, Dr. Samuel Eliot was desired to act with him, as a Committee on the subject.

The reports respectively for the Departments of Out-Patients, medical and surgical, are subjoined. Of the medical, the whole number treated during the year was 7,370, of which 4,781 were new patients. Of the surgical the whole number treated was 2,192.

The reports of Dr. Shaw and Dr. Tyler, which form a part of this report, are so full and elaborate that your Committee will make no abstract of them.

The Trustees most gratefully acknowledge, as received at the close of their financial year, to be duly recognized in the report of the Treasurer for the coming year, the gifts of Twenty Thousand Dollars from John Lowell Gardner, Esq., and of One Thousand Dollars from Benj. T. Reed, Esq., to be added to the fund for Free Beds.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE E. ELLIS,
SAMUEL W. SWETT, } *Committee.*

Boston, February 1, 1871.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1870.

BOSTON, JANUARY 13, 1871.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital,

GENTLEMEN,—

I submit to you, herewith, the Annual Accounts of this Corporation, made up as provided by the second article of the by-laws, together with statements of the funds and property in my custody on the last day of December 1870.

The several accounts are stated in detail upon pages two to nine of the Cash Book, and upon pages one hundred and twenty-four to one hundred and thirty-three of the Book of Annual Accounts.

An examination of these accounts will furnish to you an explanation of all transactions during the year, which have affected the financial condition of the Corporation, all of whose interests are in your care.

1ST. CASH ACCOUNT. From this it appears that the whole amount received by the Treasurer during these twelve months, including the balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1869, has been two hundred and nineteen

thousand two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-four cents, ... $219,239.24;
and that the sum of the payments made by him, the vouchers for which are submitted with this report, was two hundred and six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-two cents, . . $206,650.82;

and that the balance, twelve thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and forty-two cents, ... $12,588.82, was on deposit, to the credit of the Corporation, in the Old Boston National Bank.

2d. Hospital Expenses. The expenditure for the Hospital in Allen street has amounted to sixty-two thousand eight hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-two cents, ... $62,814.82

The payments have been as follows:

Viz.:—For Stores,	. .	$23,123.41
Wages,	. .	13,392.92
Water Rates,	. .	940.90
Fuel,	. .	5,568.86
Gas and Oil,	. .	1,418.04
Wooden Legs,	. .	345.00
Books and Binding,	.	538.05
Medicines,	. .	1,899.21
Furniture,	. .	3,153.65
Stationery, etc.,	. .	265.55
Surgical Instruments,	.	990.88
Wines and Liquors,	.	1,467.42
Contingencies,	. .	353.32
Repairs,	. .	3,193.74
Salaries,	. .	4,450.00
General Expenses,	.	1,713.87
		$62,814.82

The expenses of this department have been five hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-two cents more than in 1869; and the average number of patients in the house has been about three per cent. larger than in 1869.

The whole number of patients occupying beds in the house having been fourteen hundred and twenty-seven, (1427,) the average cost of each patient has been forty-four dollars and two cents, ($44.02.)

The average number of patients for the year having been one hundred and twenty and a quarter, (120¼,) the cost of each per week has been ten dollars and four cents, ($10,04.)

These expenses of the Hospital include no charge for the very valuable surgical instruments, which have been furnished by Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, as stated in the account of donations.

3d. Asylum Expenses. The expenditure for the McLean Asylum, at Somerville, has amounted to one hundred and thirty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty three cents, $134,339.63

The payments have been as follows:

Viz.:—For Stores,	$61,869.09	
Wages,	22,308.37	
Fuel,	5,354.00	
Stationery,	276.01	
Medicines,	2,985.15	
Repairs,	10,783.98	
Furniture,	9,112.43	
Lights,	4,276.25	
Diversions,	5,254.55	
Contingencies,	1,972.94	
Library,	300.00	
Salaries,	8,133.00	
General Expenses,	1,713.86	$134,339.63

The expenses of this department have been three thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty-nine cents, ($3,792.39,) less than for the year 1869; while the average number of inmates has been the same as for that year.

The whole number of persons under treatment in the course of the year having been two hundred and sixty-three, (263,) the average expense incurred for each inmate has been five hundred and ten dollars and eighty cents.

The average number of persons residing in the Asylum having been one hundred and eighty-seven, (187,) the cost for each has been at the rate of thirteen dollars and eighty-one cents, ($13.81) per week.

It should be observed that, in stating the expenses of the two departments, no charge is included for rent of the very valuable real estate occupied by them, or for the medical and surgical treatment of the patients.

4TH. BOARD ACCOUNT. The amount charged to patients has been one hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents, ($153,797.69.) Of this amount, one hundred and forty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars and eighty-six cents, ($141,793.86,) were charged at the Asylum, and twelve thousand and three dollars and eighty-three cents, ($12,003.83,) were charged to patients who were not on free beds at the Hospital.

The average number of boarders at Somerville having been one hundred and eighty-seven, it appears that the average charge to them has been fourteen dollars and fifty-eight cents, ($14.58) per week.

The average number of paying patients at the Hospital in Boston having been thirty and three quarters, the average charge to them has been seven dollars and a half, ($7.50) per week; which is two dollars and fifty-four cents per week less than the actual cost of their maintenance.

5TH. ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS FOR FREE BEDS.—The receipts on this account have been, . . $5,000.00 from the following charitable donors, viz:

Wm. Amory,	$100.00	Geo. Howe,	$100.00
Edward Austin,	100.00	R. W. Hooper,	100.00
Wm. Appleton,	100.00	Geo. Higginson,	100.00
Boston and Maine Railroad Co.,	100.00	J. C. Gray,	100.00
Boston and Providence R.R. Co.,	100.00	H. P. Kidder,	100.00
Boston Gas Light Co.,	100.00	M. Longstreet,	100.00
P. C. Brooks,	100.00	J. L. Little,	100.00
Gardner Brewer,	100.00	Theodore Lyman,	100.00
Martin Brimmer,	100.00	Massachusetts Humane Society,	200.00
J. A. Burnham,	100.00	Charles Mixter,	100.00
Mrs. N. I. Bowditch,	100.00	F. H. Peabody,	100.00
Boston and Albany Railroad Co.,	100.00	James Parker,	100.00
Boston and Lowell Railroad Co.,	100.00	H. B. Rogers,	100.00
Jas. Davis,	100.00	S. Salisbury,	100.00
C. H. Dalton,	100.00	N. Thayer,	500.00
J. H. Eastburn,	100.00	Moses Williams,	100.00
J. W. Edmands,	100.00	Union Railroad Co.,	100.00
Eastern Railroad Co.,	100.00	E. Wigglesworth,	200.00
J. L. Gardner,	100.00	Miss M. Wigglesworth,	200.00
G. A. Gardner,	100.00	Miss A. Wigglesworth,	200.00
J. P. and J. L. Gardner, jr.,	100.00		
J. B. Glover,	100.00		$5,000.00

The cost of the free beds occupied at the Hospital was forty-six thousand and eighty-seven dollars and forty-two cents, ... $46,087.42;
while the above mentioned subscriptions together with the income of all the free bed funds amounted to thirty-one thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and eight cents, ... 31,944.08

showing a balance against this account of fourteen thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and thirty-four cents, . . $14,143.34

It is, therefore, very satisfactory to be enabled to state that the effort, recently made by your Committee on free beds, to increase the number of annual subscribers has added to the list for the current year the names of persons, not subscribers for 1870, to whom certificates for sixty-four beds have been sent.

6TH. PROFITS OF INVESTMENT.—The whole amount of dividends, interest and rents collected during the year was thirty-eight thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighteen cents, . $38,334.18
viz.:—on account of the following funds:—

Free Bed Funds, ...	$26,944.08	
Warren Library Fund, . . .	77.00	
Treadwell Library Fund, . .	385.00	
Wooden Leg Fund, . . .	385.00	
Warren Prize Fund, . . .	144.76	
Amounts carried forward, .	$27,935.84	$38,334.18

Amounts brought forward, .	$27,935.84	$38,334.18
Bowditch History Fund, . .	369.48	
Wm. Reed's Fund, . . .	296.99	
Asylum Funds, ...	4,659.27	
General Fund, ...	5,072.60	
		$38,334.18;

with which amount the several funds have been credited. The investments have yielded an income of a little over seven and seven-tenths per cent.

7TH. DONATIONS AND LEGACIES.—It has been my agreeable duty to credit this account, during the year, with sums amounting to forty-nine thousand and seventy-four dollars and eighty-five cents, $49,074.85 as follows:

Amount received from the trustees under the will of the late John Redman, nine thousand dollars, ...	$9,000.00	
to be added to the Redman Free Bed Fund.		
Upon the death of Miss Betsy Oliver, the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co. paid over to me the sum of nineteen thousand three hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-four cents, ...	19,392.24	
being the principal and interest of deposits made with that company, under the will of William Oliver, Esq., for the benefit of that lady		
Amounts carried forward, .	$28,392.24	$49,074.85

Amounts brought forward, .	$28,392.24	$49,074.85
during her life with reversion to this corporation. The amount received in 1864, upon the death of Miss Nancy Oliver, from the same bequest, was thirty-eight thousand and eighty-eight dollars and twenty-seven cents. So that the whole amount devised to this institution by Mr. Oliver was fifty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty dollars and fifty-one cents.		
There have been received during the year from the trustee holding the land in Chicago, received by this corporation as residuary legatee under the will of the late M. P. Sawyer, Esq., sums amounting to thirteen thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars and sixty-one cents, . .	13,532.61	
Since the death of the Rev. S. D. Worcester, who had been a benefactor to this institution during his life, I have received from the executor of his estate, a further sum of four hundred dollars, as a bequest, . .	400.00	
Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, upon his return from Europe, arranged and presented to the Hospital very superior sets of surgical instruments at a cost to him of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; together		
Amounts carried forward, .	$42,324.85	$49,074.85

Amounts brought forward, .	$42,324.85	$49,074.85
with which he transmitted a donation of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, ...	1,750.00	
with the request that the income of twelve hundred and fifty dollars might be applied to the purchase of such instruments as the visiting Surgeons should recommend.		
Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw and other ladies have transmitted through the hands of Dr. Tyler, five thousand dollars, the amount collected by them for the purpose of contributing to the amusement of the ladies at the Asylum, ...	5,000.00	
		$49,074.85

It seems proper to state, in this connection, that since these accounts were closed two of our esteemed fellow-citizens have made very liberal donations to this institution.

John L. Gardner, Esq., who has been for many years a subscriber for a free bed, has sent the sum of twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) as a donation to increase the funds of the corporation,—and Benjamin T. Reed, Esq., has transferred a ten per cent. Bond of the Kansas City and Cameron Railroad Co., for one thousand dollars, ($1,000.00,) the income from which he desires to have applied to the support of free beds.

8TH. GENERAL FUND.—This fund amounted, at the beginning of the year to eight hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-six cents, ... $865,535.26

of which there were invested in land, buildings and other unproductive assets occupied and in use by the two departments, ... $803,415.54

and productive assets, . 62,119.72

$865,535.26

The net increase of this fund has been forty-two thousand nine hundred and fifty-one dollars and four cents, . . 42,951.04

and it now amounts to, ... $908,486.30

viz.: Occupied by the two departments, ... $797,219.55

Invested in productive assets, . 111,266.75

$908,486.30

9TH. TRUST FUNDS.—The aggregate amount of these funds at the beginning of the year, was, $423,641.43

The net increase thereof has been, . 20,087.73

And they now amount to, . . $443,729.16

Viz.:—Asylum Funds, . . $65,510.00

Hospital Funds, . . 368,897.09

Accumulating Funds, . 9,322.07

$443,729.16;

which amount is invested in productive assets.

10TH. INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT.—This account has been debited for all the *expenses* in the two departments, one hundred and ninety-seven thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-five cents, as follows:

Hospital Expenses, ...		$62,814.82
Amount paid for the items stated in account No. 2, for support of free beds,	$46,087.42	
" " paying beds,	15,844.35	
" purchase of wooden legs,	345.00	
" care and increase of library, . . .	538.05	
	$62,814.82	
Asylum Expenses.—Amount paid for items per account No. 3, ...		134,339.63
		$197,154,45

And it has been credited with the following

Income—

Subscriptions for free beds at Hospital,	$5,000.00	
Whole income of free bed funds, .	26,944.68	
Whole income of library funds, .	462.00	
Part of income of wooden leg fund,	345.00	
Received for board, . . .	153,797.69	
Whole income of Asylum funds, .	4,659.27	
General Fund,—Balance, . .	5,946.41	
		$197,154.45

11TH. STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS. It appears from this statement that the corporation now holds the

following property in addition to the land, buildings, etc., occupied by the two departments:

Stock of Mass. Hosp. Life Ins. Co.,	$50,000.00	
Deposits with " " "	100,000.00	
Manufacturing Stocks, . . .	40,085.00	
Bank Stocks, ...	38.334.75	
Railroad Stocks, ...	23,000.00	
Railroad Bonds, ...	20,000.00	
Public Loans, ...	154,000.00	
Notes Receivable, . . .	69,400.00	
Real Estate—leased, . . .	56,773.10	
		$551,592.85

and that these assets are held as investment of the following funds:

Asylum Funds, ...	$65,510.00	
Free Bed Funds, ...	351,364.03	
Library Funds, ...	6,000.00	
Wooden Leg Fund, . . .	5,000.00	
Warren Prize Fund, . . .	1,880.00	
Surgical Instrument Fund, . .	1,250.00	
Accumulating Funds, . . .	9,322.07	
General Fund—for that portion thereof, not invested in real estate, etc., occupied as Hospital and Asylum, ...	111,266.75	
		$551,592.85;

and that the Corporation has no debt excepting the balances of the unexpended income of the Wooden Leg and the Warren Prize Funds.

J. THOMAS STEVENSON,

Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1870.

Number of Patients in the Hospital, January 1, 1870.

Paying, 25. : : Free, 100. : : Total, 125.

Admitted to the Hospital from January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients paying board,	314	100	414
" " " part of the time,	24	6	30
" entirely free,	452	406	858
	790	512	1302

Of these, 8 paid $35 per week; 7 paid $24.50; 46 paid $21; 7 paid $14; 1 paid $10; 157 paid $7; and 188 paid $4.50.

Whole number of patients treated during the year:—paying, 439; paying part of the time, 30; free, 958; total, 1427.

Discharged during the year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well,	468	312	780
Much relieved,	72	48	120
Relieved,	93	90	183
Not relieved,	37	28	65
Not treated,	43	25	68
Dead,	66	19	85
Insane and eloped,	13	3	16
	792	525	1317

Number of Patients Remaining, December 31, 1870.

Males,	70	Females,	40	Total,	110
Paying,	24	Free,	86		
Medical,	47	Surgical,	63		

Proportion of deaths to the whole number of results, 6.45 per cent.

Number of patients received on account of accident, 140.

The greatest number of paying patients at any one time, was 45; of free patients, 106; the greatest total, 137. The least number in private rooms, at any one time, was 3; the least paying, 21; the least free, 72; the least total, 98. The private rooms have been generally fully occupied.

The average number of patients was 120; males, 72; females, 48.

The average number of paying patients was 31; 15 Americans; 16 Foreigners.

The average number of free patients was 89.

The greatest number of paying patients was 45; 16 Americans; 29 Foreigners.

The least number of paying patients was 21; 9 Americans; 12 Foreigners.

Residence.

Boston,	526	Vermont,	5
Massachusetts, (excepting Boston,)	674	Rhode Island and Connecticut,	9
Maine,	25	Other States,	9
New Hampshire,	43	Other Places,	11

Birthplace.

Boston,	103	British Provinces,	146
Massachusetts, (excepting Boston,)	231	Great Britain,	70
Maine,	104	Ireland,	438
New Hampshire,	55	Germany,	32
Vermont,	25	Norway and Sweden,	6
Rhode Island and Connecticut,	8	France,	10
New York,	21	Western Islands,	11
Southern and Western States,	37	Other Places,	5
Total, Americans,	584	Total, Foreigners,	718

Occupation.

Males.	Paying.	Free.	Partial Payment.
Mechanics,	107	178	6
Laborers,	45	132	10
Farmers,	25	16	4
Minors,	27	66	2
Seamen,	38	17	
Clerks,	24	12	2
Teamsters,	14	11	
Traders,	11	4	
Servants,	4	15	
Lawyers,	1		
Clergymen,	1		
Physicians,	5	1	
Merchants,	12		
	314	452	24

Total males, 790. Of these, 46 were in private rooms.

Females.	Paying.	Free.	Partial Payment.
Domestics,	16	229	3
Minors,	16	39	
Wives,	53	60	
Widows,	3	10	
Seamstresses,	4	37	3
Teachers,	1	4	
Operatives,	7	27	
	100	406	6

Total females, 512. Of these, 24 were in private rooms.

Twenty-six per cent. of the free patients were female domestics; fifteen per cent. were laborers; twenty-one per cent. were mechanics; and twelve per cent. were children.

The average time of paying patients was 3.37 weeks; and that of free patients, 4.82 weeks. The proportion of ward beds occupied by free patients was 71 per cent.; by paying patients, 29 per cent. about 14 per cent. of the paying patients occupied private rooms.

Admission Refused.

Phthisis, (Consumption,)	85	Chronic Rheumatism,	25
Syphilis,	56	Paralysis,	30
Chronic Ulcers,	28	Epilepsy,	8
Scrofula and Abscess,	13	Cancer,	11
Insanity and Delirium Tremens,	24	Injuries unsuitable for admission,	9
Hip and Spine Disease,	22	Contagious Diseases,	28
Debility and Senility,	26	Other cases,	39
		Total,	404

255 of those rejected were foreigners; 148 were residents of Boston; and 240 of other parts of Massachusetts.

Out-patients.

Eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven (8,767) persons have been treated as Out-patients, not remaining in the Hospital, but receiving advice, medicine, surgical attendance, and dental treatment. Of these, 4,781 were medical cases, and 2,192 surgical. 638 were treated for skin diseases; 170 for fractures and dislocations; 158 for lacerated and incised wounds; 201 for abscess; 93 for felon; 33 for hernia; and 203 for contusions and sprains. 3,905 were males; 4,862 were females. 4,545 were Americans; 4,222 were Foreigners. 5,937 were residents of Boston; 2,830 of other places near the city.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN S. SHAW,
Resident Physician.

To the Board of Trustees,
Boston, January 1, 1871.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT

FOR

MEDICAL OUT-PATIENTS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1870.

Total number treated during year,	7,370
New patients registered during year,	4,781

Americans,	2,238		
Foreigners,	2,543		
	4,781		
Men,	1,161	Local Diseases,	705
Women,	2,412	General "	1,147
Boys,	705	Nervous "	343
Girls,	503	Uterine "	343
	4,781	Diseases of organs of digestion,	756
Residents of Boston,	3,103	Diseases of organs of respiration,	1,121
Residents of other places,	1,678	Diseases of organs of circulation,	174
	4,781	Diseases of organs — urinary,	93
		Diseases not classified,	78
		Diseases not treated,	21
			4,781

GEORGE G. TARBELL,
J. COLLINS WARREN,
D. H. HAYDEN,
} *Physicians to Out-Patients.*

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT

FOR

SURGICAL OUT-PATIENTS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1870.

Number of Patients treated,			2,192
Males,	1,322	Adults,	1,313
Females,	870	Minors,	879

BIRTHPLACE.

United States,	1,067	Elsewhere,	1,125

RESIDENCE.

Boston,	1,426	Charlestown,	160
Cambridge,	234	Chelsea,	24
Other places,			348
Average daily attendance,			16

DISEASES AND INJURIES.

Abscesses,	201	Glands, Enlarged or Inflamed,	90
Contusions,	135	Gonorrhœa,	18
Dislocations,	15	Hernia,	33
Felons,	93	Hydroale,	26
Fractures of Clavicle,	40	Necrosis,	33
" Fibula,	2	Sprains and Strains,	68
" Forearm,	3	Ulcers,	105
" Humerus,	9	Wounds,	158
" Phalanges,	9	Other Diseases and Injuries,	1,062
" Radius,	52		
" Ribs,	5	Total,	2,192
" Tibia,	1		
" Ulna,	3		
" Various,	31–155		

C. B. PORTER, *Surgeon.*

H. Billings, Del. from a sketch by Seager.

O.G. Smith Dir. & Ter.

McLean Asylum for the Insane, Somerville, Mass.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE McLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

TO THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL.

JANUARY 1, 1871.

The Asylum Register shows that two hundred and sixty-three persons—one hundred and thirty males and one hundred and thirty-three females—have been under treatment here during the year 1870. Seventy-nine persons—thirty-nine males and forty females—have been admitted. Eighty-five—fifty males and thirty-five females—have been discharged, and the number remaining to-day is one hundred and seventy-eight—eighty males and ninety-eight females. Thirty-three of those discharged—twenty-two males and eleven females—were recovered. Twelve—nine males and three females—were much improved. Eleven—six males and five females—were improved. Fourteen—ten males and four females—were not improved. Three males have an insufficient trial of treatment; and twelve—six of each sex—have died.

Thirty-one of those received were thought to be incurable at the time of admission. Forty-eight were recent cases or in the acute stage of disease. Two of the deaths were from that almost hopeless form of disorder known as typhomania; one was from acute melancholia; four from general paralysis, and the remainder from chronic insanity. Two were evidently in a dying condition when brought to the Asylum.

Since April, as is well known to you, the writer has been prevented by illness from engaging in his ordinary duties. Happily the progress of the Asylum is not dependent upon the services of any one person, and its beneficient work has gone on without hinderance or hesitation under the direction of Dr. Whittemore and with the support of an able corps of assistants. Some improvements in the treatment of mental disorder have been verified here during the year, and the well-established views so often presented in these reports have been carried out with a good degree of success. Occupation as far as practicable has been given in various ways—to the gentlemen in the garden and in the shops, and to the ladies in the various kinds of needle-work and in the manufacture of articles of clothing for the poor. For several years past the materials for this work have been provided abundantly by the same person. Occupation only and not labor is sought, and is directly a curative agent. Therefore only the lighter kinds of work are employed. For this end amusements and entertainments are especially useful. We have heretofore been

somewhat restricted in this direction by the attendant expense. This hinderance exists no longer. A fund has been contributed by some excellent friends of the Asylum, and has been so invested that its income will provide abundantly for this purpose, and we are sure that hereby a very important addition has been made to the increase of usefulness at command. It has already given us several concerts by the Mendelssohn Club, and out-of-door music during the warm weather. We are indebted to a company of Russian vocalists for a very good concert.

Flowers are always acceptable to our patients. We never have too many of them. While our enlarged green-house has given us more than usual, we esteem it a favor that some ladies in Cambridge have remembered us in this way, and our thanks are also due to Mrs. S. Cabot, of Brookline, for very rare flowers sent to us every week during the winter. These have made many a sick room more cheerful, and have carried happiness where it was much needed. Some ladies and gentlemen from Boston, to whom we have been indebted many times, have given us several delightful concerts of vocal music, which have been very acceptable and useful. The singing school and French classes referred to in the last report have been sustained during a greater part of the year. Classes in drawing are still in progress. Dancing parties have been had frequently, out of doors in the summer and in the hall or in one of the galleries during cooler weather.

We feel the need more and more of a suitable place for the various meetings of our patients. The hall which we have and use constantly is a good one, but is extremely difficult of access. Religious services have been held on Sundays. Rev. Mr. Worcester has officiated as Chaplain in a manner entirely acceptable to his hearers, and has contributed to their comfort evidently as well as to their good in other respects.

We are happy to acknowledge the receipt of several volumes of the Massachusetts Historical Society's Publications from the Rev. Dr. Ellis. Also a copy of the City Hospital Reports from the Trustees of that Institution,—also an abundant supply of tickets to the rehearsals and organ concerts at the Music Hall from Dr. J. B. Upham; and we are indebted to Dr. Walker and to his Board of Directors for several exceedingly pleasant excursions in Boston Harbor, and to many friends who have assisted us at our various entertainments and parties.

Dr. A. A. Porter was appointed Assistant Physician in June, and discharged his duties in a very acceptable manner, but was compelled by ill health to resign in November, at which time Dr. F. A. Stillings succeeded him. Miss G. W. Mills left the Asylum in July, after more than twelve years of service. She followed Miss Barber as Supervisor of the ladies' wing, and when we say that she was her worthy and competent successor, we only make a just recognition of her merits. Miss Lucia E. Woodward now fills her place.

In concluding this report, I desire to express with all the emphasis that gratitude can give, my thanks to you for your great kindness to me during my long illness, and to the staff of Resident Officers who, while aiming to serve the Asylum faithfully, have evidently endeavored to do so with consideration to me personally. May God reward you and them.

JOHN E. TYLER,

Superintendent.

McLean Asylum for the Insane,
Somerville, 1st January, 1871.

Table of Admissions, Discharges, and Results, at the McLean Asylum, from its opening, October 6, 1818.

Years.	Admitted.	Discharg'd	Wh'le No. under care.	Died.	Much improved, &c.	Recover'd	Remain'g at end of year.	Average No. of Patients.
1818–19	58	35	58	5	19	11	23	–
1820	44	40	67	1	28	11	27	–
1821	47	46	74	3	33	10	28	–
1822	64	50	92	5	31	14	42	–
1823	73	61	115	2	39	20	54	–
1824	53	56	107	5	28	23	51	–
1825	59	56	110	8	27	21	54	–
1826	47	46	101	5	21	20	55	–
1827	58	56	113	5	17	34	57	–
1828	77	65	134	5	37	23	69	–
1829	73	77	142	9	42	26	65	–
1830	82	78	147	10	34	34	69	–
1831	83	84	152	8	46	30	68	–
1832	94	98	162	10	45	43	64	–
1833	103	100	167	8	50	42	67	–
1834	108	95	174	7	47	41	80	–
1835	83	84	163	11	28	45	77	–
1836	106	112	183	10	38	64	71	–
1837	120	105	191	8	25	72	86	80
1838	138	131	224	12	45	74	93	95
1839	132	117	225	10	38	69	108	112
1840	155	138	263	13	50	75	125	128
1841	157	141	283	11	55	75	142	135
1842	129	138	271	15	43	80	133	143
1843	126	126	260	18	45	63	134	131
1844	158	140	292	20	52	68	152	146
1845	119	120	271	13	33	74	151	149
1846	148	126	299	9	52	65	173	164
1847	170	170	343	33	50	87	173	172
1848	143	155	316	23	50	82	155	171
1849	160	137	321	15	58	64	184	177
1850	173	157	357	28	51	78	200	201
1851	164	173	364	29	69	75	191	195
1852	145	135	336	15	48	72	201	200
1853	114	120	315	17	45	58	195	194
1854	120	120	315	16	45	59	195	195
1855	123	126	318	24	46	56	192	192
1856	149	145	341	19	58	68	196	195
1857	141	159	337	28	60	71	178	191
1858	155	147	333	25	50	72	186	187
1859	131	142	317	28	53	61	175	185
1860	121	109	296	24	46	39	187	185
1861	111	110	298	23	33	54	188	193
1862	82	94	270	18	37	39	176	190
1863	94	69	270	13	20	36	201	191
1864	101	107	302	27	38	42	195	200
1865	82	85	277	17	33	35	192	186
1866	103	98	295	29	23	46	197	197
1867	89	108	286	27	36	45	178	186
1868	92	94	270	23	37	34	176	166
1869	108	100	284	18	31	51	184	187
1870	79	85	263	12	40	33	178	187
–	5644	5466	–	777	2105	2584	–	–

TABLE OF EXPENSES OF THE "HOSPITAL" DEPARTMENT, FOR TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

YEAR.	Weekly Expense.	Board paid by Patients.	Actual cost of Pay Patients.	Actual cost of Free Patients.	Cost of all Patients over board received.	Total Expenses.	Average cost of each Patient admitted.
1847	$5.81	$5,001.00	—	—	$19,511.00	$24,512.00	$36.37
1848	4.98	5,074.00	—	—	22,931.00	28,005.00	34.83
1849	5.04	4,788.00	—	—	24,603.00	29,391.00	33.78
1850	5.16	4,226.00	—	—	24,798.00	29,024.00	38.90
1851	5.38	5,424.00	—	—	25,941.00	31,365.00	37.38
1852	4.87	5,359.00	—	—	24,814.00	30,173.00	36.53
1853	5.22	5,562.00	—	—	27,053.00	32,615.00	35.26
1854	5.73	6,128.00	—	—	34,526.00	40,654.00	44.09
1855	6.21	8,889.17	—	—	34,363.34	43,252.51	47.27
1856	6.11	8,466.25	—	—	35,982.67	44,448.92	45.54
1857	6.45	7,336.83	—	—	35,573.57	42,910.40	46.64
1858	6.53	7,308.80	—	—	37,189.87	44,498.67	43.84
1859	5.76	6,020.26	$7,400.25	$31,910.47	33,290.46	39,310.72	31.70
1860	6.42	5,209.85	6,430.33	36,148.06	37,368.54	42,578.39	34.34
1861	5.35	5,347.27	5,684.40	33,269.90	33,607.03	38,954.30	27.51
1862	6.04	5,853.89	6,628.65	35,486.16	36,260.92	42,114.81	26.14
1863	6.66	6,312.25	6,151.27	41,270.44	41,109.46	47,421.71	28.77
1864	8.38	7,714.54	10,873.02	49,286.53	52,445.01	60,159.55	37.61
1865	9.86	14,847.27	23,836.97	34,131.83	43,121.53	57,968.80	48.35
1866	13.88	14,977.44	31,248.68	37,538.12	53,809.36	68,786.80	56.20
1867	11.28	16,717.68	30,776.71	30,232.51	44,291.54	61,009.22	50.58
1868	12.74	14,671.45	24,511.27	43,053.20	52,893.02	67,564.47	53.41
1869	10.14	13,426.70	20,570.39	41,668.21	481.18,90	62,238.60	44.77
1870	10.04	12,003.83	15,844.35	46,087.42	49,927.94	62,814.82	44.02

Table of Admissions and Results at the Massachusetts General Hospital, from Sept. 3, 1821, to Dec. 31, 1870.

YEAR	Total Admitted.	Whole Number treated.						Discharged well.	Percentage on "Total Admitted."	Much Relieved, or Relieved in part.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated, Unfit, Dismissed, &c.	Deaths.	Percentage on "Total Admitted."	Greatest number free at one time.	Greatest number paying at one time.	Greatest Total.	Least Total.	Average.	Accidents.	Percentage.	Average time of Paying. Weeks.	Average time of Free. Weeks.	Patients remaining under treatment Dec. 31.		Out-Patients treated.
		Free.	Paying Board all the time.	Paying part of the time.	Pay'g Board.	Pay'g Board part of time.	Free.																	Paying.	Free.	
1821 to 1841	7992	..	..	..	..	..	..	3719	..	2613	815	68	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1841	404	213	168	23	..	..	..	151	37	152	53	21	26	6	..	..	61	41	51	..	..	4 5-7	6 6-7			
1842	347	177	159	11	..	..	..	121	34	137	45	16	25	7	..	..	62	13	43	..	..	4	6 1-7			
1843	365	183	167	15	..	..	..	136	37	115	55	17	41	11	..	..	56	33	47[2]	..	..	4	6			
1844	435	250	174	11	..	..	..	183	43	137	41	23	47	11	..	30	71	40	53	55	12[2]	3 6-7	7 1-7			
1845	453	265	176	12	..	..	..	205	45	130	37	28	54	12	44	34	72	37	56	62	14	5 4-7	6 6-7			
1846	459	250	182	27	..	..	..	211	46	137	30	33	36	8	44	28	72	37	55	59	13	3 1-2	4 3-4			
1847	674	354	279	41	..	..	..	340	50	145	54	30	57	8	82	41	123	54	81	74	11	3 1-2	4 1-2	..	..	328
1848	804	460	283	61	..	..	..	400	50	219	52	39	103	13	86	38	124	94	108	103	12[2]	3 1-7	5	..	..	378
1849	870	543	273	54	..	..	..	436	50	218	75	53	84	9	89	38	127	90	112	97	11	2 4-7	5 5-7	..	..	272
1850	746	427	242	77	..	..	..	363	48	200	56	49	76	10	103	33	136	83	108	98	13	2 6-7	6	..	..	294
1851	839	477	298	64	..	..	..	387	46	235	47	63	98	11	93	48	141	77	112	123	15	3	6	..	..	237
1852	826	472	271	83	..	..	..	410	50	234	52	47	82	10	105	41	133	104	119	132	16	3 1-4	5	..	..	248
1853	925	505	335	85	..	..	..	431	46	287	70	66	82	9	108	39	142	108	120	159	17	3 1-6	7	..	..	358
1854	922	490	321	111	..	..	..	423	46	257	73	41	115	12	112	45	145	125	133	212	23	4	10	..	..	477
1855	915	414	352	147	..	..	..	456	50	238	59	51	102	11	107	59	152	114	134	157	17 3-10	3 3-7	11 4-7	..	..	645
1856	976	545	335	96	..	..	..	478	49	230	77	71	117	12	114	48	153	120	140	189	19	3	5	..	..	887
1857	920	549	280	91	..	..	..	510	55	195	57	66	130	14	119	40	157	103	128	163	17 7-10	2 2-3	5	..	..	1574
1858	1015	718	251	46	..	..	..	514	50	229	65	50	127	13	120	31	144	91	123	186	18[2]	4	7[2]	..	..	2223
1859	1240	934	257	49	287	49	1040	653	53	280	54	94	141	11	145	37	165	92	131	212	17	4	4 2-3	14	140	3523
1860	1240	997	201	42	215	42	1137	698	56	305	73	58	121	9¾	149	33	175	80	128	233	18 7-10	4	6	15	121	4433
1861	1416	1131	253	32	268	32	1252	831	59	318	79	57	99	7	135	37	162	120	140	297	21	4	5 3-4	16	124	4676
1862	1611	1175	425	11	441	11	1299	843	52	431	77	154	101	6¼	133	45	166	102	134	271	16 3-4	2 1-10	4 1-10	25	120	4800
1863	1648	1348	283	17	308	17	1468	856	52	459	96	70	162	9¾	135	29	158	116	137	292	17 7-10	3 4-10	4	24	126	4987
1864	1599	1262	326	11	350	11	1388	916	57	390	84	61	130	8	139	33	157	110	138	242	15 2-10	3.18	4.37	25	123	5619
1865	1199	564	567	68	592	68	687	702	59	295	68	74	104	8½	137	72	164	88	113	140	11 7-10	3.67	4.85	45	59	5356
1866	1120	497	578	45	693	45	556	677	60	82	50	74	96	8½	62	58	109	78	95	132	11 7-10	3.40	5.10	45	50	5608
1867	1206	626	556	24	601	24	676	676	56	282	62	141	94	7.8	77	62	126	72	104	113	9.36	3.37	4.26	39	69	4553
1868	1265	771	463	31	302	31	840	757	60	258	64	82	85	7	97	56	132	69	102	98	7.74	3.00	3.50	31	96	5264
1869	1390	834	532	24	563	24	930	771	55½	352	78	84	107	7.7	98	55	139	90	118	93	6.69	3.40	4.30	25	100	6953
1870	1302	858	414	30	439	30	958	780	60	303	65	68	85	6.45	106	45	137	98	120	140		3.37	4.82	24	86	8767
	37123							19034		9863	2663	1849	3300													72460

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

1871.

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, ... *President.*
NATHANIEL THAYER, ... *Vice-President.*
J. THOMAS STEVENSON, ... *Treasurer.*
THOMAS B. HALL, ... *Secretary.*

TRUSTEES.

HENRY B. ROGERS, ... *Chairman*—5 *Joy Street.*
JAMES M. BEEBE, ... 30 *Beacon Street.*
WILLIAM S. BULLARD, ... 5 *Mount Vernon Street.*
CHARLES H. DALTON, ... 33 *Commonwealth Avenue.*
EDMUND DWIGHT, ... 69 *Franklin Street.*
GEORGE E. ELLIS, ... 110 *Marlboro Street.*
SAMUEL ELIOT, ... 13 *Pemberton Square.*
EZRA FARNSWORTH, ... 4 *Winthrop Square.*
GEORGE S. HALE, ... 39 *Court Street.*
GEORGE HIGGINSON, ... 40 *State Street.*
SAMUEL G. HOWE, ... 20 *Bromfield Street.*
SAMUEL W. SWETT, ... 60 *State Street.*

BOARD OF CONSULTATION.

JOHN JEFFRIES, M.D.
EDWARD REYNOLDS, M.D.
JOHN B. S. JACKSON, M.D.
WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D.
H. I. BOWDITCH, M.D.
D. H. STORER, M.D.
CHARLES E. WARE, M.D.
C. E. BROWN-SÉQUARD, M.D.

BENJAMIN S. SHAW, M.D. . . . . *Resident Physician.*

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, M.D. . . .
FRANCIS MINOT, M.D. . . . . *Visiting Physicians.*
CALVIN ELLIS, M.D. . . . . *Visiting Physicians.*
SAMUEL L. ABBOT, M.D. . . . . *Visiting Physicians.*
H. K. OLIVER, JR., M.D. . . . . *Visiting Physicians.*
EDWARD B. DALTON, M.D. . . . . *Visiting Physicians.*

HENRY J. BIGELOW, M.D. . . . . *Visiting Surgeons.*
HENRY G. CLARK, M.D. . . . . *Visiting Surgeons.*
SAMUEL CABOT, M.D. . . . . *Visiting Surgeons.*
GEORGE H. GAY, M.D. . . . . *Visiting Surgeons.*
RICHARD M. HODGES, M.D. . . . *Visiting Surgeons.*
ALGERNON COOLIDGE, M.D. . . . *Visiting Surgeons.*

HALL CURTIS, M.D. . . . . *Physicians to Out-patients.*
GEORGE G. TARBELL, M.D. . *Physicians to Out-patients.*
JOHN COLLINS WARREN, M.D. *Physicians to Out-patients.*
DAVID H. HAYDEN, M.D. . . . *Physicians to Out-patients.*

J. THEODORE HEARD, M.D. . *Surgeons to Out-patients.*
CHARLES B. PORTER, M.D. . *Surgeons to Out-patients.*

REGINALD H. FITZ, M.D. . . *Microscopist, and Curator of the Pathological Cabinet.*

JAMES C. WHITE, M.D. . . *Chemist and Physician to Patients with diseases of the Skin.*

MISS G. L. STURTEVANT, ... *Matron.*

DANIEL G. WILKINS, ... *Apothecary.*

OFFICERS OF THE McLEAN ASYLUM.

JOHN E. TYLER, M.D. . . . . *Superintendent.*

J. H. WHITTEMORE, M.D. . *Assistant Physicians and Apothecaries.*
GEORGE F. JELLY, M.D. . *Assistant Physicians and Apothecaries.*

GEORGE W. WHITTLE, ... *Steward.*

MRS. ABBY M. WHITTLE, ... *Matron.*

DAVID J. DEARBORN, ... *Supervisors.*
MISS LUCIA E. WOODWARD, ... *Supervisors.*

JAMES R. CHADWICK, M. D., . . .
ALBERT N. BLODGETT, M. D., . .
EDWARD S. WOOD, M. D., ...
JAMES T. BOUTELLE, M. D., . . .

Surgical House Officers.

JOSEPH P. OLIVER, M. D., ...
HORATIO BRIDGE, M. D., ...

Medical House Officers.

COMMITTEES.

Committee on Finance.

MESSRS. BEEBE AND HIGGINSON.

Committee on Accounts.

MESSRS. DWIGHT AND SWETT.

Free-Bed Standing Committee.

MESSRS. HIGGINSON AND DALTON.

Committee on the Book of Donations.

MR. ROGERS.

Committee on the Warren Fund and Library.

MESSRS. ELIOT AND DWIGHT.

Committee on Repairs.

MESSRS. ROGERS, BULLARD, AND DALTON.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

February,	MESSRS. DWIGHT AND ELIOT.
March,	" ELIOT AND BEEBE.
April,	" BEEBE AND ELLIS.
May,	" ELLIS AND SWETT.
June,	" SWETT AND FARNSWORTH.
July,	" FARNSWORTH AND HALE.
August,	" HALE AND HOWE.
September,	" HOWE AND HIGGINSON.
October,	" HIGGINSON AND DALTON.
November,	" DALTON AND ROGERS.
December,	" ROGERS AND BULLARD.
January,	" BULLARD AND DWIGHT.

LADIES' VISITING COMMITTEE.

January,	MRS. STEVENSON AND MISS BREWER.
February,	MISS BREWER AND MRS. ROGERS.
March,	MRS. ROGERS AND MISS GOODWIN.
April,	MISS GOODWIN AND MRS. BEEBE.
May,	MRS. BEEBE AND MISS REVERE.
June,	MISS REVERE AND MISS TORREY.
September,	MISS TORREY AND MISS YOUNG.
October,	MISS YOUNG AND MISS BOWDITCH.
November,	MISS BOWDITCH AND MISS HEMENWAY.
December,	MISS HEMENWAY AND MRS. STEVENSON.

FIFTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS

GENERAL HOSPITAL,

1871.

BOSTON:
1872.
BARKER, COTTER & CO., PRINTERS,
14 State Street.

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1871.

The Committee of the Trustees appointed to prepare the Annual Report of the Board to the Corporation, to whom the Treasurer's accounts and the reports of the other officers have been referred, respectfully submit the

Fifty-eighth Annual Report.

The Board of Trustees remains unchanged, except by the resignation on the 5th of May last of Ezra Farnsworth, first appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth in 1867, whose place was filled by the appointment of Samuel D. Warren, and by the appointment of Henry P. Kidder in the place of William S. Bullard who has declined a reappointment after twenty-three years of service as a member of the Board. The resignation of Dr. John E. Tyler, for thirteen years the Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, was accepted by the Trustees on the 3rd day of March last. The Trustees expressed their appreciation of Dr. Tyler's long, arduous, and faithful services, and their regret at the loss sustained in his retirement, by the passage of the following resolutions: —

"*Resolved*, That this Board, after due consideration of all the facts and circumstances in the case, accept, with great reluctance, the resignation tendered them by Dr. John E. Tyler.

"*Resolved*, That Dr. Tyler, during the thirteen years of his administration of the Asylum, has, by his professional skill, sound judgment, self-sacrificing spirit and conscientious discharge of the duties of his arduous and responsible office, not only maintained the very high standard of excellence which this Institution had previously attained among similar institutions of the country, — but, by his courteous manners, well-balanced temperament and loving heart, has, to a singular degree, won the esteem and affection of the large number of patients who, from time to time, have been under his charge — the confidence of their relatives and friends, and the respect of the public at large ; and, therefore, this Board deem it their duty to tender to him, in behalf of the Institution, their warmest thanks for the services he has rendered — their deep regret at the circumstances which make him unable, at present, to perform the duties they would have so gladly continued to him, and their sincere wishes and prayers for his speedy and complete restoration to health and usefulness."

* * * * * * * *

"*Resolved*, That the Board is unwilling to conclude its action in this regard without noticing the valuable voluntary services rendered to the Institution by Mrs. Tyler. In their belief, by her good judgment, her quick sympathy and constant kind attentions, and care, she has done a great deal to soothe and mitigate the sorrows of the patients, and promote the happiness and welfare of the household, and they beg leave respectfully to tender to her with their hearty acknowledgments, their personal esteem and their best wishes."

The Trustees are gratified to add that Dr. Tyler's health has improved, and that he has accepted the position of a member of the Board of Consultation, to which he was elected on the 1st of December last.

His health had been such that for a part of the year he had been, with the approval of the Trustees, absent from the Institution or unable to perform his usual duties, which devolved upon Dr. J. H. Whittemore, appointed an Assistant-Physician in 1862. Dr. Whittemore also resigned his office in March, and the Trustees thereupon

"*Voted*, That in accepting the resignation tendered to them by Dr. J. H. Whittemore, Assistant-Physician and Apothecary at the Asylum, in order that he may be at liberty to pursue the general practice of medicine, and to take place on the first of July next, the Board desire to express their entire satisfaction with the manner in which he has performed the duties of his office; and, especially, would they recognize and commend the ease and readiness with which he assumed, in addition to his own, the duties and responsibilities thrown upon him by the illness of the Superintendent, and his very able, wise, and faithful conduct of them since the first of April last. With a deep sense of obligation to Dr. Whittemore for these voluntarily rendered services, and a high appreciation of his capacity and character, the Board beg him to accept their best wishes for his future happiness and success."

After Dr. Whittemore's retirement, Dr. Isaac Ray, of Philadelphia, kindly consented to take the temporary charge of the Institution, and remained there until October 3rd.

The selection of a new Superintendent of the Asylum was carefully considered by the Trustees. Dr. George F. Jelly, formerly of Salem, had commended himself by his conscientious and assiduous performance of his duties as an Assistant Physician.

The opinion of those whom they might consider more competent than themselves in regard to professional qualifications fully concurring with their judgment, he was, on the 13th day of October last, elected Superintendent of the Asylum.

There have been also a few changes in the Hospital staff. In May last Dr. Hall Curtis resigned the position of physician to out patients, and Dr. William L. Richardson was elected in his place. In October, Dr. Henry P. Quincy was appointed "Artist to the Hospital," for the purpose of preserving representations of such forms of disease as are susceptible of illustration by this means.

The Visiting Committee of ladies, mentioned in the last report, have continued their kind attentions to the patients during the past year.

The accounts of the Treasurer, with the evidences of property in his hands, have been examined by the Committee and found correct.

The beneficent and appropriate work of both Institutions has been carried on with the success for which the experience of past years had authorized us to hope. The amount of this work and its results, as well as the expense attendant upon it, and the financial condition of the Corporation are exhibited in the various reports appended. An attempt has been made to bring together some facts from these papers in tables at the close of the report, in such a manner as to present at a glance the work and expenses of both Institutions for the last ten years,

and thus to furnish an opportunity for comparisons at different periods in the particulars indicated, so far as the records kept afford an opportunity for such comparison.

The full and comprehensive statement of the Treasurer is referred to for a more detailed exhibit of the financial condition of the Hospital. The table of income and expenses above mentioned, shows the inevitable demand which is made, year by year, on the permanent funds of the Corporation and on the liberality of its benefactors, and furnishes gratifying evidence of the continuance of that liberality. The most serious burden on the Treasury of the Corporation is the expenditure for free patients at the Hospital. The number of inmates of this class has recently reached 120—at one time—and while the Trustees recognize with gratitude the continued charity of past years, it is still incumbent on them to remind their benefactors that the poor are always with us, and that this demand is incessant and increasing.

The tables relating to the work at the Institutions and its results, indicate that the benevolence thus manifested has borne fruit in the annual restoration to health or improvement of a large number of persons, and justify this constant appeal for its renewed activity. The percentage of improvement at the Hospital is singularly uniform.

A separate department was temporarily established at the Hospital for the treatment of skin diseases, but at the close of the year it was thought expedient to

discontinue it, and the room thus occupied will be available for the general uses of the Hospital.

A new heating and ventilating apparatus has been placed in the Hospital by Messrs. Geo. W. Walker & Co., which the Resident Physician reports to be satisfactory, and a great improvement on the former arrangements for that purpose. The steam power furnished by the apparatus has been found of great service in the use of the elevator.

No other extraordinary repairs or changes of importance have been made.

In February last, the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company filed a location under the act of 1870, (chapter 9,) taking a strip of land through the front of the Asylum grounds and across the main avenue, from Washington street, (Somerville,) and has since commenced the construction of a road upon that location to the Mystic river flats.

The buildings of the Asylum are thus literally surrounded by railways, the annoyance from which is great and increasing. No settlement for the damages thus occasioned has been made. The amount it is difficult to estimate. That it must be very large is apparent, and the Trustees hope that the injury thus occasioned for the benefit of the railroad company will be fully recognized by its officers. But the Trustees are compelled to regard with serious consideration the propriety or necessity of removing the Institution to some other situation.

The Trustees desire to acknowledge with gratitude the following donations and bequests: —

A donation of $450 from the Amateur Dramatic Association of Boston, through Edward Jackson, Treasurer.

A bequest of $1000 from the late Sidney Homer, Esq., through T. J. Homer, and others, Trustees.

A bequest of $2000 from the late James Read, Esq., through George Gardner, the executor of his will, in pursuance of which the "James Read fund" of $2000 has been established, the income thereof to be annually appropriated, one-half to the support of free beds and one-half to the Asylum.

Edward S. Rand, and others, executors of the will of the late Miss Nabby Joy, have placed in the hands of the Corporation the sum of $20,000 — part of the surplus given by her "to be by them distributed among such charitable societies or institutions, or paid over and applied to and for such charity or charities as they or a majority of them shall consider most deserving and most requiring aid and support;"—for the establishment of the "Joy Fund," the income of which is to be applied to the support of free beds, subject to the annual payment of sums amounting to $700, to two persons during their lives, and on condition that two of the executors shall each be entitled to a free bed at the Hospital.

James McGregor, Esq., has also given the sum of $10,000 to establish the "McGregor Fund," the income

of which is to be equally divided between the Hospital and Asylum *

The Warren Prize, founded by the late J. Mason Warren in memory of his father, John C. Warren, was awarded by the Medical Board of the Hospital, as arbitrators, to Horatio C. Wood, Jr., of Philadelphia, for a dissertation on the "Physiological Action of Nitrate of Amyl." The amount of the prize,—in this instance, $388,—depends on the income of the fund established for that purpose.

Dr. Wood was allowed to take a copy of his Dissertation for publication, on condition that the original manuscript should be returned to the Superintendent of the Hospital, and that, in case of its publication, any additions should be announced as not having been submitted to the Prize Committee.

The same prize for the year 1874 is now offered to the author of the best essay, considered worthy of a prize, on "Experimental Researches on the Elimination of Drugs by the Mammary Glands." The Trustees are not aware that they are authorized by the terms of the founder's will to exclude the members of the Medical Board of the Hospital, who award the prize, from this competition, but it is deemed proper to add, in behalf of the Board, that they desire the Trustees to state that no member will be expected to compete for the prize.

The Librarian of the Treadwell Library reports that it is complete and in good order. Forty-four volumes

* The two donations last mentioned have been made since the close of the year 1871, and do not appear in the Treasurer's Report.

of large and expensive works, such as are not generally found in private libraries, have been added. The standard journals, especially of foreign countries, are considered of great value, and the library is constantly consulted.

The General Libraries, both at the Hospital and the Asylum, have contributed much to the entertainment of the inmates. The former is far from being all that could be wished, and the Trustees would gratefully receive additions to either. In calling the attention of those who may desire to contribute to the happiness of the patients in this mode, they add that light and entertaining books are naturally sought, for diversion and relief, by the sick or convalescing patients.

The republication and continuation of the History of the Hospital by the late Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Esq., for which a fund was provided by his will, has been prosecuted under the editorial care of our associate, the Rev. Dr. Geo. E. Ellis, and will, it is expected, be ready for the press in the Spring.

The Report of the Treasurer, of the Resident Physician at the Hospital, and of the Superintendent of the McLean Asylum are appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. HALE,
G. HIGGINSON, } *Committee.*

Boston, February 7, 1872.

WARREN TRIENNIAL PRIZE.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital give notice that the first Triennial Prize, (amounting to $388,) from the fund bequeathed to the Hospital by the late Dr. J. Mason Warren, has been awarded to HORATIO C. WOOD, JR., M. D., of Philadelphia, for an essay on "The Physiological Action of Nitrate of Amyl."

The next Warren Prize will be awarded to the author of the best essay, considered worthy of a prize, on the subject of "Experimental Researches on the Elimination of Drugs by the Mammary Glands."

Each essay should be accompanied with a sealed envelope containing the author's name and address, and be transmitted to Benjamin S. Shaw, M. D., Resident Physician, Massachusetts General Hospital, on or before February 1, 1874.

J. THOS. STEVENSON, *Treasurer.*

BOSTON, June 19, 1871.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1871.

BOSTON, JANUARY 12, 1872.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital,

GENTLEMEN,—

I submit to you, for examination, the Annual Accounts of this Corporation, made up to December 31st, 1871, together with all vouchers for the payments made by me during the year, and all the evidences of property in possession on the first day of January, 1872.

The accounts are stated in detail upon pages one hundred and thirty-four to one hundred and forty-one, inclusive, of the Book of Annual Accounts; and they may be explained as follows:

134th. Page — Asylum Expenses.

The net expenditure in this Department has been $146,191.23

Viz. : — For Stores, . .	$57,688.95	
Wages, . .	23,761.59	
Fuel, . .	9,853.88	
Stationery, etc., .	269.05	
Medicines, . .	3,423.48	
Repairs, . .	11,320.26	
Furniture, . .	10,625.74	
Lights, . .	3,938.04	
Diversions, . .	6,401.25	
Contingencies, .	2,622.94	
Salaries, . .	15,025.11	
Proportion of General Expenses, . .	1,260.94	
		$146,191.23 ;

which amount has been provided for as follows :

From Board of Inmates, . .	$136,194.35	
" Income of Asylum Funds,	5,031.17	
" Income of General Fund,	4,965.71	
		$146,191.23

The expenses have been greater the past year than for the preceding year by the sum of $11,851.60.

The amount charged to patients has been $9,996.88 less than the expenses incurred on their behalf.

The average number of patients having been 178, the cost of each seems to have been $15.80 per week.

134th Page — Hospital Expenses.

The expenditure for the ordinary expenses of this Department has been $63,526.37

Viz.: — For Stores, . . .	$24,150.59	
Wages, . . .	13,766.84	
Water Rates, . .	1,009.40	
Fuel, . . .	5,905.06	
Lights, . . .	1,213.02	
Artificial Limbs, .	585.00	
Library, . .	548.74	
Medicines, . .	1,855.78	
Furniture, . .	2,978.99	
Stationery, etc., .	365.29	
Surgical Instruments,	542.22	
Wines and Liquors,	1,680.97	
Repairs, . .	2,880.02	
Contingencies, .	333.21	
Salaries, . .	4,450.00	
Proportion of General Expenses, . .	1,260.94	
		$63,526.37 ;

which amount has been provided for as follows:

From Board of Patients, . .	$11,078.69	
" Income of Free Bed Funds,	28,611.06	
" Subscribers for Free Beds, .	11,700.00	
" Income of Library Funds, .	457.32	
" Income of Wooden Leg Fund,	585.00	
" The General Fund, . .	11,094.30	
		$63,526.37

These expenses have been $711.55 more than for the preceding year. The average number of patients for the year has been 122¼; of whom 29¾ paid their board, in whole or in part, and 92½ were upon free beds. The average cost per patient has been $9.96 per week. The amount charged to them for board has been $52,447.68 less than the expenses incurred on their behalf. The average charge to paying patients has been $7.14 per week, or $2.82 less than cost per week.

The extraordinary expenses in this Department have been the cost of boiler-house, new heating and ventilating apparatus, elevator, etc., introduced during the year with very satisfactory results at an outlay of $28,740.85; which amount has been provided for from the General Fund.

135th Page—Annual Subscriptions for Free Beds.

The whole amount received on this account has been $11,700.00; which amount has been added to the income for the support of free beds, making the whole sum received for that purpose $40,311.06; which is $6,815.06 less than the actual expenses incurred therefor. The charitable contributors for this object have been as follows:

Wm. Amory,	$100.00	*Brought forward,*	$600.00
Chas. Amory,	100.00	G. T. Bigelow,	100.00
Wm. Appleton,	100.00	J. A. Burnham,	100.00
C. H. Appleton,	100.00	M. Brimmer,	100.00
W. S. Appleton,	100.00	E. B. Bigelow,	100.00
R. Baker, Jr.,	100.00	Mrs. G. Brooks,	100.00
Carried forward,	$600.00	*Carried forward,*	$1100.00

Brought forward,	$ 1100.00
S. Brooks,	100.00
J. I. Bowditch,	100.00
Boston and Maine Railroad,	100.00
Boston and Lowell Railroad,	100.00
Boston and Albany Railroad,	100.00
Boston Gas Co.,	100.00
G. Brewer,	100.00
Mrs. N. I. Bowditch,	100.00
P. C. Brooks,	100.00
P. C. Brooks, Jr.,	100.00
Miss Bryant,	100.00
T. J. Coolidge,	100.00
G. S. Curtis,	100 00
B. R. Curtis,	100.00
D. S. Curtis,	100.00
J. G. Cushing,	100.00
Mrs. T. Chase,	100.00
Jas. Davis,	100.00
T. J. Dale,	100.00
F. G. Dexter,	100.00
Miss A. W. Davis,	100.00
John H. Eastburn,	100.00
J. W. Edmands,	100.00
Wm. Endicott, Jr.	100.00
E. Farnsworth,	100 00
C. W. Freeland,	100.00
Mrs. A. Fearing,	100.00
J. C. Gray,	100.00
W. H. Gardiner,	100.00
Jno. Gardner,	100.00
J. P. & J. L. Gardner,	100.00
O. Goodwin,	100.00
Miss L. Goodwin,	100.00
Miss E. Goodwin,	100.00
G. A. Gardner,	100.00
J. B. Glover,	100.00
R. C. Greenleaf,	100.00
Mrs. A. Hemenway,	200.00
G. Higginson,	100.00
G. O. Hovey,	100.00
R. W. Hooper,	100.00
Misses Hooper,	100.00
Geo. Howe,	100.00
S. Johnson, Jr.,	100.00
H. P. Kidder,	100.00
C. W. Loring,	100.00
J. A. Lowell,	100.00
Carried forward,	$ 5900.00

Brought forward,	$ 5900.00
W. R. Lawrence,	100.00
Mrs. J. E. Lodge,	100.00
T. Lyman,	100.00
F. L. Lee,	100.00
J. L. Little,	100.00
N. Matthews,	100.00
Wm. Minot,	100.00
R. M. Mason,	100.00
R. C. Mackay,	100.00
Wm. Monroe,	100.00
C. Mixter,	100.00
Metropolitan Railroad,	100.00
Jas. Parker,	100.00
Wm. Perkins,	100.00
H. D. Parker & Co.,	100.00
E. Page,	100.00
S. R. Payson,	100.00
Providence Railroad,	100.00
G. F. Parkman,	100.00
F. H. Peabody,	100.00
W. D. Pickman,	100.00
W. R. Robeson,	100.00
Jas. Read,	100.00
H. B. Rogers,	100.00
S. B. Schlesinger,	100.00
T. Sargent,	100.00
J. Sawyer,	100.00
S. G. Snelling,	100.00
S. Salisbury,	100.00
H. Saltonstall,	100.00
W. W. Tucker,	100.00
N. Thayer,	500.00
H. Upham,	100.00
Union Railroad,	200.00
W. C. Wharton,	100.00
Misses Welles,	500.00
E. Wigglesworth,	200.00
Miss A. Wigglesworth,	200.00
Mrs. M. Wigglesworth,	200.00
M. Williams,	100.00
S. D. Warren,	100.00
C. L. Young,	100.00
J. McGregor,	100.00
Mechanics Mutual Fire Ins. Co.,	100.00
Massachusetts Humane Society,	200 00
	$ 11,700.00

136th Page — PROFITS OF INVESTMENTS. 1871.

The whole amount of dividends, interest, rents, etc. collected during the year was $ 43,074.55, from the investments of the following Funds:

The General Fund, ...	$ 7,644.82
Two Accumulating Funds, . .	710.52
Six Asylum Funds, ...	5,031.17
Thirty-one Free Bed Funds, . .	28,611.06
Two Library Funds, ...	457.32
One Wooden Leg Fund, . . .	381.10
One Warren Prize Fund, . .	143.29
One Surgical Instrument Fund, .	95.27
	$ 43,074.55

And this sum has been entered to the credit of those accounts as income, the average net income after payment of taxes and repairs having been at the rate of 7⅝ per cent. for the year.

136th Page — BOARD ACCOUNT.

The Amount charged to Patients has been:		
At the Asylum, ...	$ 140,543.68	
At the Hospital, ...	33,089.23	
		$ 173,632.91
The Amount remitted by the Trustees, has been:		
At the Asylum, ...	$ 4,349.33	
At the Hospital, ...	22,010.54	
		26,359.87
Amount Carried forward, . . .		$ 147,273.04

Amount Brought forward, . . . $147,273.04;

So that the income from this source has been:

At the Asylum, ...	$ 136,194.35	
At the Hospital, ...	11,078.69	
		$147,273.04;

This exhibits a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of:

At the Asylum, ...	$ 5,599,51
At the Hospital, ...	924.14
	$ 6,523.65

137th Page — DONATIONS, ETC.

The donations, legacies, etc. received during the year have been:

From John L. Gardner, Esq., of Boston—a donation,	$ 20,000.00
" B. T. Reed, Esq., of Boston, — a donation, .	1,000.00
" Sidney Homer, Esq., of Boston, — a bequest,	1,000.00
" James Read, Esq., of Boston, — a bequest,	2,000.00
" John Redman, Esq., of Boston, — a bequest, in part, ...	3,500.00
" M. P. Sawyer, Esq., of Boston, — a bequest, in part, ...	5,477.71
" Amateur Dramatic Club of Boston, — a donation, ...	450.00
	$ 33,427.71

Which amounts have been added to the several funds for which they were designed by their charitable donors, viz.:

To the Free Bed Funds, . .	$25,500.00	
" Asylum Funds, . . .	1,000.00	
" General Fund, . . .	6,927.71	
		$33,427.71

140th Page — The General Fund.

This account shows that the Fund amounted, on the 1st of January 1871, to . . $ 908,486.50
—that it has been increased during the year by

The Income of Investments, . . .	$ 7,644.82	
The Profits of the Hos. Life Ins. Co.,	10,000.00	
The Bequest of Sidney Homer, Esq.,	1,000.00	
The Bequest of M. P. Sawyer, Esq.,	5,477.71	
The Donation of Dramatic Club, .	450.00	
		$ 24,572.53
		$ 933,059.03;

and that it has contributed during the year towards the expenses of

The Asylum, ...	$ 4,965.71	
The Hospital, ordinary	$ 11,094.30	
extraordinary	28,740.85	
	$ 39,835.15	
		$ 44,800.86;

And that it amounts at the close of the year to $ 888,258.17;

of which no less than $ 796,747.94 are invested in land, buildings, etc. occupied and used for its own purposes.

140th Page — Restricted Funds.

This account shows that these funds, of which the income alone can be used for specific pur-

poses, amounted on the 1st of January, 1871, to $443,729.16;

that they have been increased during the year by

The Income of Investments, .	$ 35,429.73	
Donation of J. L. Gardner,	20,000.00	
Donation of B. T. Reed, .	1,000.00	
Bequest of James Read, .	2,000.00	
Bequest of J. Redman, .	3,500.00	
		61,929.73
		$ 505,658.89;

and that they have contributed during the year to the

Hospital Expenses, . .	$ 29,653.38	
Asylum Expenses, . .	5,031.17	
Warren Prize Expenses, .	420.56	
		$ 35,105.11;

and that they amount at the close of the year to . . . . . $ 470,553.78

Viz.:—Funds for Asylum, . .	$ 66,510.00	
" " Warren Prizes, Income,	1,880.00 / 111.29	
" " Free Beds, .	376,864.03	
" " Library, . .	6,000.00	
" " History, . .	5,561.91	
" " Wooden Legs, Income,	5,000.00 / 2,810.60	
Wm. Reed's Fund, . .	4,470.68	
Fund for Surgical Instruments, . . . Income,	1,250.00 / 95.27	
		$ 470,553.78

the whole of the principal of which is invested in productive securities.

Pages 138 and 139 — INCOME AND EXPENSE, 1871.

The expenses have been as follows:

1st.	At the Asylum as stated in this report,			$ 146,191.23
2nd.	" " Hospital " " " " "			63,526,37
	For care of 92½ Free Beds,	$ 47,126.12		
	" care of 29¾ Pay Beds,	15,266.51		
	" Purchase of Wooden Legs,	585.00		
	" Increase of Library,	548.74		
		$ 63,526.37		
	" Ordinary Expenses,			$ 209,717.60
3rd.	" Extraordinary Expenses,			28,740.85
	For cost of Improvements and additions at the Hospital,	$ 28,740.85		
	Whole amount of Expenses,			$ 238,458.45

The *Income* has been as follows:

For the Asylum:

Income of Asylum Funds,	$ 5,031.17		
Received for Board,	136,194.35		
	$ 141,225.52		
Amounts Carried forward,		$ 141,225.52	$ 238,458.45

Amounts Brought forward,	$ 141,225.52	$ 238,458.45

For the Hospital:

Income of Hospital Funds,	$ 29,653.38	
Received from Subscribers for Free Beds,	11,700.00	
Received for Board,	11,078.69	
	$ 52,432.07.	

For General Purposes:

Received of Hos. Life Ins. Co.,	$ 10,000.00	
Income of General Fund,	7,644.82	
	$ 17,644.82	
Whole amount of Income,		$ 211,302.41

From which it appears that the excess of the expenses over the income has been . . . . . $ 27,156.04

and that deficiency has been provided for from the principal of the General Fund.

141st Page — STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS, JAN. 1, 1872.

This statement shows that the Corporation holds the following property, in addition to its real estate,

etc. in use as a Hospital at Boston and an Asylum at Somerville.

Insurance Stock, . . .	$ 50,000.00
Annuities in Trust, . .	100,000.00
Public Loans, ...	154,000.00
Railroad Stocks and Bonds, . .	52,665.00
Manufacturing Stocks and Bonds, .	101,274.00
Bank Stocks, ...	38,334.75
Notes and Mortgages, . . .	6,000.00
Real Estate in Boston, . . .	56,773.10
Which assets, amounting to ———	$559,046.85,

are held as the investment of the following Funds:

FOR ASYLUM.

Appleton, .	$ 30,010.00	Bromfield, .	$ 20,000.00	
Austin, .	5,000.00	Kittridge, .	5,500.00	
Read, . .	1,000.00	Amusement, .	5,000.00	
			———	$ 66,510.00

FOR HOSPITAL.

Library, Treadwell, $5,000.00		Warren, $1,000.00		$ 6,000.00	
Prizes, Warren Prize, ...				1,880.00	
Surg. Inst., $1,250.00,		Wooden Leg, $5,000.00		6,250.00	
History, .	5,561.91,	Wm. Read, .	4,470.68	10,032,59	
Free Beds.					
Bromfield,	$ 20,000.00	Read,	$ 1,000.00		
Belknap,	10,000.00	Pickens,	1,676.75		
Williams,	13,000.00	Redman,	134,114.50		
Brimmer,	5,000.00	Raymond,	2,820.00		
Thompson,	500.00	Mason,	9,400.00		
J. Phillips,	10,000.00	Sawyer,	7,000.00		
Carried up,	$58,500.00		$156,011.25	$24,162.59	$ 66,510.00

Brought up,	$ 58,500.00		$ 156,011.25	$ 24,162.59	$ 66,510.00
Percival,	950.00	Waldo,	40,000.00		
Tucker,	3,312.37	Wilder,	12,000.00		
Treadwell,	38,703.91	Shaw,	500.00		
Gardner,	20,000.00	Gray,	1,000.00		
Loring,	5,000.00	Todd,	5,000.00		
W. Phillips,	5,000.00	Greene,	5,000.00		
Townsend,	11,486.50	Davis,	900.00		
Sever,	500.00	Harris,	1,000.00		
Nichols,	6,000.00	Reed,	1,000.00		
Dowse,	5,000.00				
	$ 154,452.78		$ 222,411.25	$ 376,864.03	

For Hospital, . .	401,026.62
Unrestricted General Fund, so much thereof as is not invested in Asylum and Hospital, viz., ...	91,510.23
	$559,046.85

It will be perceived that the most urgent need, at the present time, is for an increase of the Funds for the support of free patients at the Hospital in Allen Street.

The actual cost of that item has been $47,126.12; while the income derived from all the Funds, held for that specific purpose, was but $28,611.06. Due notices have been sent to the annual subscribers of the expiration of their rights on the 31st ultimo; and it gives me pleasure to inform the Trustees that they, very generally, have responded with their accustomed

promptness. It is to be hoped that all the subscribers for the last year, who still live, will renew this very efficient charity. The seal has been put upon the good works on earth of four of your subscribers, viz., James Read, Esq., Theron J. Dale, Esq., George Howe, Esq. and Miss Susan J. Welles.

J. THOMAS STEVENSON,

Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1871.

Number of Patients in the Hospital, January 1, 1871.

Paying, 24. : : Free, 86. : : Total, 110.

Admitted to the Hospital from January 1, 1871 to January 1, 1872.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients paying board, ...	330	102	432
" " " part of the time, .	16	9	25
" entirely free, ...	543	427	970
	889	538	1427

Of these, 3 paid $35 per week; 10 paid $24.50; 47 paid $21; 14 paid $14; 3 paid $10; 127 paid $7; and 228 paid $4.50.

Whole number of patients treated during the year:—paying, 456; paying part of the time, 25; free, 1056:—total, 1537.

Discharged during the year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well, ...	522	299	821
Much relieved, ...	72	54	126
Relieved, ...	112	84	196
Not relieved, ...	32	26	58
Not treated, ...	37	14	51
Dead, ...	81	28	109
Insane and eloped, ...	18	4	22
	874	509	1383

Number of Patients Remaining, December 31, 1871.

Males,	81	Females,	73	Total,	154
Paying,	28	Free,	126		
Medical,	74	Surgical,	80		

Proportion of deaths to the whole number of results, 7.88 per cent.

Number of patients received on account of accident, 178.

The greatest number of paying patients at any one time, was 43; of free patients, 126; the greatest total, 154. The least number in private rooms, at any one time, was 3; the least paying, 19; the least free, 67; the least total, 91. The private rooms have been generally fully occupied.

The average number of patients was 122; males, 70; females, 52.

The average number of paying patients was 30: 14 Americans; 16 Foreigners.

The average number of free patients was 92.

The greatest number of paying patients was 43: 20 Americans; 23 Foreigners.

The least number of paying patients was 19: 9 Americans; 10 Foreigners.

Residence.

Boston,	559	Rhode Island and Connecticut,	5
Massachusetts, (excepting Boston,)	755	Other States,	12
Maine,	34	British Provinces,	14
New Hampshire,	48		

Birthplace.

Boston,	119	British Provinces,	160
Massachusetts, (excepting Boston,	274	Great Britain,	92
Maine,	100	Ireland,	458
New Hampshire,	60	Germany,	22
Vermont,	21	Norway and Sweden,	12
Rhode Island and Connecticut,	15	France,	9
New York,	29	Western Islands,	23
Southern and Western States,	31	Other Places,	2
Total, Americans,	649	Total, Foreigners,	778

Occupation.

Males.	Paying.	Free.	Partial Payment.
Mechanics,	123	191	6
Laborers,	48	176	4
Farmers,	25	15	
Minors,	28	74	
Seamen,	41	15	1
Clerks,	20	23	3
Teamsters,	13	11	2
Traders,	9	11	
Servants,	4	25	
Lawyers,	1		
Clergymen,	1	1	
Physicians,	5	1	
Merchants,	11		
Teachers,	1		
	330	543	16

Total males, 889. Of these 48 were in private rooms.

Females.	Paying.	Free.	Partial Payment.
Domestics,	13	229	5
Minors,	15	55	
Wives,	55	73	2
Widows,	3	9	
Seamstresses,	5	38	1
Spinsters	6	2	1
Operatives,	5	21	
	102	427	9

Total females, 538. Of these, 29 were in private rooms.

Twenty-four per cent. of the free patients were female domestics; eighteen per cent. were laborers; twenty per cent. were mechanics; and fourteen per cent. were children.

The average time of paying patients was 3.12 weeks; and that of free patients, 3.92 weeks. The proportion of ward beds occupied by free patients was 73 per cent.; by paying patients, 27 per cent. About 18 per cent. of the paying patients occupied private rooms.

Admission		Refused.	
Phthisis, (Consumption,)	74	Chronic Rheumatism,	17
Syphilis,	40	Paralysis,	40
Chronic Ulcers,	36	Epilepsy,	7
Scrofula and Abscess,	12	Cancer,	5
Insanity and Delirium Tremens,	27	Injuries unsuitable for admission,	9
Hip and Spine Disease,	12	Contagious Diseases,	10
Debility and Senility,	24	Other Cases,	23
Dropsy,	20	Total,	354

216 of those rejected were foreigners; 124 were residents of Boston; and 207 of other parts of Massachusetts.

Out-Patients.

Nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-two (9,792) persons have been treated as Out-patients, not remaining in the Hospital, but receiving advice, medicine, surgical attendance and dental treatment. They may be tabulated as follows:

Males, . . .	4,300	Females, . . .	5,492
Americans, . .	5,072	Foreigners, . .	4,720
Residents of Boston, .	6,469	Residents of other places,	3,323
Medical cases, . .	4,827	Surgical cases, . .	2,542
Skin Diseases, . .	647	Dental cases, . .	1,776

Of the dental patients, 537 had teeth filled; 1,094 had teeth extracted; and 145 had other operations.

Of the surgical cases, there were:

Fractures and Dislocations, . . .	195	Chronic Ulcers, . .	120
Lacerated and Incised Wounds, . . .	205	Enlarged Glands, . .	59
Abscess, . . .	258	Felons, . . .	99
Contusions and Sprains,	107	Chronic Inflammation of Knee, . . .	35

The new heating apparatus gives perfect satisfaction. Of the four boilers, three only have been used, at a a pressure of less than five pounds, even in the coldest weather. There is no difficulty in keeping all the wards at a temperature of 70° night and day uniformly, even when the thermometer out of doors stands below zero. The air is fresh and agreeable and never unduly heated.

The ventilation of the foul ward, and the west wing of the main building, into the new boiler house chimney, seems to be working well, the foul ward especially being better ventilated than by the old system.

As far as can be judged at present, there will be a very considerable economy in fuel, but this cannot be stated with certainty until after a full year's trial.

The Elevator, which was almost useless without the power of steam, is now in constant service, runs smoothly, and is apparently perfectly safe.

In the Spring we shall want modern washing and drying apparatus put into the laundry and worked by the same power. In accordance with a vote of the Board of Trustees it is proposed to gradually raise the land on Charles Street, plant trees and lay out walks. The city is already aiding us in this matter, and it is hoped that part of the ground may be ready by another Autumn to receive rows of trees. In this connection, consideration should be taken of the condition of the temporary wooden fences on Charles and Allen Streets, as well as of the brick walls on Allen and Blossom Streets, which seriously need repairs.

The Treadwell Library, used by the Medical Staff of the Hospital, is constantly consulted. The fund for its increase is devoted to the purchase of rare and expensive works, and foreign medical journals. The Hospital Circulating Library for the patients needs yearly replenishing, as the books and bindings are

soon injured or worn out. Illustrated books and those of light character are most called for, especially such as are suitable for the young. The Warren Fund Books, given to individuals upon leaving the Hospital, have been gratefully received.

During the year, at various times, the patients have been the recipients of many sources of pleasure, from friends of the Institution. The Young Men's Christian Union provided a series of Theatrical Entertainments and Tableaux during the Winter months. Christmas, Thanksgiving and Fourth of July Dinners were furnished by the liberality of Mrs. Bowditch, Miss Hemenway and Dr. Shattuck. Barrels and boxes of apples and pears, of tomatoes and other vegetables, ice cream and oranges, grapes and flowers, have been generously sent from Hollis Street Chapel and from the overflowing gardens of our suburban friends. Carriage rides for convalescents, books and toys for the children, and clothing for the needy, have been also supplied by Mrs. Bowditch, by the Young Men's Christian Union and others. Various railroad corporations have done their share in transporting patients free of charge, whenever asked, and special thanks are due to the Boston and Maine and Boston and Albany Railroads for repeated favors of this kind.

Attention is called to the fact that one hundred and twenty-five more patients were treated in 1871 than in 1870. These cases were all acute, demanding active hospital treatment. At times when beds were vacant more patients might have been received, but had

chronic cases been taken at such times, they would have occupied beds, to the exclusion of a larger number requiring a physician's daily care. Had we received one-third part of the chronic cases rejected during the year, the Hospital would have been converted into an infirmary and its usefulness have been impaired. Should we admit cases demanding isolation from other patients on account of their objectionable character, and unsuitable for treatment in a common ward, the brick building, now used for this purpose, would immediately be filled and no place remain for the constantly required separation of those already in the house. The great demand of the public is for accommodation for these two classes of diseases, and notwithstanding the numerous hospitals and homes opened in Boston during the past ten years, this want remains unsupplied. In most instances a person who cannot be received into the Massachusetts General Hospital is refused elsewhere.

The out-patient department is doing more good each successive year, as the figures show. Many refused admission into the wards are treated there, while others are sent from that department into the wards. The number treated compares favorably with that of the Boston Dispensary, instituted for the same purpose. The social condition of the applicants, and the class of diseases are worthy of careful consideration. Skin diseases receive the attention of a specialist; fractures and dislocations that of experi-

enced surgeons; the question of consumption or some incurable disease is determined by skilful physicians, and dental patients secure the best professional and mechanical skill.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN S. SHAW,

Resident Physician.

To the Board of Trustees,
Boston, January 1, 1872.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE McLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

TO THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL,

JANUARY 1, 1872.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital,

GENTLEMEN,—

During the year two hundred and fifty-three persons — one hundred and fourteen males and one hundred and thirty-nine females — have been under treatment.

Seventy-five persons — thirty-three males and forty two females — have been admitted.

Eighty-one — forty males and forty-one females — have been discharged, and the number remaining to-day is one hundred and seventy-two — seventy-four males and ninety-eight females.

Twenty-one of those discharged — ten males and eleven females — were *recovered.*

Twenty-two — ten males and twelve females — were *much improved.*

Nine — six males and three females — were *improved.*

Two males did not remain long enough for treatment.

Thirteen — six males and seven females — have *died.*

Nineteen of those received were thought to be incurable, at time of admission, and fifty-six were recent cases, or in the acute stage of disease.

Three of the deaths were from Chronic Insanity; three from Apoplexy; two from the exhaustion of Acute Melancholia; one from Paralysis; one from General Paralysis: one from Pneumonia; one from Old Age; and one from Puerperal Mania.

The year which has just passed has been marked by many important changes. In the early Spring our beloved and respected Superintendent, Dr. Tyler, felt obliged, by the state of his health, to resign his position, and to seek the rest, which he so much needed, in Europe. His resignation was deeply regretted by both officers and patients, all of whom had learned to consider him their warm and true friend. It has given us great pleasure to see him return with recuperated strength, and to know that he is near by to help us with his kind advice and friendly support.

The Institution continued under the charge of Dr. Whittemore, till the 1st of July, when he, too, felt compelled, by failing health, to tender his resignation, and to follow Dr. Tyler to Europe. His departure made another void, in the circle of our Asylum life, and while we bade him "God speed," we could but

miss his pleasant words, his ever ready sympathy and his untiring zeal.

On the 1st of July, Dr. Isaac Ray, of Philadelphia, assumed the duties of Superintendent, which he continued to exercise till the 1st of October, when the pressure of other engagements obliged him to return to Philadelphia. During the short time he was with us, he made many friends.

On the 13th of October, Dr. George F. Jelly, was elected Superintendent.

On the 13th of November, Dr. Orville F. Rogers, who, for two years had occupied the position of Second Assistant Physician, in the "Retreat for Insane," at Hartford, was appointed First Assistant Physician.

In March, the illness of Mr. David J. Dearborn, for three years the faithful and efficient Supervisor of the male wing, compelled him to resign that position, in which he was succeeded by Mr. Elbridge S. Upham.

During the past twelve months, the same general plan of treatment has been pursued, and has met with a good share of success. Occupation and diversion have been sought in various ways. The daily walks and rides have furnished amusement for all able to go out of doors. In-door and out-of-door games have been largely patronized.

The Amusement Fund has enabled us to furnish more entertainments than ever before. During the summer, a band of music played every week upon the grounds, and gave all who desired it an oppor-

tunity to dance out of doors. Dancing parties have been frequent during the cooler weather, in the hall, or in one of the galleries, and have been highly enjoyed.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston, gave us two concerts, and Mr. Black, a very interesting exhibition of the Stereoptican. A drawing class has been in operation during a portion of the year. We are under obligations to Rev. W. H. H. Murray, for his lecture upon the Adirondacks; to Rev. W. B. Wright, for his lecture upon the Mormons; to Rev. Phillips Brooks, for officiating at our Sunday services; to Dr. Walker and his board of directors, for four excursions down the harbor; to Mr. Alvin Adams, for kindly opening his picture gallery to our patients; to the Mercantile Library Association, for a pleasant dramatic entertainment; to a company of ladies and gentlemen from Boston, for private theatricals; to many more who have cheered us by their music, and helped us in our social entertainments; and to Mrs. S. Cabot of Brookline, for weekly gifts of beautiful flowers during the past winter.

A large number of books have been added to the Library, and have furnished to many a never-failing resource of amusement and instruction.

Rev. Isaac R. Worcester continues to officiate as Chaplain, and is highly esteemed by his hearers.

The various departments of the Asylum have been conducted with an earnest desire to promote the comfort and happiness of the patients, and I should do

injustice to my own feelings, did I not mention, with gratitude, the ready and prompt co-operation which all my associate officers have given me since placed by you at its head.

In conclusion, I must not fail to express to the gentlemen of the Board, my heartfelt thanks for the kindness you have always shown me; and while promising to make it my earnest purpose to promote the welfare of the Institution, to ask of you, the continuance of the friendly support which you have always given the Superintendent in the discharge of his duties.

GEORGE F. JELLY,

Superintendent.

McLean Asylum for the Insane,
Somerville, 1st January, 1872.

RECAPITULATION

For the Year ending December 31st, 1871.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the House Jan. 1st, 1871.	81	97	178
Received in the year,	33	42	75
Total,	114	139	253
Discharged,	40	41	81
Remaining Dec. 31st,	74	98	172

Weekly average number of patients, 178.

Table of Admissions, Discharges, and Results, at the McLean Asylum, from its opening, October 6, 1818, *to December* 31, 1871, *inclusive.*

Years.	Admitted.	Discharg'd	Wh'le No. under care.	Died.	Much improved, &c.	Recover'd	Remain'g at end of year.	Average No. of Patients.
1818–19	58	35	58	5	19	11	23	–
1820	44	40	67	1	28	11	27	–
1821	47	46	74	3	33	10	28	–
1822	64	50	92	5	31	14	42	–
1823	73	61	115	2	39	20	54	–
1824	53	56	107	5	28	23	51	–
1825	59	56	110	8	27	21	54	–
1826	47	46	101	5	21	20	55	–
1827	58	56	113	5	17	34	57	–
1828	77	65	134	5	37	23	69	–
1829	73	77	142	9	42	26	65	–
1830	82	78	147	10	34	34	69	–
1831	83	84	152	8	46	30	68	–
1832	94	98	162	10	45	43	64	–
1833	103	100	167	8	50	42	67	–
1834	108	95	174	7	47	41	80	–
1835	83	84	163	11	28	45	77	–
1836	106	112	183	10	38	64	71	–
1837	120	105	191	8	25	72	86	80
1838	138	131	224	12	45	74	93	95
1839	132	117	225	10	38	69	108	112
1840	155	138	263	13	50	75	125	128
1841	157	141	283	11	55	75	142	135
1842	129	138	271	15	43	80	133	143
1843	126	126	260	18	45	63	134	131
1844	158	140	292	20	52	68	152	146
1845	119	120	271	13	33	74	151	149
1846	148	126	299	9	52	65	173	164
1847	170	170	343	33	50	87	173	172
1848	143	155	316	23	50	82	155	171
1849	160	137	321	15	58	64	184	177
1850	173	157	357	28	51	78	200	201
1851	164	173	364	29	69	75	191	195
1852	145	135	336	15	48	72	201	200
1853	114	120	315	17	45	58	195	194
1854	120	120	315	16	45	59	195	195
1855	123	126	318	24	46	56	192	192
1856	149	145	341	19	58	68	196	195
1857	141	159	337	28	60	71	178	191
1858	155	147	333	25	50	72	186	187
1859	131	142	317	28	53	61	175	185
1860	121	109	296	24	46	39	187	185
1861	111	110	298	23	33	54	188	193
1862	82	94	270	18	37	39	176	190
1863	94	69	270	13	20	36	201	191
1864	101	107	302	27	38	42	195	200
1865	82	85	277	17	33	35	192	186
1866	103	98	295	29	23	46	197	197
1867	89	108	286	27	36	45	178	186
1868	92	94	270	23	37	34	176	166
1869	108	100	284	18	31	51	184	187
1870	79	85	263	12	40	33	178	187
1871	75	81	253	13	22	21	172	178
–	5719	5547	–	790	2127	2605	–	–

Table of Admissions, Discharges and Results at the Massachusetts General Hospital, from Sept. 3, 1821, to Dec. 31, 1871.

YEAR.	Total Admitted.	Whole Number treated.			Discharged Well.	Percentage on "Total Admitted."	Much Relieved, or Relieved in part.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated, Unfit, Dismissed, &c.	Deaths.	Percentage on "Total Admitted."	Greatest number free at one time.	Greatest number paying at one time.	Greatest total.	Least total.	Average.	Accidents.	Percentage.	Average time of Paying Weeks.	Average time of Free Weeks.	Patients remaining under treatment Dec. 31.		Out-Patients treated.
		Free.	Paying Board all the time.	Paying part of the time.	Paying Board.	Paying Board part of time.	Free.														Paying.	Free.	
1821 to 1841	7992	..	..	..	..	..	..	3719	..	2613	815	68	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1841	404	213	168	23	..	..	..	151	37	152	53	21	26	6	..	..	61	41	51	..	..	4 5-7	6 6-7			
1842	347	177	159	11	..	..	..	121	34	137	45	16	25	7	..	..	62	13	43	..	..	4	6 1-7			
1843	365	183	167	15	..	..	..	136	37	115	55	17	41	11	..	..	56	33	472	..	..	4	6			
1844	435	250	174	11	..	..	..	183	43	137	41	23	47	11	..	30	71	40	53	55	122	3 6-7	7 1-7			
1845	453	265	176	12	..	..	..	205	45	130	37	28	54	12	44	34	72	37	56	62	14	5 4-7	6 6-7			
1846	459	250	182	27	..	..	..	211	46	137	30	33	36	8	44	28	72	37	55	59	13	3 1-2	4 3-4			
1847	674	354	279	41	..	..	..	340	50	145	54	30	57	8	82	41	123	54	81	74	11	3 1-2	4 1-2	..	..	328
1848	804	460	283	61	..	..	..	400	50	219	52	39	103	13	86	38	124	94	108	103	122	3 1-7	5	..	..	378
1849	870	543	273	54	..	..	..	436	50	218	75	53	84	9	89	38	127	90	112	97	11	2 4-7	5 5-7	..	..	272
1850	746	427	242	77	..	..	..	363	48	200	56	49	76	10	103	33	136	83	108	98	13	2 6-7	6	..	..	294
1851	839	477	298	64	..	..	..	387	46	235	47	63	98	11	93	48	141	77	112	123	15	3	6	..	..	237
1852	826	472	271	83	..	..	..	410	50	234	52	47	82	10	105	41	133	104	119	132	16	3 1-4	5	..	..	248
1853	925	505	335	85	..	..	..	431	46	287	70	66	82	9	108	39	142	108	120	159	17	3 1-6	7	..	..	358
1854	922	490	321	111	..	..	..	423	46	257	73	41	115	12	112	45	145	125	133	212	23	4	10	..	..	477
1855	915	414	352	147	..	..	..	456	50	238	59	51	102	11	107	59	152	114	134	157	17 3-10	3 3-7	11 4-7	..	..	645
1856	976	545	335	96	..	..	..	478	49	230	77	71	117	12	114	48	153	120	140	189	19	3	5	..	..	887
1857	920	549	280	91	..	..	..	510	55	195	57	66	130	14	119	40	157	103	128	163	17 7-10	2 2-3	5	..	..	1574
1858	1015	718	251	46	..	..	..	514	50	229	65	50	127	13	120	31	144	91	123	186	182	4	72	..	..	2223
1859	1240	934	257	49	287	49	1040	653	53	280	54	94	141	11	145	37	165	92	131	212	17	4	4 2-3	14	140	3523
1860	1240	997	201	42	215	42	1137	698	56	305	73	58	121	9¾	149	33	175	80	128	233	18 7-10	4	6	15	121	4433
1861	1416	1131	253	32	268	32	1252	831	59	318	79	57	99	7	135	37	162	120	140	297	21	4	5 3-4	16	124	4676
1862	1611	1175	425	11	441	11	1299	843	52	431	77	154	101	6¼	133	45	166	102	134	271	16 3-4	2 1-10	4 1-10	25	120	4800
1863	1648	1348	283	17	308	17	1468	856	52	459	96	70	162	9¾	135	29	158	116	137	292	17 7-10	3 4-10	4	24	126	4987
1864	1599	1262	326	11	350	11	1388	916	57	390	84	61	130	8	139	33	157	110	138	242	15 2-10	3.18	4.37	25	123	5619
1865	1199	564	567	68	592	68	687	702	59	295	68	74	104	8⅕	137	72	164	88	113	140	11 7-10	3.67	4.85	45	59	5356
1866	1120	497	578	45	693	45	556	677	60	82	50	74	96	8⅕	62	58	109	78	95	132	11 7-10	3.40	5.10	45	50	5608
1867	1206	626	556	24	601	24	676	676	56	282	62	141	94	7.8	77	62	126	72	104	113	9.36	3 37	4.26	39	69	4553
1868	1265	771	463	31	302	31	840	757	60	258	64	82	85	7	97	56	132	69	102	98	7.74	3.00	3.50	31	96	5264
1869	1390	834	532	24	563	24	930	771	55½	352	78	84	107	7.7	98	55	139	90	118	93	6.69	3 40	4.30	25	100	6053
1870	1302	858	414	30	439	30	958	780	60	303	65	68	85	6.45	106	45	137	98	120	140		3.37	4.82	24	86	8767
1871	1427	970	432	25	456	25	1056	821	57½	322	58	73	109	7.64	126	43	154	91	122	178		3.12	3.92	28	126	9792
	38550							19855		10185	2721	1922	3409													82252

Table of Applications, Admissions, Etc., For Ten Years,—1862–1871.

Years.	Applications.	Admissions		American.		Foreign.		Not Admitted.	Discharged, cured, relieved or improved.		Percentage of same, on Admissions.		Died.			Whole number under care in the year.		No. of Free patients.	Paying all the time.	Paying part of the time.	Greatest total number at any time.		Least total at any one time.		Average.		Greatest number at any one time of Free or Paying at Hospital.		Average Paying and Free at Hospital.		Out Patients.
	Hospital.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Hospital	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Accidents	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Paying.	Free.	Paying.	Free.	Hospital.
1862	1888	1611	82	718	81	893	1	277	1274	76	79.08	92.6	101	18	271	1751	270	1299	441	11	166	193	102	177	134	190	133	45	2.1	4.3	4800
1863	2051	1648	94	648	92	1000	2	403	1315	56	79.18	59.5	162	13	292	1793	270	1468	308	17	158	206	116	179	137	191	135	29	3.4	4.0	4987
1864	1932	1599	101	654	99	945	2	333	1306	80	8.168	79.1	130	27	242	1749	302	1388	350	11	157	208	110	192	138	200	139	33	3.2	4.4	5619
1865	1430	1199	82	571	80	628	2	231	997	68	8.315	82.9	104	17	140	1347	277	687	592	68	164	195	88	181	113	186	137	72	3.7	4.8	5356
1866	1328	1120	103	542	100	587	3	208	909	69	81.17	66.9	96	29	132	1224	295	556	623	45	109	203	78	192	95	197	62	58	3.4	5.1	5608
1867	1419	1206	89	558	88	648	1	213	958	81	79.43	91.0	94	27	113	1301	286	676	601	24	126	200	72	172	104	186	77	62	3.4	4.3	4553
1868	1474	1265	92	604	92	661	0	209	1015	71	80.03	77.1	85	23	98	1373	218	840	502	31	132	181	69	160	102	166	97	56	3.0	3.5	5264
1869	1633	1390	108	681	108	709	0	243	1123	82	80.03	75 9	107	18	93	1217	284	930	563	24	139	196	90	177	118	187	98	55	3.4	4.3	6953
1870	1706	1302	79	584	76	718	3	404	1083	73	83.20	92.4	85	12	140	1427	342	958	439	30	137	195	98	181	120	187	106	45	3.4	4.8	8767
1871	1781	1427	75	649	75	778	0	354	1143	43	80.09	57.3	109	13	178	1537	253	1056	456	25	154	187	91	167	122	178	126	43	3.1	3.9	9792

Table of the Income and Expenses of the Hospital

INCOME.

Year.	Board of Patients at		Free-bed Funds and Subscriptions	Funds for other Charities at		Total Income of	
	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.
1862	$5,853.89	$65,182.65	$17,175.62	$414.15	$4,106.69	$23,443.66	$69,289.34
1863	6,312.25	67,130 07	17,311.70	695.30	4,514.46	24,319.25	71,644.53
1864	7,714.54	96,960.53	18,832.22	648.21	4,118.29	27,194.97	101,078.82
1865	14,847.27	111,377.98	32,329.06	717.35	4,883.90	47,893.68	116,261.88
1866	14,977.44	125,457.64	23,843.74	1,082.64	7,035.18	39,903.82	132,492.82
1867	16,717.68	134,416.01	27,480.37	1,146.20	5,579.02	45,344.25	139,995.03
1868	14,671.45	127,893.29	27,913.05	1,320.00	5,144.00	43,904.50	133,037.29
1869	13,426.70	140 292.63	30,420 08	1,165.00	4,992 07	45,011.78	145,284.70
1870	12,003 83	141,793.86	31,944 08	807.00	4,659.27	44,754.91	146,453.13
1871	11,078.69	136,194.35	40,311.06	1,042.32	5,031.17	52,432 07	141,225.52
10 yrs.	$117,603.74	$1,146,699.01	$267,560.98	$9,038.17	$50,064.05	$394,202.89	$1,196,763.06

EXCESS OF EXPENSES

Year.	Excess of Expenses over Total Receipts.	Average cost per week per Patient.		Cost of pay Patients over Board.	Free Patients over Funds and Subscriptions.	Cost of all Patients over Board.
	Hospital.	Hospital.	Asylum	Hospital.	Hospital.	Hospital.
1862	$18,671.15	6.04	7.27	$774.76	$17,896.39	$36,260.92
1863	23,102.46	6.66	6.98	−160.98*	23,263.44	41,108.46
1864	32,964.58	8.38	9.76	2,510.27	30,454.31	52,445.01
1865	10,075.12	9.86	12.49	8,272.35	1,802.77	43,121.53
1866	28,882.98	13.88	12.30	15,108.64	13,694.38	53,809.36
1867	15.664.97	11.28	13.84	9,368.99	6.277.65	44,291 54
1868	23,659.97	12.74	16.51	8.992.05	14,568.66	52,893.02
1869	17,226.82	10.14	14.21	6,702.16	10,316.36	48.812.90
1870	18,059.91	10.05	13.83	3,840.52	14,143.34	50,810.99
1871	11,094.30	9.96	15.80	4,187.82	6,815.06	52,447,68
10 yrs.	$199,402.26			$59,596.58	$139,232.36	$476,001.41

*Excess this year of Receipts for Board over cost of Paying Patients.

and Asylum, for ten years—1862 *to* 1871.

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Year.	Cost of Paying Patients.	Cost of Free Patients.	Other Charities.	Total Expenses of	
	Hospital.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Asylum.
1862	$6,628.65	$35,072.01	$414.15	$42,114.81	$71,823.46
1863	6,151.27	40,575.14	695.30	47,421.71	69,300.63
1864	10,224.81	49,286.53	648.21	60,159.55	101,484.38
1865	23,119.62	34,131.83	717.35	57,968.80	120,885.84
1866	30,086.08	37,538.12	1,162.60	68,786 80	126,015.83
1867	26,086.67	33 758.02	1,164.53	61,009.22	133,844.14
1868	23,663.50	42,481.71	1,419.26	67,564.47	142,535.36
1869	20,128.86	40,736.44	1,373.30	62,238.60	138,132.02
1870	15,844.35	46,087.42	883.05	62,814.82	134,339.63
1871	15,266.51	47,126.12	1,133.74	63,526,37	146,191.23
10 yrs.	$177,200.32	$406,793.34	$9,611.49	$593,605.15	$1,184,552.52

OVER BOARD, ETC.

Outlay for Lands and Buildings.				Charges upon the General Funds.	
Hospital.		Asylum.		Hospital.	Asylum.
For Nine Years. $43,022.39	Average per annum, $4,780.26.	For Nine Years. $147,017.13	Average per annum, $16,335.24.	$23,451.42	$18,869.36
				27,882.72	13,991,34
				37,744.85	16,740.79
				14,855.38	20,959.20
				33,663.25	9,858.25
				20,445.23	10,184.34
				28,440.24	25,833.31
				22,007.08	9,182.56
				22,840.18	4,221.73
28,740.85		.....		39,835.15	4,965.71
$71,763.24		$147,017.13		$271,165.50	$134,806.59

Table Showing the Cost of Principal Stores at the McLean Asylum.

Articles.	1862.			1863.			1864.			1865.			1866.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef.....lbs.	11,565	$1,231.02	.1064	9,127	$1,196.86	.1311	8,680	$1,513.39	.1743	11,074	$2,508.95	.2265	15,869	$3,343 60	.217
" Steak..... "	5,725	792.68	.1384	8,540	1,391.62	.1629	7,874	1,717.12	.2180	8,778	2,500.21	.2848	8,204	2,405.10	.29316
" Corned..... "	11,329	920 24	.0812	11,066	1,083.58	.0979	16,636	2,639.79	.1586	15,090	2,726.49	.186	13,770	2,456 77	.17841
Bread..... "	48,276	1,875.82	.0388	48,637	2,167.26	.0445	53,987	2,936.55	.0543	49,344	3,125.17	.0633	64,995	4,467.76	.06874
Butter..... "	15,965	3,252.58	.2037	16,356	3,988.50	.2438	14,777	5,778.28	.39103	15,557	6,607.67	.42474	17,427	8,016.42	.46
Coffee..... "	3,167	713.30	.2252	2,773½	827.42	.2983	2,570½	1,016.29	.39537	3,153	1,402.27	.44474	3,350	1,301.78	.38859
Eggs.....doz.	5,582	905.70	.16223	3,812	777.55	.2039	2,016	618.51	.3068	3,489	1,200.59	.344	5,391	1,719.42	.31894
Flour.....bbls.	104	748.62	7.198	113	998.39	8.835	71	776.87	10.94	129	1,665.13	12.908	136	2,182 80	16.05
Hams.....lbs.	6,052	445.40	.07359	3,602	351.90	.09769	3,043	572.46	.18812	2,115	456.97	.216	1,004	196.15	.19536
Ice.....tons.	53¾	161.25	3.00	55½	277.50	5.00	57.65	230.60	4.00	78½	314.00	4.00	94	550.46	5.856
Lard.....lbs.	55	5 77	.105	410	46.21	.1127	1,573	280.48	.1783	1,173	306.99	.261	960	184.46	.1921
Mutton and Lamb, "	8,215	715.22	.087	4,791	509.32	.1063	8,454	1,169.26	.1382	9,110	1,542.55	.1693	9,638	1,394.88	.14472
Poultry..... "	10,723	1,320.58	.1231	4,417	551.05	.1247	8,749	1,878.93	.2147	7,323	2,214.59	.3024	13,493	4,072.20	.3018
Sugar..... "	21,869	2,523.06	.11537	21,994	3,214.59	.14615	20,030	4,272.17	.21328	22,000	5,003.46	.22743	24,788	4,098.21	.16533
Tea..... "	1,801	954.62	.5300	1,353	919.48	.68	1,226	966.03	.7879	1,500	1,695.00	1.13	1,240	1,215.20	.98
Veal..... "	5,632	462.72	.0821	5,718	569.35	.0995	5,204	770.30	.1481	4,421	695.17	.1572	4,718	792 06	.1678
Lights.....	....	1,827.45	....	....	1,786.64	....	....	2,172.95	....	....	3,217.63	....	....	3 738.93	....
Coal.....tons.	509¾	2,816.45	5 22	126.39	1,167.14	9.25	659.951	8,204.58	12.43	739.75	7,350.83	9.94	809.825	7,848.87	9.69
Wood.....cords.	134⅝	635.06	4.71	....	....	....	43¼	491.75	11.37	....	....	....	96¼	1,160.56	12.06

Table Showing the Cost of Principal Stores at the McLean Asylum.—Continued.

Articles.	1867.			1868.			1869.			1870.			1871.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef.....lbs.	13,703	$3,238.85	.2363	13.686	$3,275.73	.2393	10,920	$2,369.34	.2169	11,563	$2,585.68	.22361	11,110	$2,174 02	.19568
" Steak..... "	10,879	3,208.50	.2949	10,633	3,235.50	.3043	12,825	3,847.50	.30	13,448	4,391.37	.32654	15,340	4,168.36	.27173
" Corned ..... "	18,205½	3,129.21	.17188	17,675	3,128.28	.177	15,821	2,579.49	.163	15,731	2,464.90	.15668	16,638	2,250.59	.13526
Bread..... "	52,290	4,293.15	.0823	46,325	3,706.00	.08	53,375	3,951.82	.074	59,423	3,773.69	.06345	58,754	3,474.21	.05913
Butter..... "	16,203	5,624.20	.3471	17,065	7,532.56	.4414	19,168	8,420.53	.4393	18,821	7,214.62	.38332	22,843	8,219.68	.35983
Coffee..... "	3,917½	1,514.29	.3865	4,239	1,541 27	.3621	4,976	1,780.94	.3577	5,152	1,560.33	.30285	4,886	1,302.77	.26663
Eggs.....doz.	7,332	2,207.56	.30108	6,237	2,001.36	.3208	8,288	2,633.08	.3176	8,299	2,415.59	.29107	9,211	2,537 35	.27546
Flour.....bbls.	149	2,434.75	16.34	139	2,124.75	15.28	154	1,876.88	12.1875	150	1,409.50	9.39	154	1,560.00	10.1298
Hams.....lbs.	1,094½	184.77	.1688	831	143 52	.1727	187½	32.35	.168	....	....	....	1,142	169.26	.14821
Ice.....tons.	102	516.70	5.06	106.65	432.55	4.05	113¼	453.00	4.00	162.3	1,199.15	7.3884	230¾	923.00	4 00
Lard.....lbs.	1,239	176.56	.1425	1,453	267.25	.1839	1,045	215.36	.206	1,228	227.04	.1847	1,953	231.18	.11837
Mutton and Lamb, "	10,515	2,328.12	.2214	9,658	1,519 52	.1573	9,686½	1,534.46	.1584	9,961	1,580.75	.15869	10,405	1,436.53	.13866
Poultry..... "	13,143	3,790.55	.2884	17,262	5,048.19	.2924	20,082	6,445.72	.329	21,026	6,117.40	.29094	20,885	5,760.72	.27582
Sugar..... "	26,528	4,173.23	.1573	24,928	3,985.04	.1598	29,324	4,666.54	.1592	28,652	3,924.38	.13696	26,351	3,507.66	.13311
Tea..... "	1.397	1,467.49	1.055	1,542	1,634 90	1.06	1,616	1,588.15	.9827	1,899	1,648.80	.86824	1,864	1,526.04	.81869
Veal..... "	5,518	887.26	.1679	3,017	529.43	.1754	4,482½	773.91	.1726	5,247	886.24	.1689	6,811	1,083.01	.15910
Lights.....	....	3,801.19	....	....	5,600 73	....	....	4,649.13	....	....	4,276.25	....	....	3,938.04	....
Coal.....tons.	647.82	5,497.66	8.48	899 1 2 1 / 1 4 0	6,956.75	7.73	848 1 5 0 8 / 2 1 0 0	9,692.11	11.4197	688	5,283.98	7.68	713.190	5,899.93	8.27
Wood.....cords.	63⅞	559.22	8.75	43¾	409.71	9.36	97¼	984.17	10.12	85¼	869.25	10.19	195⅞	1,837.42	9.38

Table Showing the Cost of Principal Stores at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Articles.	1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin.....lbs.	1,789	$ 396.45	.2216	2,097	$ 497.14	.2323	2,150	$ 533.43	.2481	2,347	$ 645.19	.275
" for Soup..... "	7,697	525.73	.0683	5,046	353.22	.07	5,392	377.44	.07	5,525	386.75	.07
" Corned..... .... "	4,436	555.82	.1253	3,228	403.50	.125	3,828	511.56	.1336	4,137	579.18	.14
" Steak..... "	2,797	625.12	.2235	3,030	647.39	.2136	4,045	924.37	.2285	3,890	915 37	.2353
" Ribs..... "	5,684	947.01	.1666	5,681	908.96	.16	5,648	899.33	.1592	5,968	1,002 62	.168
Mutton..... "	4,686	673 47	.1457	6,512	803.78	.1234	6,928	996.91	.1439	6,506	958 66	.1473
Poultry..... "	4,213	1,296.72	.3077	3,902	1,202 01	.308	3,944	1,137.84	.2885	3,978	1,189 64	.299
Butter..... "	7,606	3,178.38	.4178	7,134	3,132.55	.4391	8,223	3,597.56	.4375	7,517	3,451.31	.459
Eggs.....doz.	1,599	535.35	.3348	1,448	496.78	.343	1,490	483.35	.3244	1,459	491.11	.3366
Flour.....bbls.	32	398.50	12.45	23	339.71	14.77	34	544.00	16.00	34	496.75	14.61
Bread.....lbs	37,339	2,300.56	.0616	32,521	2,317.91	.0712	33,558	2,616 80	.0779	30,223	2,247.52	.0743
Ice.....tons	73¼	293.00	4.00	82.9	475.00	5.73	50½	252.50	5.00	37¾	151.00	4.00
Sugar.....lbs.	7,842	1,240.47	.1581	7,867	1,084.29	.1378	8,700	1,200 60	.1380	7,931	1,110.20	.14
Tea..... "	848	893.18	1.0532	929	881.18	.9485	497	468.42	.9425	923	833.25	.9027
Milk.....qts.	24,103	1,830.31	.0759	25,357	1,845.66	.0728	31,545	2,208.15	.07	34,076	2,385.32	.07
Potatoes.....bush.	742	668.22	.90	374	426.36	1.14	560	616.00	1.10	480	639.08	1.33

Table Showing the Cost of Principal Stores at the Mass. General Hospital.—Continued.

Articles.	1869.			1870.			1871.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin.....lbs.	2,922	$ 800.46	.2739	3,932	$1,061.64	.27	5,582	$1,465.28	.26¼
" for Soup..... "	6,140	429.80	.07	5,592	391.44	.07	5,852	366.92	.0627
" Corned..... "	4,161	582.54	.14	4,196	587.44	.14	5,251	674.22	.1284
" Steak..... "	4,687	1,113.76	.2376	5,601	1,318.13	.2353	5,960	1,311.20	.22
" Ribs..... "	5,985	984.02	.1644	6,113	978.08	.16	6,822	1,011.00	.1482
Mutton..... "	7,605	993.07	.136	8,716	1,180.66	.1354	8,700	1,185.81	.1363
Poultry..... "	3,926	1,186.60	.3022	3,835	1,096.90	.286	4,942	1,331.37	.2694
Butter..... "	7,690	3,343.31	.4347	8,287	3,300.10	.3982	8,695	3,141.50	.3613
Eggs.....doz.	1,924	640.19	.33⅓	1,749	531.33	.3038	2,454	689.08	.2808
Flour.....bbls.	24	263.50	10.98	34	315.52	9.28	32	301.44	9.42
Bread.....lbs.	35,195	2,367.36	.0672	33,793	2,196.54	.06½	37,110	2,189 50	.059
Ice.....tons	43¾	175.00	4.00	58	475.60	8.20	57¾	236.78	4.10
Sugar.....lbs.	8,770	1,228.19	.14	9,393	1,122.46	.1195	9,043	1,058.00	.117
Tea..... "	1,161	933.55	.8041	443	328.80	.7422	967	705.91	.73
Milk.....qts.	39,216	2,725.20	.0695	42,028	2,912 68	.0693	42,826	2,925.00	.0683
Potatoes.....bush.	627	522.85	.8338	685	641.84	.937	590	666.70	1.13

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1872.

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Committee on Accounts.
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MESSRS. HIGGINSON AND KIDDER.

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MR. ROGERS.

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March,	" KIDDER AND DWIGHT.
April,	" DWIGHT AND ELIOT.
May,	" ELIOT AND BEEBE.
June,	" BEEBE AND HIGGINSON.
July,	" HIGGINSON AND SWETT.
August,	" SWETT AND HOWE.
September,	" HOWE AND HALE.
October,	" HALE AND WARREN.
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February,	Mrs. STEVENSON AND Miss GOODWIN.
March,	Miss GOODWIN AND Miss LORING.
April,	Miss LORING AND Miss TORREY.
May,	Miss TORREY AND Miss YOUNG.
June,	Miss YOUNG AND Mrs. ROGERS.
September,	Mrs. ROGERS AND Miss REVERE.
October,	Miss REVERE AND Mrs. BEEBE.
November,	Mrs. BEEBE AND Miss HEMENWAY.
December,	Miss HEMENWAY AND Mrs. ELIOT.

FIFTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS

GENERAL HOSPITAL,

1872.

BOSTON:
1873.
JAMES F. COTTER & CO., PRINTERS,
14 State Street.

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1872.

THE undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Trustees for the purpose, have the pleasure of presenting to the Corporation their

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

There have been the following changes in the Board of Trustees: Messrs. George Higginson and Samuel W. Swett have retired, and Messrs. Charles R. Codman and E. F. Bowditch have been elected in their places.

The Report of the Treasurer, presented herewith, has been examined, and his accounts found correctly cast and properly vouched.

From these it will be seen that the expenses have been $223,627.90

Receipts, ... 221,750.30

Excess of expenditures, . . . $1,277.60

During the year he has received for the permanent fund. Balance of the estate of the late John Redman, ... $304,785.76
(making total amount in all from that source $ 438,900.26.)
Estate of M. P. Sawyer, ... 21,636.43
Also the following sums referred to in the last report:—
James McGregor, ... 10,000.00
Trustees under the will of Miss Nabby Joy, 20,000.00

Total, ... $356,422.19

The Treasurer has also been notified that he is to receive a bequest from the estate of the late Miss Arabella Rice of $5,000. It is a subject of congratulation that the Institution lost nothing by the fire of November 9th.

The cost of free beds at the Hospital was		$ 56,537.94
Amount received for income of Free Bed Funds, . .	$ 31,894.16	
and amount from annual subscribers, . . .	10,000.00	
		41,894.16
Balance against that account, .		$ 14,643.78

Showing the need for increased contributions to the Free Bed Funds.

The payment of $100 per year secures one Free Bed. The Trustees would be pleased to largely increase the list of subscribers for this purpose.

A perusal of the Reports of the several departments will show that the number of patients treated in the various Wards of the Hospital, is but a small proportion of the whole number who come within the reach of our provisions.

Number treated in the Hospital,	1,547
Number of out-patients,	11,878

Of the latter, there were of:

Medical cases,	5,210
Surgical cases,	2,780
Dental cases,	3,057
Skin Diseases,	735
Requiring Electrical treatment,	62
Requiring Laryngoscope,	34

It is interesting to note that of the Free Patients,

21 per cent. were Female Domestics,

17 per cent. were Laborers,

23 per cent. were Mechanics,

13 per cent. were Children.

A comparison with former reports, as per tables herewith, will show the constantly increasing number of applications for treatment, necessitating a corresponding increase of expenses.

At the time of writing this Report the number in the Hospital is larger than ever before.

The average number of patients for the year has been 134½, or 12¼ more than last year, and more than in any year since 1864, (during the War.)

Average at the Asylum 173, average cost of each patient at the Hospital $ 10.10, and at the Asylum $ 16.93 per week.

It is the constant endeavor of the Trustees to increase the usefulness and efficiency of the Hospital; and such additions are constantly made to our means as seem needful to meet the various exigencies that do, or may arise.

March 1st, Dr. Charles Wilson was appointed Dentist for the Hospital.

May 17th, Dr. Henry H. A. Beach was elected as additional Surgeon to out-patients.

June 25th, Dr. J. J. Putnam was appointed Electrician.

October 11th, Dr. F. J. Knight was appointed Laryngoscopist.

A new Ambulance will soon be provided, for the safer and easier conveyance of the sick or wounded.

The Committee to whom the subject was referred, say in their report:—

"The Ambulance system recently introduced in New York is as follows:—

"The 'Commissioners of Charities and corrections of the City of New York,' a body appointed by the Legislature and exercising control over all the Charity Hospitals and Penitentiaries of the City, have provided 12 Ambulances stationed at various points in the City.

"The construction of these vehicles is as follows:—

"The body is not unlike a light express wagon, covered above with a strong ash frame and leather canvas cover, and

resting on 4 elliptic springs; the forward wheels cut under, so that the wagon can turn in the shortest space. A spring mattress stretcher with a wooden frame runs into the wagon from behind, on rollers, and upon this stretcher the patient is put into, and taken out of the Ambulance.

"There is also a second stretcher of canvas and side-poles (the canvas being made in two pieces) on which the patient is first placed and lifted into the frame stretcher, and on which he is again lifted after being placed upon his bed, to allow the frame stretcher to be taken away. In New York the system is no longer considered an experiment. It is not at all infrequent for 5 or 6 Ambulances to be out at the same time, and in cases of serious disaster their whole number, 12 is called into service.

"Your Committee recommend that the Hospital provide at first, one Ambulance and horse for its own use, to be under the control of the Resident Physician, with such regulations as the Trustees may establish.

"It is believed that such limited provisions would necessarily attract the favorable attention of the City Government, and presently secure an adequate system of Public Ambulances."

In September, Mr. Wilkins resigned the office of Apothecary to the Hospital much to the regret of the Trustees.

Mr. C. A. Clough was elected in his place.

It was with great reluctance that the Trustees accepted, during the Spring, Dr. B. S. Shaw's resignation of the office of Resident Physician which had been held by him, with universal satisfaction, for nearly fourteen years.

The following vote was passed by the Trustees:

"*Voted*, That the Secretary be instructed to express to Dr. Shaw in behalf of the Trustees, their grateful appreciation of his long, assiduous and valuable services; their regret at the loss this Institution sustains in his retirement, and their sympathy with himself and Mrs. Shaw in their recent domestic affliction."

May 3rd, Dr. Norton Folsom was elected as Dr. Shaw's successor.

A perusal of the Report of the Treasurer, as well as that of the Resident Physician, together with those of the several departments, will show the extent of the work accomplished by the Institution and the great amount of relief afforded through its various agencies.

The Trustees have in contemplation an early addition to the accommodations of the Hospital to meet the increased demand.

The Resident Physician says in his Report:—

"The subject of enlarging the capacity of the Hospital has already been brought before the Board, and the crowded state of all the wards at the present time justifies their contemplated action.

"The need is especially felt for isolating cases unfit for the large wards: for good sized, sunny, airy, private rooms for paying patients, and generally for the accommodation of male patients.

"In view of the yearly increasing number of applicants for relief, it would seem wise to provide for the immediate future, as well as the present need."

Notwithstanding the establishment of the City Hospital, already so full, the large increase in the population of the city and neighborhood, necessitates

in the minds of the Trustees, this increase of our accommodations not only for present pressing wants, but in anticipation of future increase.

In behalf of the Trustees, and the patients, the Committee return thanks to many kind friends for presents of fruits and flowers, and other means for alleviating the weariness of the hours of sickness.

We beg to again remind our friends that we should gratefully receive any gifts of entertaining books, for the Libraries at the Hospital and Asylum.

The Report of the Superintendent of the Asylum at Somerville, will show the statistics of that portion of our charge.

Every effort is made to alleviate, as far as may be, the condition of the inmates, and by kind treatment and frequent diversions, to make them as contented and happy as is possible.

The Trustees wish to record their special thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Tyler for their unremitting efforts to add to the pleasure and comfort of the patients.

Extensive repairs and additions have been made in the kitchen, enabling the attendants to furnish meals to the patients, warmer and better cooked than ever before.

New carriages have been provided, that as many as possible may have the opportunity to drive; which is found to be one of the best and most attractive recreations for the patients.

Early in the year Dr. Rogers resigned the office of First Assistant Physician, and later, Dr. Charles F. Folsom was confirmed as his successor.

The Trustees are gratified to be able to report continued satisfaction with the administration of affairs at the Asylum, and their confidence in the good judgment of the officers in charge.

It is evident that a new and more quiet location must soon be sought for.

Since the last Report, the History of the Hospital, written by the late N. I. Bowditch, has been brought down to the end of the year 1871, by our associate, Dr. George E. Ellis, whose valuable work will be appreciated by all interested in the Hospital.

Copies have been sent to the numerous friends of the Institution.

It is a complete and interesting record of the rise and progress of one of our most useful charities.

No one intimate with the work of the Institution can fail to appreciate the wisdom, as well as generosity, that founded and has thus far nurtured it, as also the constant need of a replenishment of its funds to enable the Trustees to meet the ever increasing calls upon its resources.

Your attention is asked to the several reports and statistics appended.

Respectfully submitted for the Trustees.

H. P. KIDDER,
EDMUND DWIGHT. } *Committee.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1872.

BOSTON, JANUARY 10, 1873.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital,

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg leave to submit to you herewith, the books and Annual Accounts of this Institution, made up to December 31st, 1872, together with the vouchers for all payments made by me during the year, and all the evidences of property in my possession on the first day of January, 1873, in obedience to the By-laws, which prescribes that they shall be presented to the Corporation, at its Annual Meeting, together with a report thereon from a Committee of your Board.

The annual accounts are stated in detail upon pages four to fifteen of the Book No. 2, kept for that purpose; and they may be explained as follows:

Page 4th.—Hospital Expenses.

There has been expended in this Department during the year, ... $70,700.30

Viz. :—For Stores, . . .	$24,969.74	
Wages, . . .	14,918.59	
Fuel, . . .	3,981.12	
Library, . . .	472.86	
Artificial Limbs, .	1,025.00	
Repairs, . . .	8,253.65	
Contingencies, .	495.79	
Stationery, etc., .	403.18	
Medicine, . .	2,525.65	
Furniture, . .	2,894.59	
Water Rates, . .	916.84	
Lights, . . .	1,286.56	
Surgical Instruments,	789.43	
Wines and Liquors,	1,897.35	
Salaries of House Officers, . . .	4,694.44	
Proportion of General Expenses, . .	1,175.51	
		$70,700.30;

which amount has been provided for as follows:

From Board of Patients, . .	$11,162.39	
" Income of Free Bed Funds,	31,894.16	
" Subscribers for Free Beds, .	10,000.00	
" Income of Library Funds, .	486.00	
" Income of Wooden Leg Fund,	1,025.00	
" The General Fund, . .	16,132.75	
		$70,700.30

The expenses of this Department have exceeded those for the year 1871, by the sum of $ 7,173.93.

The average number of patients for the year has been 134½, or 12¼ more than last year; of whom 25 paid their board, in whole or in part, and 109½ were upon free beds. The average cost per patient per week has been $ 10.10. The amount charged to all patients for board has been $ 59,537.91 less than the expenses incurred on their behalf. The average charge to the paying patients has been at the rate of $ 8.58 per week, or $ 1.52 less than the cost per week.

It is to be observed, that in stating the expenses, no charge is included for the rent of the very valuable estate occupied as Asylum and Hospital or for medical and surgical attendance upon the patients.

Page 4th.—Expenses at Asylum.

The net expenses of this department, during the year, have been, ... $ 152,327.60

Viz.:—For Stores, . . .	$62,339.48	
Wages, . . .	27,188.80	
Fuel, . . .	7,514.86	
Library, . . .	600.00	
Repairs, . . .	10,715.64	
Contingencies, .	3,636.29	
Stationery, etc., .	364.63	
Medicines, . .	3,468.43	
Furniture, . .	13,802.53	
Diversions, . .	9,659.97	
Lights, . . .	4,116.28	
Amounts Carried forward,	$143,406.91	$152,327.60

Amounts Brought forward,	$143,406.91	$152,327.60
Salaries of Officers, .	7,745.16	
Proportion of General Expenses, . .	1,175.53	
		$152,327.60;

which amount has been provided for as follows:

From Board of Patients, . .	$138,310.03	
" Income of Asylum Fund, .	5,687.31	
" The General Fund, . .	8,330.26	
		$152,327.60

The expenses of this Department have exceeded those for the year 1871, by the sum of $6,136.37.

The average number of patients for the year has been 173. The average cost per patient per week has been $16.93. The amount charged to all the patients for board has been $14,017.57 less than the expenses paid for their care and support. The average charge to patients has been $15.38 per week, or $1.55 less than the cost per week.

Page 5th—Annual Free Bed Subscriptions.

The amount received during the year on this account from 90 benefactors has been $10,000.00; which sum added to the whole income of the Free Bed Funds makes the whole amount received for that most deserving object $41,894.16; which is $14,643.58 less than the actual cost of that most excellent charity.

The charitable contributors to this account for the past year have been:

William Amory	$100.00
Charles Amory	100.00
William Appleton	100.00
C. H. Appleton	100.00
W. S. Appleton	100.00
J. A. Burnham	100.00
Martin Brimmer	100.00
Richard Baker, Jr.	100.00
J. I. Bowditch	100.00
Boston Gas Light Co.	100.00
Boston and Maine Railroad Co.	100.00
Boston and Lowell "	100.00
Boston and Albany "	100.00
Boston and Providence "	100.00
Boston and Lynn Horse "	100.00
Boston and Fitchburg "	100.00
Gardner Brewer	100.00
Mrs. N. I. Bowditch	100.00
P. C. Brooks	100.00
P. C. Brooks, Jr.	100.00
Shepherd Brooks	100 00
Geo. Tyler Bigelow	100.00
Miss Mary C. Bryant	100.00
T. Jefferson Coolidge	100.00
B. R. Curtis	100.00
Greely S. Curtis	100.00
J. G. Cushing	100.00
Mrs. Theodore Chase	100.00
C. H. Dalton	100.00
James Davis	100.00
F. Gordon Dexter	100 00
Miss A. W. Davis	100 00
J. H. Eastburn	100.00
J. W. Edmands	100.00
Wm. Endicott, Jr.	100.00
Ezra Farnsworth	100.00
Mrs. Sarah S. Fay	100.00
C. W. Freeland	100 00
Mrs. Albert Fearing	100.00
John C. Gray	100 00
Wm. H. Gardiner	100.00
J. L. Gardner	100.00
J. P. & J. L. Gardner, Jr.	100.00
Geo. A. Gardner	100.00
J. B. Glover	100.00
	$4,500.00
Less for 1873	100.00
	$4,400.00

Miss Eliza Goodwin	$100.00
Miss Lucy Goodwin	100.00
Ozias Goodwin	100.00
R. C. Greenleaf	100.00
Mrs. Augustus Hemenway	200.00
Geo. Higginson, for 1873	100 00
Geo. O. Hovey	100.00
R. W. Hooper	100.00
Misses E. and M. I. Hooper	100.00
S. Johnson	100.00
H. P. Kidder	100.00
J. Amory Lowell	100.00
Mrs. J. E. Lodge	100.00
Theodore Lyman	100.00
Francis L. Lee	100.00
J. L. Little	100.00
Mechanics' M. Ins. Co.	100.00
Miss Josephine May	100.00
Miss Ernestine May	100.00
Mass. Humane Society	200.00
Nathan Matthews	100 00
Wm. Minot	100.00
Charles Mixter	100.00
James Parker	100.00
Wm. Perkins	100.00
Edward Page	100.00
S. R. Payson	100.00
Geo. F. Parkman	100 00
F. H. Peabody	100.00
Wm. D. Pickman	100.00
Wm. R. Robeson	100 00
Henry B. Rogers	100.00
S. B. Schlesinger	100.00
S. G. Snelling	100.00
Stephen Salisbury	100.00
Henry Saltonstall	100.00
Wm. W. Tucker	100.00
Nathaniel Thayer	500 00
Union Railway Co.	200.00
J. H. Wolcott	100.00
Ed. Wigglesworth	200.00
Miss Ann Wigglesworth	200.00
Miss Mary Wigglesworth	200.00
Moses Williams	100.00
S. D. Warren	100.00
Charles L. Young	100.00
	$5,600 00

Page 6th. — Board Account.

The amount charged to patients has been:

At Asylum, ...	$141,912.81	
At Hospital, ...	37,277.80	
		$179,190.61

The amount remitted by the Trustees in aid of patients has been:

At Asylum, ...	$3,602.78	
At Hospital, ...	26,115.41	
		29,718.19

So that the income from this source has been:

At Asylum, ...	$138,310.03	
At Hospital, ...	11,162.39	
		$149,472.42;

or, $73,555.48 less than cost;—viz.:

At Asylum, ...	$14,017.57
At Hospital, ...	59,537.91
	$73,555.48

Page 6th. — Donations and Bequests.

The whole amount received during the year has been, ... $356,422.19

Viz.:—

From the bequest of the late John Redman; amount received from the Trustees under his will, this corporation being his residuary legatee, $320,385.76.—Less $15,600.00, the value of the unexecuted Trusts under

the same will, assumed by this corporation, ...	$304,785.76
This amount added to the sums previously received from the same source makes the receipt from this bequest $438,900.26 ; the only restriction upon the use of the income of which is that it may not be applied to the erection or repairs of any buildings.	
From the bequest of Miss Nabby Joy ; amount received from the executors of her will, for establishment of the Joy Fund for Free beds,	20,000.00
Subject however, to the annual payment of $700.00 to two beneficiaries during their lives, and to right of one free bed each to two of the executors during their lives.	
From James McGregor, Esq., a donation, ...	10,000.00
To establish the McGregor Fund, the income of which shall be applied one-half to the Asylum and one-half to free beds at the Hospital.	
From the bequest of the late M. P. Sawyer, Esq., amount received during the year from C. W. Storey, Trustee, for the General Fund, .	21,636.43
	$356,422.19 ;

and this amount has been distributed to, and is invested on account of, the several funds designated by the donors.

Page 7th. — PROFITS OF INVESTMENTS.

The whole amount of Dividends, Interest, and net Rents collected during the year has been $ 54,164.04

From Investments, January 1, 1872, viz.:			
$ 50,000	Insurance Stock, . .	$ 5,000.00	
100,000	Deposits Hos. Life Ins. Co.,	6,487.29	
	City of Boston Loan, .	6,577.31	
37,000	State of Mass. Loan, .	2,077.78	
1,000	City of Roxbury Loan, .	60.00	
1,500	United States Loan, .	99.94	
	Railroad Stocks, . .	2,390.31	
	Railroad Bonds, . .	1,297.50	
	Manufacturing Stocks, .	6,290.00	
	Bank Stocks, . .	4,591.66	
	Notes and Mortgages, .	4,369.22	
	Real Estate Leased, .	7,000.00	
			$ 46,241.01
From Investments for part of year, viz.:			
$ 20,000	Deposit Hos. Life Ins. Co.,	$ 646.18	
10,000	Temporary Loans, . .	600.00	
	Redman Estates, . .	6,676.85	
			7,923.03
			$ 54,164.04
Received on account of Asylum Funds,		$ 5,687.31	
	Wooden Leg Fund, .	405,00	
	Bowditch History Fund, .	450.51	
	Wm. Reed's " .	362.12	
	Library " .	486.00	
	Warren Prize, " .	152.28	
Amounts carried forward,		$ 7,543.22	$ 54,164.04

Amounts brought forward,	$ 7,543.22	$ 54,164.04
Surgical Instrument Fund,	101.25	
Free Beds "	31,772.98	
Nabby Joy "	121.18	
" Annuitants,	525.00	
Redman Fund,	6,361.85	
" Annuitants,	315.00	
General Fund,	7,423.56	
		$ 54,164.04

Pages 8th and 9th—INCOME AND EXPENSE, 1872.

The *Expenses* have been as follows:

1st.	At the Asylum, as stated in this report,		$ 152,327.60
2nd.	" " Hospital " " " " "		70,700.30
	For support of 109½		
	Free Beds,	$ 56,537.74	
	" support of 25 Paying Beds,	12,664.70	
	" Purchase of Artificial Limbs,	1,025.00	
	" Purchase of Books, etc.,	472.86	
		$ 70,700.30	
	Whole Expenses both departments,		$ 223,027.90

The *Income* has been as follows:

At the Asylum,		$ 143,997.34
VIZ.:—Income of Asylum Funds,	$ 5,687.31	
Board of Patients,	138,310.03	
	$ 143,997.34	

Amount brought forward,		$ 143,997.34
At the Hospital, ...		54,567.55
Viz.:—Annual subscribers Free Beds, . . .	$ 10,000.00	
Income of Free Bed Funds, . . .	31,894.16	
Income of Library Funds,	486.00	
Income of Wooden Leg Fund, . . .	1,025.00	
Board of Patients,. .	11,162.39	
	$ 54,567.55	
For General Purposes, . . .		23,185.41
Viz.:—Mass. Hos. Life Ins. Co.,	$ 10,000.00	
Income of Redman Fund,	6,361.85	
Income of General Fund,	6,823.56	
	$ 23,185.41	
Whole Income all sources, .		$ 221,750.30
From which it appears that the excess of Expenses over the Income, which has been drawn from the principal of the General Fund, has been		1,277.60
		$ 223,027.90

Page 10th.—Accounts of Funds.

1st. *The Restricted Funds*, the income only of which can be used for the purposes prescribed by their donors, amounted, December 31, 1871, to . $ 470,553.78

Viz.:—Principal, . .	$ 467,536.62	
Unexpended Income, .	3,017.16	
	$ 470,553.78	

There has been added to them in 1872, 381,211.24

Viz.:—The Donation of James McGregor, . .	$ 10,000.00	
" Bequest of Miss Joy,	20,000.00	
" Bequest of J. Redman,	304,785.76	
Their own Income 1872,.	46,425.48	
	$ 381,211.24	
		$ 851,765.02

And they have contributed in 1872, . 48,522.29

Viz.:—To Expenses at Asylum and Hospital, . .	$ 45,454.32	
" the publication of the History of the Hospital, . . .	2,542.97	
" Miss Joy's Annuitants,	525.00	
	$ 48,522.29	

So that they amount, Dec. 31, 1872, to $ 803,242.73

Viz.:—Principal, . . .	$ 800,592.04
Unexpended Income, .	2,650.69
	$ 803,242.73

As follows:

Asylum Fund, . .	$ 71,510.00
Redman Fund, . .	438,900.26
Free Bed Funds, . .	247,749.53
Warren Prize Fund, .	2,143.57
Treadwell Library Fund,.	5,000.00
Warren Library Fund, .	1,000.00
Bowditch History Fund, .	3,469.45
Wm. Reed's Fund, . .	4,832.80
Surgical Instrument Fund,	1,446.52
Wooden Leg Fund,. .	7,190.60
Joy Fund, . . .	20,000.00
	$ 803,242.73;

Of which the principal, $ 800,592.04, is invested in productive assets.

The amount of these Funds has been increased during the year by the sum of $ 333,055.02.

Page 10th—The General Fund.

This Fund, both the principal and income of which may be applied to any of the objects of this Corporation amounted, December 31, 1871, to $ 888,258.17

There has been added to it in 1872, 38,459.99

Amount carried forward, . . $ 926,718.16

Amount brought forward, . .		$ 926,718.16
Viz. :—Its Own Income, 1872, .	$ 6,823.56	
Profits of Mass. Hos. Life Ins. Co., . . .	10,000.00	
The Bequest of M. P. Sawyer,	21,636.43	
	$ 38,459.99	
And it has contributed during the year to the expenses of 1872, ...		$ 18,101.16
So that it amounts, December 31, 1872, to		$ 908,617.00
Invested in lands, buildings, etc., occupied as Asylum and Hospital,	$ 813,703.82	
Invested in productive assets, .	94,913.18	
	$ 908,617.00	
The amount of this Fund has been increased during the year by the sum of		$ 20,358.83

Page 10th—Trial Balance.

Debits, ...		$ 1,727,859.73
Viz. :—Unproductive of Income,	$ 832,354.51	
Productive of Income, . .	895,505.22	
	$ 1,727,859.73	
Credits, ...		$ 1,727,859.73
Viz. :—Restricted Funds, Prin.,	$ 800,592.04	
Unrestricted Fund, .	908,617.00	
Redman Annuitants, .	15,600.00	
Sundry Accounts, . .	3,050.69	
	$ 1,727,859.73	

Pages 12 and 15—STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS, JAN. 1, 1873.

This statement exhibiting the financial condition of the Corporation, shows that it holds the following property, in addition to the real estate, etc. in use as a Hospital in Boston and as an Asylum in Somerville:

Insurance Stock,		$ 50,000.00
Annuities in Trust,		120,000.00
Public Loans,		154,000.00
Railroad Stocks and Bonds,		52,665.00
Manufacturing Stocks,		40,085.00
Bank Stocks,		38,334.75
Notes Receivable and Mortgages,		78,047.37
Real Estate to Rent,		362,373.10
		$ 895,505.22;

Which assets are held as investments of the following Funds:

Restricted.		
Appleton,—Asylum,		$ 30,010.00
Bromfield, "	$ 20,000.00	
" Hospital,	20,000.00	
		40,000.00
Austin,—Asylum,		5,000.00
Kittridge, "		5,500.00
Amusement, "		5,000.00
James Read,—Hospital,	$ 1,000.00	
" Asylum,	1,000.00	
		2,000.00
J. McGregor—Hospital,	$ 5,000.00	
" Asylum,	5,000.00	
		10,000.00
Amount carried forward,		$ 97,510.00

Amount brought forward,	.	$97,510.00
Belknap, —	Hospital, . .	10,000.00
Wm. Phillips,	" . .	5,000.00
J. D. Williams,	" . .	13,000.00
Miss Townsend,	" . .	11,486.50
D. Waldo,	" . .	40,000.00
Miss Brimmer,	" . .	5,000.00
D. Wilder,	" . .	12,000.00
Miss Sever,	" . .	500.00
Miss Shaw,	" . .	500.00
Miss Thompson,	" . .	500.00
B. R. Nichols,	" . .	6,000.00
J. C. Gray,	" . .	1,000.00
Thomas Dowse,	" . .	5,000.00
Henry Todd,	" . .	5,000.00
John Phillips,	" . .	10,000.00
B. D. Greene,	" . .	5,000.00
John Percival,	" . .	950.00
John Pickens,	" . .	1,676.75
Miss Tucker,	" . .	3,312.37
J. G. Treadwell,	" . .	38,703.91
Miss Davis,	" . .	900.00
E. A. Raymond,	" . .	2,820.00
Charles Harris,	" . .	1,000.00
Wm. P. Mason,	" . .	9,400.00
Loring,	" . .	5,000.00
M. P. Sawyer,	" . .	7,000.00
J. L. Gardner,	" . .	20,000.00
B. T. Reed,	" . .	1,000.00
J. Redman,—Hospital and Asylum,		438,900.26
Warren Prize,— Hospital,	. .	1,880.00
Warren Library,	" . .	1,000.00
Amount carried forward,	.	$761,039.79

Amount brought forward,	$ 761,039.79	
Treadwell Library, — Hospital,	5,000.00	
Bowditch History,—To accumulate,	3,469.45	
Wm. Reed, " "	4,832.80	
Surgical Instruments,—Hospital,	1,250.00	
Wooden Leg, "	5,000.00	
Nabby Joy,—Hospital and Annuitants,	20,000.00	
Principal of Restricted Fund,		$ 800,592.04

and of *Unrestricted:*

Viz.: — Principal of General Fund,	$ 908,617.00	
Less Real Estate used as Hospital and Asylum, etc.,	813,703.82	
		94,913.18
Whole amount of Funds yielding income,		$ 895,505.22

Respectfully submitted, by

Yours respectfully,

J. THOMAS STEVENSON,

Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL,

For the Year 1872.

Number of Patients in the Hospital, January 1st, 1872.

Paying, 28. : : Free, 126. : : Total, 154.

Admitted to the Hospital from January 1, 1872 to January 1, 1873.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients paying board,	282	86	368
" " " part of the time,	15	1	16
" entirely free,	722	441	1163
	1019	528	1547

Of these, 7 paid $35 per week; 2 paid $24.50; 61 paid $21; 12 paid $14; 2 paid $10; 110 paid $7; and 190 paid $4.50.

Whole number of patients treated during the year:—paying, 396; paying part of the time, 16; free, 1289:—total, 1701.

Discharged during the year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well,	631	327	958
Much relieved,	69	53	122
Relieved,	101	90	191
Not relieved,	44	32	76
Not treated,	37	16	53
Dead,	94	26	120
Insane and eloped,	23	8	31
	999	552	1551

Number of Patients Remaining, December 31, 1872.

Males,	100	Females,	50	Total,	150
Paying,	30	Free,	120		
Medical,	53	Surgical,	97		

Proportion of deaths to the whole number of results, 7.74 per cent.

Number of patients received on account of accidents, 259.

The greatest number of paying patients at any one time, was 42; of free patients, 133; the greatest total, 160. The least number paying, at any one time, 10; the least free, 82; the least total, 97. The applications for private rooms have often been in excess of their capacity, and they have generally been full.

The average number of patients was 135: males, 85; Females, 50.

The average number of paying patients was 25: 13 Americans; 12 Foreigners.

The average number of free patients was 110.

The greatest number of paying patients was 42: 23 Americans; 19 Foreigners.

The least number of paying patients was 10: 4 Americans; 6 Foreigners.

Residence.

Boston,	641	Rhode Island and Connecticut,	13
Massachusetts, (excepting Boston,)	802	Other States,	9
Maine,	32	British Provinces,	13
New Hampshire and Vermont,	37		

Birthplace.

Boston,	128	British Provinces,	156
Massachusetts, (excepting Boston,)	262	Great Britain,	106
Maine,	101	Ireland,	505
New Hampshire,	59	Germany,	34
Vermont,	25	Norway and Sweden,	18
Rhode Island and Connecticut,	25	France,	8
New York,	24	Western Islands,	45
Southern and Western States,	41	Other places,	10
Total Americans,	665	Total Foreigners,	882

Occupation.

Males.	Paying.	Free.	Partial Payment.
Mechanics,	88	270	6
Laborers,	49	194	3
Farmers,	21	24	1
Minors,	17	95	
Seamen,	41	16	2
Clerks,	16	31	1
Teamsters,	10	31	1
Traders,	16	11	1
Servants,	4	46	
Lawyers,	2	1	
Clergymen,	2	1	
Physicians,	1		
Merchants,	14		
Teachers,	1	2	
	282	722	15

Total males, 1019. Of these 57 were in private rooms.

Females.	Paying.	Free.	Partial Payment.
Domestics,	12	249	
Minors,	7	48	
Wives,	39	72	
Widows,	9	23	
Seamstresses,	5	27	
Spinsters,	9		
Operatives,	4	21	1
Teachers,	1	1	
	86	441	1

Total females, 528. Of these, 27 were in private rooms.

Twenty-one per cent. of the free patients were female domestics; seventeen per cent. were laborers; twenty-three per cent. were mechanics; and thirteen per cent. were children.

The average time of paying patients was 3.15 weeks; and that of free patients, 4.35 weeks. The proportion of ward beds occupied by free patients was 75 per cent.; by paying patients 25 per cent.; about 22 per cent. of the paying patients occupied private rooms.

Admission Refused.

Phthisis, (Consumption,)	57	Chronic Rheumatism,	16
Syphilis,	20	Paralysis,	23
Chronic Ulcers,	25	Epilepsy,	4
Scrofula and Abscess,	15	Cancer,	6
Insanity and Delirium Tremens,	13	Injuries,	12
Hip and Spine Disease,	10	Contagious,	22
Debility and Senility,	25	Other cases,	12
Dropsy,	8	Total,	268

144 of those rejected were foreigners; 123 were residents of Boston; 117 of other parts of Massachusetts.

Out-patients.

Total number, . . . 11,878.

Males, . . .	4,881	Females, . . .	6,997
Americans,. . .	5,962	Foreigners,. . .	5,916
Residents of Boston, .	7,802	Residents of other places,	4,076
Medical cases, . .	5,210	Skin Diseases, . .	735
Surgical cases, . .	2,780	Dental cases, . .	3,057

Cases requiring Electrical treatment, (part of the year,) 62

Cases requiring the use of the Laryngoscope, (part of the year,) 34

Of the dental patients 1,006 had teeth filled; 1,199 had teeth extracted; and 962 had other operations.

Of the Surgical cases, there were:

Fractures and Dislocation,	210	Chronic Ulcers, . .	106
Wounds, . . .	255	Felons, ...	109
Abscesses, . . .	205	Tumors,. . . .	76
Sprains,. . . .	68		

The steam heating apparatus proves an efficient and economical means of heating and ventilation.

The apparatus of the Laundry has been in use but a few months, but has given almost entire satisfaction, even in inexperienced hands. The Centrifugal Wringer, especially, may be called a perfect machine, doing its work speedily, thoroughly and without the injury which results to textures from hand wringing.

The cooking apparatus in the kitchen which has done good service for many years, has of late proved

insufficient for the wants of the institution, and is much out of repair. Economy and convenience require the substitution of improved facilities. The number of fires in the kitchen can be reduced, while the cooking capacity is increased. Three of the Steam-jacket Kettles having become dangerous and useless, have been replaced by new and improved patterns with the result of a considerable saving of steam. It is hoped that further changes may be speedily made.

The subject of enlarging the capacity of the Hospital has already been brought before the Board and the crowded state of all the Wards at the present time justifies their contemplated action. The need is especially felt for means of isolating cases unsuitable for the large Wards; for good sized, sunny, airy, private rooms for paying patients and generally for the accommodation of male patients. In view of the yearly increasing number of applicants for relief, it would seem wise to provide for the immediate future, as well as the present need.

The improvement and beautifying of the grounds is a matter which, it is hoped, may receive renewed attention from the Board; the turf and flower-beds in the front of the House could be much improved at moderate expense, while the new land behind us will afford the opportunity, in time, for more extensive airing grounds, which can be tastefully laid out and ornamented.

The thanks of the Institution are due to the friends who have kindly sent flowers, fruit, etc., and to those who have provided Holiday dinners.

In concluding this, his first annual report, the Resident Physician, who has been in charge of the Institution during the last three months of the year only, desires to bear witness to the wisdom, prudence, economy and considerate kindness shown in the administration of his predecessor as Executive Officer of the Board of Trustees; and to express the hope that he may be enabled to maintain the high rank which the Institution has taken as an efficient charity under its late Superintendent.

Respectfully submitted,

NORTON FOLSOM,

Resident Physician.

To the Board of Trustees,
Boston, January 1, 1873.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE McLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

TO THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL,

JANUARY 1, 1873.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital,

GENTLEMEN,—

During the year two hundred and sixty-five persons — one hundred and twenty-one males and one hundred and forty-four females — have been under treatment.

Ninety-three persons — forty-seven males and forty-six females — have been admitted.

One hundred and one — forty-seven males and fifty-four females — have been discharged, and the number remaining to-day is one hundred and sixty-four — seventy-four males and ninety females.

Fifteen of those discharged — six males and nine females — were *recovered.*

Twenty-three — twelve males and eleven females — were *much improved.*

Fourteen — seven males and seven females were *improved.*

Twenty-one — four males and seventeen females — were *not improved.*

Five — three males and two females did not remain long enough for treatment.

Twenty-three — fifteen males and eight females — have died.

Twenty-three of those received, were thought to be incurable at the time of admission, and seventy were recent cases or in the acute stage of disease.

Four of the deaths were from Organic Disease of the Brain; three from Paralysis; three from General Paralysis; two from Apoplexy; one from Cerebral Meningitis; one from Cerebro Spinal Meningitis; one from the exhaustion of Acute Melancholia; one from Chronic Melancholia; one from Typhomania; one from Filro sarcomatous tumor of the brain; two from Double Pneumonia; one from Phthisis; one from Typhoid Fever; and one from Erysipelas.

Several of the deaths were of patients advanced in years, who died after a long residence here, or were brought to the Asylum when the facilities of home, and the strength of friends were exhausted, to have their last days made more comfortable.

During the year there have been an unusual number of severe cases of Organic Disease of the Brain and of Acute Mania, as well as more than the average amount of physical sickness.

Eight of the females discharged as *not improved,* had been inmates of the Asylum for several years, were incurable and were removed by their friends, at the

request of the Trustees to make room for acute curable patients. With one exception they were transferred to other institutions.

Life in an Asylum is full of interest to those actively engaged in its work. There are anxious hours, and heavy responsibilities rest upon its officers; but to counterbalance these are the pleasures of watching the return to the full enjoyment of health and reason the most actively and violently disturbed; of seeing the hopelessly insane, under the necessary restraints and regulations made comparatively happy, and making comfortable the last moments of those, whose disease made it impossible for them to remain by their own firesides.

Such has been the experience of this institution, during the past year.

The plan of treatment which has been followed, is, in the main, that which the experience of former years has verified, over and over again. We have endeavored not to be governed by routine, but to study each case separately, and to give to each that which seemed best adapted to its needs; and to every patient the greatest amount of liberty consistent with his or her condition. Many have been able to attend Concerts, Lectures and other places of amusement in the city.

Others have spent hours, and walked miles in the woods and in the country; while a much larger number still, have been able to avail themselves of our facilities for riding, which have been greater than ever before and have afforded an unending source of

recreation and pleasure. Three new carriages and two spans of horses have been purchased, and no expenditure has been productive of greater results.

Only a very small percentage of the patients have been unable to walk in our grounds, where on pleasant days, parties can be seen playing Croquet, Cricket or Base Ball, pitching Quoits or using the Vaulting Bar.

The Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys furnish constant amusement to both ladies and gentlemen, and there are always some skilful players.

Our Hall has been repaired, and though still insufficient for our needs, is neat, cheerful and much improved. Here from week to week, the patients meet for Sunday services, which are conducted acceptably and profitably, by Rev. Isaac R. Worcester; and here also, are held our social parties, which are always pleasant and full of enjoyment. Many ladies from the city who have kindly given us their presence, have helped make these gatherings a success, and a greatly increased interest has been manifested in them.

During a portion of the Summer, out of door concerts were given from time to time in the afternoon, and were much enjoyed.

In-door amusements have not been neglected or unpopular, Cards, Checkers, Back-gammon, Chess and a great variety of other games have been largely patronized.

There are almost always some good musicians among the patients, and many who enjoy meeting together, especially on Sunday evenings, to sing familiar hymns and tunes.

The amount of needle, crochet, and knitting work which is done by the ladies, is almost prodigious. For a time, a "sewing circle" met every week, and many useful garments were made for distribution among the poor. A drawing class among the gentlemen is still a very successful diversion, and several are quite proficient. The "Mendelssohn Quintette Club" and the "Beethoven Quintette Club" have each given us a concert, and Professor Monroe two interesting readings. We are under obligations to Miss Charlotte Cushman, for a delightful entertainment; to Judge Putnam, for his lecture upon the Oberammergau Passion Play; to Mrs. Bowditch and a party of amateurs, for their pleasing presentation of the "Children's Symphony;" to Dr. Walker and his Board of Directors, for harbor excursions; and to many others who have helped us in our social entertainments.

The repairs which have been made in the kitchen and its increased facilities, have enabled us to add to our bill of fare, and to the comfort of our numerous household.

The Library which numbers between three and four thousand volumes, has been thoroughly put in order, many new books have been purchased and a new catalogue made. We are also supplied with many of the best magazines and daily papers.

Only one change has occurred in the Resident Officers. Dr. Orville F. Rogers, First Assistant Physician, resigned in January, and in May, Dr. Charles F. Folsom was elected to the vacant position.

All my associates have faithfully and efficiently done their duty during the year, having as their chief aim, the present relief and permanent welfare of the patients; and I desire to mention with gratitude their unanimity of action and cheerful co-operation.

Dr. Tyler continues to manifest an undiminished interest in the affairs of the Institution, and has been of great assistance to the officers, not only as their true friend, but also in the capacity of "Consulting Physician."

With this short review of the year just closed, with thanks for the kind and friendly support of the Board of Trustees, we enter upon the New Year, hoping that its weeks and months, as they pass, may add to the efficiency of the Institution in achieving the objects for which it was founded—the restoration to health, or the amelioration of the condition of a deeply afflicted class of our fellow-men.

GEORGE F. JELLY,

Superintendent.

McLean Asylum for the Insane,
Somerville, 1st January, 1873.

RECAPITULATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1872.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the House Jan. 1st, 1872,	74	98	172
Received in the year,	47	46	93
Total,	121	144	265
Discharged,	47	54	101
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1872,	74	90	164

Weekly average number of patients, 173.

Table of Admissions, Discharges, and Results, at the McLean Asylum, from its opening, October 6, 1818, *to December* 31, 1872, *inclusive.*

Years.	Admitted.	Discharged	Whole No. under care.	Died.	Much improved, etc.	Recovered.	Remaining at end of year.	Average No. of Patients.
1818–19	58	35	58	5	19	11	23	–
1820	44	40	67	1	28	11	27	–
1821	47	46	74	3	33	10	28	–
1822	64	50	92	5	31	14	42	–
1823	73	61	115	2	39	20	54	–
1824	53	56	107	5	28	23	51	–
1825	59	56	110	8	27	21	54	–
1826	47	46	101	5	21	20	55	–
1827	58	56	113	5	17	34	57	–
1828	77	65	134	5	37	23	69	–
1829	73	77	142	9	42	26	65	–
1830	82	78	147	10	34	34	69	–
1831	83	84	152	8	46	30	68	–
1832	94	98	162	10	45	43	64	–
1833	103	100	167	8	50	42	67	–
1834	108	95	174	7	47	41	80	–
1835	83	84	163	11	28	45	77	–
1836	106	112	183	10	38	64	71	–
1837	120	105	191	8	25	72	86	80
1838	138	131	224	12	45	74	93	95
1839	132	117	225	10	38	69	108	112
1840	155	138	263	13	50	75	125	128
1841	157	141	283	11	55	75	142	135
1842	129	138	271	15	43	80	133	143
1843	126	126	260	18	45	63	134	131
1844	158	140	292	20	52	68	152	146
1845	119	120	271	13	33	74	151	149
1846	148	126	299	9	52	65	173	164
1847	170	170	343	33	50	87	173	172
1848	143	155	316	23	50	82	155	171
1849	160	137	321	15	58	64	184	177
1850	173	157	357	28	51	78	200	201
1851	164	173	364	29	69	75	191	195
1852	145	135	336	15	48	72	201	200
1853	114	120	315	17	45	58	195	194
1854	120	120	315	16	45	59	195	195
1855	123	126	318	24	46	56	192	192
1856	149	145	341	19	58	68	196	195
1857	141	159	337	28	60	71	178	191
1858	155	147	333	25	50	72	186	187
1859	131	142	317	28	53	61	175	185
1860	121	109	296	24	46	39	187	185
1861	111	110	298	23	33	54	188	193
1862	82	94	270	18	37	39	176	190
1863	94	69	270	13	20	36	201	191
1864	101	107	302	27	38	42	195	200
1865	82	85	277	17	33	35	192	186
1866	103	98	295	29	23	46	197	197
1867	89	108	286	27	36	45	178	186
1868	92	94	270	23	37	34	176	166
1869	108	100	284	18	31	51	184	187
1870	79	85	263	12	40	33	178	187
1871	75	81	253	13	47	21	172	178
1872	93	101	265	23	63	15	164	173
	5812	5648		813	2215	2620		

Table of Admissions, Discharges and Results at the Massachusetts General Hospital, from Sept. 3, 1821, to Dec. 31, 1872.

YEAR.	Total Admitted.	Whole Number treated. Free.	Paying Board all the time.	Paying part of the time.	Paying Board.	Paying Board part of time.	Free.	Discharged Well.	Percentage on "Total Admitted."	Much Relieved, or Relieved in part.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated, Unfit, Dismissed, &c.	Deaths.	Percentage on "Total Admitted."	Greatest number free at one time.	Greatest number paying at one time.	Greatest total.	Least total.	Average.	Accidents.	Percentage.	Average time of Paying Weeks.	Average time of Free Weeks.	Patients remaining under treatment Dec. 31. Paying.	Free.	Out-Patients treated.
1821 to 1841	7992	..	..	..	..	..	..	3719	..	2613	815	68	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1841	404	213	168	23	..	..	..	151	37	152	53	21	26	6	..	..	61	41	51	..	..	4 5-7	6 6-7			
1842	347	177	159	11	..	..	..	121	34	137	45	16	25	7	..	..	62	13	43	..	..	4	6 1-7			
1843	365	183	167	15	..	..	..	136	37	115	55	17	41	11	..	..	56	33	47[2]	..	..	4	6			
1844	435	250	174	11	..	..	..	183	43	137	41	23	47	11	..	30	71	40	53	55	12[2]	3 6-7	7 1-7			
1845	453	265	176	12	..	..	..	205	45	130	37	28	54	12	44	34	72	37	56	62	14	5 4-7	6 6-7			
1846	459	250	182	27	..	..	..	211	46	137	30	33	36	8	44	28	72	37	55	59	13	3 1-2	4 3-4			
1847	674	354	279	41	..	..	..	340	50	145	54	30	57	8	82	41	123	54	81	74	11	3 1-2	4 1-2	..	..	328
1848	804	460	283	61	..	..	..	400	50	219	52	39	103	13	86	38	124	94	108	103	12[2]	3 1-7	5	..	..	378
1849	870	543	273	54	..	..	..	436	50	218	75	53	84	9	89	38	127	90	112	97	11	2 4-7	5 5-7	..	..	272
1850	746	427	242	77	..	..	..	363	48	200	56	49	76	10	103	33	136	83	108	98	13	2 6 7	6	..	..	294
1851	839	477	298	64	..	..	..	387	46	235	47	63	98	11	93	48	141	77	112	123	15	3	6	..	..	237
1852	826	472	271	83	..	..	..	410	50	234	52	47	82	10	105	41	133	104	119	132	16	3 1-4	5	..	..	248
1853	925	505	335	85	..	..	..	431	46	287	70	66	82	9	108	39	142	108	120	159	17	3 1-6	7	..	..	358
1854	922	490	321	111	..	..	..	423	46	257	73	41	115	12	112	45	145	125	133	212	23	4	10	..	..	477
1855	915	414	352	147	..	..	..	456	50	238	59	51	102	11	107	59	152	114	134	157	17 3-10	3 3-7	11 4-7	..	..	645
1856	976	545	335	96	..	..	..	478	49	230	77	71	117	12	114	48	153	120	140	189	19	3	5	..	..	887
1857	920	549	280	91	..	..	..	510	55	195	57	66	130	14	119	40	157	103	128	163	17 7-10	2 2-3	5	..	..	1574
1858	1015	718	251	46	..	..	..	514	50	229	65	50	127	13	120	31	144	91	123	186	18[2]	4	72	..	..	2223
1859	1240	934	257	49	287	49	1040	653	53	280	54	94	141	11	145	37	165	92	131	212	17	4	4 2-3	14	140	3523
1860	1240	997	201	42	215	42	1137	698	56	305	73	58	121	9¾	149	33	175	80	128	233	18 7-10	4	6	15	121	4433
1861	1416	1131	253	32	268	32	1252	831	59	318	79	57	99	7	135	37	162	120	140	297	21	4	5 3-4	16	124	4676
1862	1611	1175	425	11	441	11	1299	843	52	431	77	154	101	6¼	133	45	166	102	134	271	16 3-4	2 1-10	4 1-10	25	120	4800
1863	1648	1348	283	17	308	17	1468	856	52	459	96	70	162	9¾	135	29	158	116	137	292	17 7-10	3 4-10	4	24	126	4987
1864	1599	1262	326	11	350	11	1388	916	57	390	84	61	130	8	139	33	157	110	138	242	15 2-10	3.18	4.37	25	123	5619
1865	1199	564	567	68	592	68	687	702	59	295	68	74	104	8⅛	137	72	164	88	113	140	11 7-10	3.67	4.85	45	59	5356
1866	1120	497	578	45	693	45	556	677	60	82	50	74	96	8½	62	58	109	78	95	132	11 7-10	3.40	5.10	45	50	5608
1867	1206	626	556	24	601	24	676	676	56	282	62	141	94	7.8	77	62	126	72	104	113	9.36	3 37	4.26	39	69	4553
1868	1265	771	463	31	302	31	840	757	60	258	64	82	85	7	97	56	132	69	102	98	7.74	3.00	3.50	31	96	5264
1869	1390	834	532	24	563	24	930	771	55½	352	78	84	107	7.7	98	55	139	90	118	93	6.69	3 40	4 30	25	100	6953
1870	1302	858	414	30	439	30	958	780	60	303	65	68	85	6.45	106	45	137	98	120	140		3.37	4.82	24	86	8767
1871	1427	970	432	25	456	25	1056	821	57½	322	58	73	109	7.64	126	43	154	91	122	178		3.12	3.92	28	126	9792
1872	1547	1163	368	16	396	16	1289	958	62	313	76	84	120	7.75	133	42	160	97	135	259		3.15	4.35	30	120	11878
	40097							20813		10498	2797	2006	3529													96130

Table of Applications, Admissions, etc., for Eleven Years,—1862–1872.

Years.	Applications.	Admissions.		American.		Foreign.		Not Admitted	Discharged, cured, relieved, or improved.		Percentage of same, on Admissions.		Died.		Accidents.	Whole number under care in the year.		No. of Free patients.	Paying all the time.	Paying part of the time.	Greatest total number at any time.		Least total at any one time.		Average.		Greatest number at any one time of Free or Paying at Hospital.		Average time in weeks Paying and Free at Hospital.		Out Patients.
	Hospital.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.		Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Free.	Paying.	Paying.	Free.	Hospital.
1862	1888	1611	82	718	81	893	1	277	1274	76	79.08	92.6	101	18	271	1751	270	1299	441	11	166	193	102	177	134	190	133	45	2.1	4.3	4800
1863	2051	1648	94	648	92	1000	2	403	1315	56	79.18	59.5	162	13	292	1793	270	1468	308	17	158	206	116	179	137	191	135	29	3 4	4.0	4987
1864	1932	1599	101	654	99	945	2	333	1306	80	8.168	79.1	130	27	242	1749	302	1388	350	11	157	208	110	192	138	200	139	33	3.2	4.4	5619
1865	1430	1199	82	571	80	628	2	231	997	68	8.315	82.9	104	17	140	1347	277	687	592	68	164	195	88	181	113	186	137	72	3.7	4.8	5356
1866	1328	1120	103	542	100	587	3	208	909	69	81.17	66.9	96	29	132	1224	255	556	623	45	109	203	78	192	95	197	62	58	3.4	5.1	5608
1867	1419	1206	89	558	88	648	1	213	958	81	79 43	91.0	94	27	113	1301	286	676	601	24	126	200	72	172	104	186	77	62	3.4	4.3	4553
1868	1474	1265	92	604	92	661	0	209	1015	71	80.03	77.1	85	23	98	1373	218	840	502	31	132	181	69	160	102	166	97	56	3.0	3.5	5264
1869	1633	1390	108	681	108	709	0	243	1123	82	80.03	75.9	107	18	93	1217	284	930	563	24	139	196	90	177	118	187	98	55	3.4	4.3	6953
1870	1706	1302	79	584	76	718	3	404	1083	73	83.20	92.4	85	12	140	1427	342	958	439	30	137	195	98	181	120	187	106	45	3.4	4.8	8767
1871	1781	1427	75	649	75	778	0	354	1143	52	80.09	69.3	109	13	178	1587	253	1056	456	25	154	187	91	167	122	178	126	43	3.1	3.9	9792
1872	1815	1547	93	665	88	882	5	268	1271	52	82.15	55.9	120	23	259	1701	265	1289	396	16	160	179	97	163	135	173	133	42	3.1	4.3	11878

Table of the Income and Expenses of the Hospital

INCOME.

Year.	Board of Patients at		Free-bed Funds and Subscriptions	Funds for other Charities at		Total Income of	
	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Asylum.
1862	$5,853.89	$65,182.65	$17,175 62	$414.15	$4,106.69	$23,443.66	$69,289.34
1863	6,312.25	67,130.07	17,311.70	695.30	4,514.46	24,319.25	71,644.53
1864	7,714 54	96,960.53	18,832.22	648.21	4,118.29	27,194.97	101,078.82
1865	14,847.27	111,377.98	32,329.06	717.35	4,883.90	47,893.68	116,261.88
1866	14,977.44	125,457.64	23,843.74	1,082,64	7,035.18	39,903.82	132,492.82
1867	16,717.68	134,416.01	27,480.37	1,146.20	5,579.02	45,344.25	139,995.03
1868	14,671.45	127,893.29	27,913.05	1,320.00	5,144.00	43,904 50	133,037.29
1869	13,426.70	140,292.63	30,420.08	1,165.00	4,992.07	45,011.78	145,284.70
1870	12,003.83	141,793.86	31,944.08	807.00	4,659.27	44,754.91	146,453.13
1871	11,078.69	136,194.35	40,311.06	1,042.32	5,031.17	52,432.07	141,225.52
1872	11,162.39	138,310.03	41,894.16	1,511.00	5,687.31	54,567.55	143,997.34
10 yrs.	$117,603.74	$1,146,699.01	$267,560.98	$9,038.17	$50,064.05	$394,202.89	$1,196,763.06
11 yrs.	128,766.13	1,285,009.04	309,455.14	10,549.17	55,751.36	448,770.44	1,340,760.40

EXCESS OF EXPENSES

Year.	Excess of Expenses over Total Receipts.	Average cost per week per Patient.		Cost of pay Patients over Board.	Free Patients over Funds and Subscriptions.	Cost of all Patients over Board.
	Hospital.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Hospital.
1862	$18,671.15	6.04	7.27	$774.76	$17,896.39	$36,260.92
1863	23,102.46	6.66	6.98	−160.98*	23,263.44	41,108.46
1864	32,964.58	8.38	9.76	2,510.27	30,454 31	52,445.01
1865	10,075.12	9.86	12.49	8 272.35	1,802.77	43,121.53
1866	28,882.98	13.88	12.30	15,108.64	13,694.38	53,809.36
1867	15,664.97	11.28	13.84	9,368.99	6,277.65	44,291.54
1868	23,659.97	12.74	16.51	8,992.05	14,568.66	52,893.02
1869	17,226.82	10.14	14.21	6,702.16	10,316.36	48,812.90
1870	18,059.91	10.05	13.83	3,840.52	14,143.34	50,810.99
1871	11,094.30	9 96	15.80	4,187.82	6,815 06	52,447.68
1872	16,132.75	10.10	16.93	1,502.31	14,643.58	59,537.91
10 yrs.	$199,402.26			$59,596.58	$139,232 36	$476,001.41
11 yrs.	215,535.01			61,098.89	153,875.94	535,539 32

*Excess this year of Receipts for Board over cost of Paying Patients.

and Asylum, for eleven years—1862 *to* 1872.

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Year.	Cost of Paying Patients.	Cost of Free Patients.	Other Charities.	Total Expenses of	
	Hospital.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Hospital.	Asylum.
1862	$6,628.65	$35,072.01	$414.15	$42,114.81	$71,823.46
1863	6,151.27	40,575.14	695.30	47,421.71	69,300.63
1864	10,224.81	49,286.53	648.21	60,159.55	101,484.38
1865	23,119.62	34,131.83	717.35	57,968.80	120,885.84
1866	30,086.08	37,538.12	1,162.60	68,786.80	126,015.83
1867	26,086.67	33,758.02	1,164.53	61,009.22	133,844.14
1868	23,663.50	42,481.71	1,419.26	67,564.47	142,535.36
1869	20,128.86	40,736.44	1,373.30	62,238.60	138,132.02
1870	15,844.35	46,087.42	883.05	62,814.82	134,339.63
1871	15,266.51	47,126.12	1,133 74	63,526.37	146,191.23
1872	12,664.70	56,537.74	1,497.86	70,700.30	153,327.60
10 yrs.	$177,200.32	$406,793.34	$9,611.49	$593,605.15	$1,184,552.52
11 yrs.	189,865.02	463,331.08	11,109.35	664,305.45	1,337,880.12

OVER BOARD, ETC.

Outlay for Lands and Buildings.				Charges upon the General Funds.	
Hospital.		Asylum.		Hospital.	Asylum.
For Nine Years. $43,022.39	Average per annum, $4,780.26.	For Nine Years. $147,017.13	Average per annum, $16,335.24.	$23,451.42	$18,869.36
				27,882.72	13,991.34
				37,744.85	16,740.79
				14,855.38	20,959.20
				33,663.25	9,858.25
				20,445.23	10,184.34
				28,440.24	25,833 31
				22,007.08	9,182.56
				22,840.18	4,221.73
28,740.85		.....		39,835.15	4,965.71
.....		20,244.74		16,232.75	28,555.00
$71,763.24		$167,261.87		$287,398.25	$163,361.59

Table Showing the Cost of Principal Stores at the McLean Asylum.

Articles.	1862.			1863.			1864.			1865.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef.....lbs.	11,565	$1,231.02	.1064	9,127	$1,196.86	.1311	8,680	$1,513.39	.1743	11,074	$2,508.95	.2265
" Steak..... "	5,725	792.68	.1384	8,540	1,391.62	.1629	7,874	1,717.12	.2180	8,778	2,500.21	.2848
" Corned..... "	11,329	920.24	.0812	11,066	1,083.58	.0979	16,636	2,639.79	.1586	15,090	2,726.49	.186
Bread..... "	48,276	1,875.82	.0388	48,637	2,167.26	.0445	53,987	2,936.55	.0543	49,344	3,125.17	.0633
Butter..... "	15,965	3,252.58	.2037	16,356	3,988.50	.2438	14,777	5,778.28	.39103	15,557	6,607.67	.42474
Coffee..... "	3,167	713.30	.2252	2,773½	827.42	.2983	2,570½	1,016.29	.39537	3,153	1,402.27	.44474
Eggs.....doz.	5,582	905.70	.16223	3,812	777.55	.2039	2,016	618.51	.3068	3,489	1,200.59	.344
Flour.....bbls.	104	748.62	7.198	113	998.39	8.835	71	776.87	10.94	129	1,665.13	12.908
Hams.....lbs.	6,052	445.40	.07359	3,602	351.90	.09769	3,043	572.46	.18812	2,115	456.97	.216
Ice.....tons.	53¾	161.25	3.00	55½	277.50	5.00	57.65	230.60	4.00	78½	314.00	4.00
Lard.....lbs	55	5.77	.105	410	46.21	.1127	1,573	280.48	.1783	1,173	306.99	.261
Mutton and Lamb..... "	8,215	715.22	.087	4,791	509.32	.1063	8,454	1,169.26	.1382	9,110	1,542.55	.1693
Poultry..... "	10,723	1,320.58	.1231	4,417	551.05	.1247	8,749	1,878.93	.2147	7,323	2,214.59	.3024
Sugar..... "	21,869	2,523.06	.11537	21,994	3,214.59	.14615	20,030	4,272.17	.21328	22,000	5,003.46	.22743
Tea..... "	1,801	954.62	.5300	1,353	919.48	.68	1,226	966.03	.7879	1,500	1,695.00	1.13
Veal..... "	5,632	462.72	.0821	5,718	569.35	.0995	5,204	770.30	.1481	4,421	695.17	.1572
Lights.....	....	1,827 45	....	....	1,786.64	....	....	2,172.95	....	....	3,217.63	....
Coal.....tons.	509¾	2,816.45	5.22	126.39	1,167.14	9.25	659.951	8,204.58	12.43	739 75	7,350.83	9.94
Wood.....cords.	134⅝	635.06	4.71	....	....	....	43¼	491.75	11.37	....	....	....

Table Showing the Cost of Principal Stores at the McLean Asylum.—Continued.

Articles.	1866.			1867.			1868.			1869.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef.....lbs.	15,869	$3,343.60	.217	13,703	$3,238.85	.2363	13,686	$3,275.73	.2393	10,920	$2,369.34	.2169
" Steak..... "	8,204	2,405.10	.29316	10,879	3,208.50	.2949	10,633	3,235.50	.3043	12,825	3,847.50	.30
" Corned..... "	13,770	2,456.77	.17841	18,205⅓	3,129.21	.17188	17,675	3,128 28	.177	15,821	2,579.49	.163
Bread..... "	64,995	4,467.76	.06874	52,290	4,293.15	.0823	46,325	3,706.00	.08	53,375	3,951.82	.074
Butter..... "	17,427	8,016.42	.46	16,203	5,624.20	.3471	17,065	7,532.56	.4414	19,168	8,420.53	.4393
Coffee..... "	3,350	1,301.78	.38859	3,917½	1,514.29	.3865	4,239	1,541.27	.3621	4,976	1,780.94	.3577
Eggs.....doz	5,391	1,719.42	.31894	7,332	2,207.56	.30108	6,237	2,001.36	.3208	8.288	2,633.08	.3176
Flour.....bbls.	136	2,182.80	16.05	149	2,434.75	16.34	139	2,124.75	15.28	154	1,876.88	12.1875
Hams.....lbs.	1,004	196.15	.19536	1,094½	184 77	.1688	831	143.52	.1727	187½	32.35	.168
Ice.....tons.	94	550.46	5.856	102	516.70	5.06	106.66	432.55	4.05	113¼	453.00	4.00
Lard.....lbs.	960	184.46	.1921	1,239	176.56	.1425	1,453	267.25	.1839	1,045	215.36	.206
Mutton and Lamb..... "	9,638	1,394.88	.14472	10,515	2,328.12	.2214	9,658	1,519.52	.1573	9,686⅛	1,534.46	.1584
Poultry..... "	13,493	4,072.20	.3018	13,143	3,790.55	.2884	17,262	5,048.19	.2924	20,082	6,445.72	.329
Sugar..... "	24,788	4,098.21	.16533	26,528	4,173.23	.1573	24,928	3,985.04	.1598	29,324	4,666.54	.1592
Tea..... "	1,240	1,215.20	.98	1,397	1,467.49	1.055	1,542	1,634.90	1.06	1,616	1,588.15	.9827
Veal..... "	4,718	792.06	.1678	5,518	887.26	.1679	3,017	529.43	.1754	4,482½	773.91	.1726
Lights.....	....	3,738.93	....	....	3,801.19	....	....	5,600.73	....	.....	4,649.13	....
Coal.....tons.	809,825	7,848.87	9.69	647.82	5,497.66	8.48	$899\frac{121}{140}$	6,956.75	7.73	$848\frac{1508}{2100}$	9,692.11	11.4197
Wood.....cords.	96¼	1,160.56	12.06	63⅜	559.22	8.75	43¾	409.71	9.36	97¼	984.17	10.12

Table Showing the Cost of Principal Stores at the McLean Asylum.—Continued.

Articles.	1870.			1871.			1872.		
	Quantity	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef.....lbs.	11,563	$2,585.68	.22361	11,110	$2,174.02	.19568	11,708	$2,306.89	.197
" Steak..... "	13,448	4,391.37	.32654	15,350	4,168.36	.27173	28,104	5,867.15	.20876
" Corned..... "	15,731	2,464.90	.15668	16,638	2,250.59	.13526	15,146	1,914.47	.1264
Bread..... "	59,423	3,773 69	.06345	58,754	3,474.21	.05913	...	....	....
Butter..... "	18,821	7,214.62	.38322	22,843	8,219.68	.35983	22,239	7,392.63	.33241
Coffee..... "	5,152	1,560.33	.30285	4,886	1,302.77	.26663	4,876	1,424.17	.29204
Eggs.....doz.	8,299	2,415 59	.29107	9,211	2,537 35	.27546	12,601	3,738.29	.29666
Flour.....bbls.	150	1,409.50	9.39	154	1,560.00	10.1298	275	3,251.75	11.82
Hams.....lbs.	....	....	....	1,142	169.26	.14821	3,787	537.73	.14199
Ice.....tons.	162.3	1,199.15	7.3884	230¾	923.00	4.00	264	1,056.00	4.00
Lard.....lbs.	1,221	227.04	.1847	1,953	231.18	.11837	1,584	158.40	.10
Mutton and Lamb..... "	9,961	1,580.75	.15869	10,405	1,436.53	.13866	12,361	1,950.19	.15776
Poultry..... "	21,026	6,117.40	.29094	20,885	5,760.72	.27582	24,667	6,956.41	.28201
Sugar..... "	28,652	3,924.38	.13696	26,351	3,507.66	.13311	28,735	3,580.54	.1246
Tea..... "	1,899	1,648.80	.86824	1,864	1,526 04	.81869	1,823	1,308.54	.71779
Veal..... "	5,247	886.24	.1689	6,811	1,083.01	.15910	8,069	1,290.19	.15988
Lights.....	....	4,276.25	....	....	3,938.04	....	....	4,116.28	....
Coal.....tons.	688	5,283.98	7.68	713.190	5,899.93	8.27	769 1470/2200	5,957.07	7.73
Wood.....cords.	85¼	869.25	10.19	195⅞	1,837.42	9.38	81	651.44	8.04

Table Showing the Cost of Principal Stores at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Articles.	1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin.....lbs.	1,789	$ 396.45	.2216	2,097	$ 497.14	.2323	2,150	$ 533.43	.2481	2,347	$ 645.19	.275
" for Soup..... "	7,697	525.73	.0683	5,046	353.22	.07	5,392	377.44	.07	5,525	386.75	.07
" Corned..... "	4,436	555.82	.1253	3,228	403.50	.125	3,828	511.56	.1336	4,137	579.18	.14
" Steak..... "	2,797	625.12	.2235	3,030	647.39	.2136	4,045	924.37	.2285	3,890	915.37	.2353
" Ribs..... "	5,684	947.01	.1666	5,681	908.96	.16	5,648	899.33	.1592	5,968	1,002.62	.168
Mutton..... "	4,686	673.47	.1457	6,512	803.78	.1234	6,928	996.91	.1439	6,506	958.66	.1473
Poultry..... "	4,213	1,296.72	.3077	3,902	1,202.01	.308	3,944	1,137.84	.2885	3,978	1,189.64	.299
Butter..... "	7,606	3,178.38	.4178	7,134	3,132.55	.4391	8,223	3,597.56	.4375	7,517	3,451.31	.459
Eggs.....doz.	1,599	535.35	.3348	1,448	496.78	.343	1,490	483.35	.3244	1,459	491.11	.3366
Flour.....bbls.	32	398.50	12.45	23	339.71	14.77	34	544.00	16.00	34	496.75	14.61
Bread.....lbs.	37,339	2,300.56	.0616	32,521	2,317.91	.0712	33,558	2,616.80	.0779	30,223	2,247.52	.0743
Ice.....tons	73¼	293.00	4.00	82.9	475.00	5.73	50½	252.50	5.00	37¾	151.00	4.00
Sugar.....lbs.	7,842	1,240.47	.1581	7,867	1,084.29	.1378	8,700	1,200.60	.1380	7,931	1,110.20	.14
Tea..... "	848	893.18	1.0532	929	881.18	.9485	497	468.42	.9425	923	833 25	.9027
Milk.....qts.	24,103	1,830.31	.0759	25,357	1,845.66	.0728	31,545	2,208.15	.07	34,076	2,385 32	.07
Potatoes.....bush.	742	668 22	.90	374	426.36	1.14	560	616.00	1.10	480	639.08	1.33

Table Showing the Cost of Principal Stores at the Mass. General Hospital.—Continued.

Articles.	1869.			1870.			1871.			1872.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin ..... lbs.	2,922	$ 800.46	.2739	3,932	$1,061.64	.27	5,582	$1,465.28	.26¼	5,720	$1,587.20	.26
" for Soup..... "	6,140	429.80	.07	5,592	391.44	.07	5,852	366.92	.0627	4,680	257.40	.05½
" Corned..... .... "	4,161	582.54	.14	4,196	587.44	.14	5,251	674.22	.1284	5,200	572.00	.11
" Steak..... "	4,687	1,113.76	.2376	5,601	1,318.13	.2353	5,960	1,311.20	.22	6,120	1,178.10	.19¼
" Ribs..... "	5,985	984.02	.1644	6,113	978.08	.16	6,822	1,011.00	.1482	6,585	921.90	.14
Mutton..... "	7,605	993.07	.136	8,716	1,180.66	.1354	8,700	1,185.81	.1363	5,694	654.81	.11½
Poultry..... "	3,926	1,186.60	.3022	3,835	1,096.90	.286	4,942	1,331.37	.2694	4,636	1,182.18	.25⅝
Butter..... "	7,690	3,343.31	.4347	8,287	3,300.10	.3982	8,695	3,141 50	.3613	8,609	2,970.53	.35⅔
Eggs..... doz.	1,924	640.19	.33⅓	1,749	531.33	.3038	2,454	689.08	.2808	2,855½	837.37	.29½
Flour ..... bbls.	24	263.50	10.98	34	315.52	9.28	32	301.44	9.42	33	356.95	10.85
Bread..... lbs.	35,195	2,367.36	.0672	33,793	2,196.54	.06½	37,110	2,189.50	.059	38,908	2,139.94	.05½
Ice..... tons	43¾	175.00	4.00	58	475.60	8.20	57¾	236.78	4.10	85¼	341.00	4.00
Sugar ..... lbs.	8,770	1,228.19	.14	9,393	1,122.46	.1195	9,043	1,058.00	.117	10,659	1,190.25	.11⅙
Tea..... "	1,161	933.55	.8041	443	328.80	.7422	967	705.91	.73	930	660.53	.721
Milk..... qts.	39,216	2,725.20	.0695	42,028	2,912.68	.0693	42,826	2,925.00	.0683	44,442	3,110.94	.07
Potatoes..... bush.	627	522.85	.8338	685	641.84	.937	590	666.70	1.13	601	504.84	.84

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CHARLES A. CLOUGH, ... *Apothecary.*

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